

soned by the Prussians on their seizure of that electorate in 1806; but after the battle of Jena, the garrison was forced to surrender.

HAMELSCHENBURG, a village of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Emmer, 5 m. S of Hameln. Pop. 270.

HAMERIN, HAMRIN, or HAMRUX MOUNTAINS, a range in Asiatic Turkey, which rises to the SW of Kifri, in the pash. of Bagdad, near the source of the Narensui, an affluent of the Diala, and running NW crosses the Tigris, whence it is prolonged towards the W. The spot at which the Tigris forces its way through this chain is called El Fatt'ha; and here, on the l. bank, is an abundant supply of sulphur, and directly opposite naphtha rises in great quantities from the bed of the river, on the surface of which it appears in black spots.

HAMERINGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. ESE of Horncastle. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1851, 201.

HAMERTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 7 m. SSW of Stilton. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 129; in 1851, 179.

HAMET (EL), a village of Lower Egypt, about 4 m. SW of Rosetta, on the banks of a canal which unites the Nile with Lake Edko. It consists of about 100 houses.

HAMFALLOW, a hamlet in the p. of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, 2 m. W of Berkeley. Pop. in 1831, 645; in 1851, 667.

HAMHAMMU, a high mountain of Abyssinia, on the road from Arkiko to Dixan.

HAMI, a country of Mongolia, situated in the heart of the desert of Cobi, and on the great caravan-route to China, to which empire it is now subject. It lies to the E and S of Turfan, and is merely an oasis of the Cobi, surrounded by deserts. The climate, Du Halde says, is very warm in summer; but we are equally certain that it must be very cold in winter, from its great elevation and that of the neighbouring mountains. We are told by Shadi-Khuja, that he and his companions, in their route from Hami to Shachew, met a flock of yaks or Tibetan bulls. Now we know that these animals cannot exist but in regions intensely cold or of great elevation. The mountains, Grosier says, produce agates and diamonds; but the only vegetable productions are said to be melons and grapes; the former are of superior quality, and sent to the table of the Chinese emperor. The inhabitants are a strong able-bodied race, well-shaped and handsome. The city of Hami, or Khamil, is 90 leagues NW of Khyayuan, the W extremity of the great wall, and 185 m. NNW of Shachew, the most western fortress of China, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 53' 30''$, and $22^{\circ} 23' 20''$ W long. of Pekin by observation. Between these two places and H. extends the Shamo or Cobi, full of arid shifting sands; and for 10 days' journey on the road from Shachew to H. not a drop of water is to be found in the desert. Immediately beyond this is a pleasant grove of trees, with several springs, at a spot where the governor of Shachew entertained the ambassadors of Sharokh-Mirza, on their journey to that city. The country appears from the map to contain, besides the capital, H., a number of towns and villages; but beyond their names nothing is known of them. The inhabitants of this prov., like that of Turfan, were all Buddhists; Shadi-Khuja notices the Buddhist temples as numerous and very splendid, and filled with an endless variety of images of all sizes. The dissolute manners of the Budh inhabitants are graphically described by Marco Polo, who says that they seemed born for dancing, singing, and revelling, just like the people of Khotan, of whom the Chinese writers give a similar account.

This prov. and that of Turfan constituted the country of the Oigurs, so famed in Mongolian story. They have been incorporated with China since 1720, and made no part of the Eluth dominions conquered by Kienlong in 1757. Ebeide-Oolah, the Mahomedan chief of H., for his services to Khanghi in the war with Kaldan, khan of the Elaths, was recompensed with the honour of having his troops enrolled under a distinct standard in the imperial army, and with the title of chief of the *shassak* or legion of H. A grandson of his, called Yusuf, having rendered fresh services to the emperor, obtained the title of *wang* or king, and the pre-eminence over all the other chiefs of H. The prince of the Turks of Turfan, named Amin-Khojah, was for similar reasons created a *shassak*, or head of a banner, in the reign of Yong-ching, in 1725. He also received a seal; and his subjects were formed under a banneret. These honours were followed up in his case also by the title of *wang* or king.

HAMID-ILI, a sanjak of Anatolia, or Asiatic Turkey; bounded on the NW by the sanj. of Karahissar; on the NE and E by Caramania; on the S by the sanj. of Tekeli-ili; and on the W by Aidin and Mentesh, from which it is separated by the Babatagh chain. The Sevi-Tagh intersects the interior. The Kopli-su, Banas-chai, and several other affluents of the Mendereh, water its W part. Near the E frontier is the lake of Egerdir or Igridi, which now unites with that of Hoiran to the N; and further to the W is the lake of Ascama. The soil is in general stony, and produces little grain; but excellent fruits, especially raisins, are grown. The cap. is Isbartan, sometimes called Hamid, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 48'$. It also contains the towns of Yalobach, Antioch, Baldur, and Egerdir. This district represents nearly the whole of the ancient *Pisidia*.

HAMILPAS. See **AMILPAS**.

HAMILTON, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, bounded for nearly 5 m. on the N and NE by the Clyde. In form it is nearly a square, extending 6 m. each way, and contains 22-25 sq. m., or 14,240 acres. Originally the name of this parish and lordship was Cadyon or Cadzow, and the latter designation is still retained by Cadzow burn. The name was, however, changed from Cadzow to H. in 1445. Along the Clyde lie extensive valleys of a deep and fertile soil. Thence the land rises gradually SW, to more than 600 ft. above the level of the sea. There is some fine wood in the p., particularly the 'old oaks' behind Cadzow, which are scattered over a noble chase of 1,500 acres, and are supposed to have been planted about the year 1140. In the glades and openings between these olden trees may be seen a few of the ancient British breed of white cattle browsing. Their bodies are purely white, with the exception of the ears, muzzles, and hoofs, which are black. Coal, lime, and iron-stone, abound in the p. The pop. of the town and p. in 1801 was 5,911; in 1831, 9,513; in 1851, 11,740. The celebrated Dr. Cullen was a native of this p., having been born in it April 15, 1710; and the father of the late Dr. Baillie of London, and his celebrated sister Joanna, was one of the parochial clergymen. The ducal house of Hamilton takes its title from this district.—The town of H. is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glasgow; 15 m. from Lanark; and 36 m. from Edinburgh; and lies on the great London mail-road from Glasgow by Carlisle. It is understood to date its existence from the 16th cent. Pop. in 1841, 8,876; in 1851, 9,620. Since the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland, it has been one of the principal seats of imitation cambric weaving, and employs about 1,200 looms within the town, and a few in the country. Upwards of 2,500 females are engaged in the manufacture of lace in H.

and the adjoining ps. There are also a manufactory of hempen goods, one of agricultural implements, a foundry, and a few breweries. The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in sending a member to parliament. Electors in 1848, 293.—The palace of the duke of H., in the immediate vicinity of the town, is a noble edifice, and contains one of the finest picture-galleries in the kingdom.

HAMILTON, a county in the NE part of the state of New York, U. S., watered by the Indian and Sacandaga rivers. Area 1,064 sq. m. The middle and N parts of this co. are still almost a wilderness. Pop. 1,907. The cap. is Lake Pleasant.—Also a co. in the SW part of Ohio, intersected by the Big and Little Miami rivers. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 80,145. Its cap. is Cincinnati.—Also a co. in the SE of Tennessee, intersected by the Tennessee river. Area 464 sq. m. Pop. 8,175.—Also a co. in the N part of Florida, intersected by the Allapahaw river. Pop. 1,464. Its cap. is Jasper.—Also a co. in the central part of Iowa, on the W fork of White river. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 9,855.—Also a co. in the SE of Illinois, intersected by Saline creek and the Little Wabash. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 3,945. The cap. is M'Leansboro.—Also a township in Essex co., in Massachusetts, 22 m. NNE of Boston, on a branch of Ipswich river. Pop. 818.—Also a township of Madison co., New York, pleasantly situated on the main branch of the Chenango. Pop. 1,500.—Also a township in Atlantic co., New Jersey, 30 m. SE of Woodbury. Pop. 1,565.—Also a v. in Adam's co., Pennsylvania, 12 NE of Gettysburg. Pop. 1,069.—Also a v. in Butler co., in Ohio, 102 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 1,800.—Also a v. in Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 1 m. W of Schuylkill river.—Also a township in Franklin co., in Ohio, on the E side of Scioto river. Pop. 1,119.—Also a township in Jackson co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,711.—Also a township in Warren co., in Ohio. Pop. 2,457.—Also the cap. of Harris co., in Georgia, 126 m. WSW of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Monroe co., in Mississippi, 156 m. NE of Jackson.—Also a township in Franklin co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,719.—Also a township in Monroe co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,508.—Also a township in Adams co., in Pennsylvania, skirted on the N by Marsh creek. Pop. 1,460.

HAMILTON, the cap. of Gore district in Upper Canada, situated in an extensive valley, on the S side of Burlington bay, on Lake Ontario. It stands about 1 m. back from the bay, on a gently rising ground, which stretches away to the Niagara river. Pop. in 1845, 6,476; in 1848, 9,889. It is a thriving place, and promises in a few years to become one of the handsomest towns in America. Steamers pass daily to and from this place and Toronto, Queenston, and Niagara. The projected Great Western railroad extends from H. to the town of London, a distance of 82½ m., by Brantford, Paris, and Woodstock; with branches from London to Windsor opposite Detroit, to Port Sarnia at the foot of Lake Huron, and to Goderich on Lake Huron. The distance by stage from H. to Toronto is 45 m.; to Port Dover, 38 m.; to London, 90 m.; to Galt, 25 m.; to Guelph, 39 m.; to St. Catherine's, 32 m.; and by steamer to Toronto, 45 m.—The exports from the port of H. in 1844 were 81,597 barrels of flour; 1,172 of pork; 1,252 of whiskey; 430 kegs of butter; 18,430 bushels of wheat; 329,647 ft. lumber; 196,245 pieces W. India staves; 3,012 pieces pipe-staves; 430 barrels of ashes; 530 bushels of oats; 1,007 bushels of potatoes.—Also a township in the Newcastle district of Upper Canada. Pop. 4,774 in 1842.

HAMINIOG, a township in the p. of Llanrhys-tydd, in Cardiganshire, 14 m. N of Lampeter. Pop. 863.

HAMINKELN, a large village of Prussian West-

phalia, 6 m. N of Wesel, and 22 m. SSE of Clevel. Pop. 900.

HAMM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, situated near the confluence of the Ahse and Lippe, 20 m. S by E of Munster; and 22 m. N by W of Arensburg; on the line of railway from Hanover to Dusseldorf; by which it is 108½ m. from Hanover, and 68½ m. from Dusseldorf. It is also connected by a railway 20½ m. in length with Munster. Pop. in 1841, 6,850. This was formerly one of the Hanse-towns, and still has some trade in linen, having excellent bleachfields; but its great article of export is hams, an article supposed to have taken its name from this place. The town is surrounded with a ditch, and has, at a little distance to the W, a fortress called Fort Ferdinand. On the 16th of July 1761, the French were defeated between this and the village of Fielingshausen by the Allies. The town received great injury on that occasion from bombs and red-hot balls.

HAMM and HORN, two large adjoining villages of Germany, in the territory and 3 m. ENE of Hamburg.

HAMMAH-DE-CABES (El), a town of Tunis, 18 m. W of Cabes. It is celebrated for its hot-baths, in which the water is intensely hot, yet perfectly clear and transparent, and as soft to the palate as rain-water.

HAMMAM, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 70 m. E of Hamah.

HAMMAM-AIDA, a village of Anatolia, in the sanjak of Sultanieh, 4 m. W of Yerma, celebrated for its hot baths.

HAMMAM-EL-ELMA, a village of Algeria, in the prov. of Titteri, 70 m. S of Algiers.

HAMMAM-EL-FARAOUN, a port of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 70 m. SSE of Suez.

HAMMAM-LIF, a town of Tunis, 15 m. SE of Tunis, on the coast of the gulf of Goletta. There is here a celebrated hot-bath, much resorted to from the capital.

HAMMAM-MESKUTIN, a village with celebrated warm baths, in the circle of Guelma, and prov. of Constantine, in Algeria, near the river Zenati, which lower down assumes the name Seibus. The water of these fountains has a temp. of 76° Reaumur, or 203° of Fahrenheit; while close to them are others equally remarkable for cold. Strong sulphureous steam issues from them. The ground over which these fountains roll, on being trodden upon, returns the same hollow sound as the Solfatara at Naples. These baths appear to have been much resorted to in former times for medical use; and the French have erected an hospital in their vicinity.

HAMMAMET. See **HAMAMET**.

HAMMAR, an island in the Red sea, 4 m. NW of Loheia. It is low, and about 2½ m. in length from NE to SW, and ½ m. wide.

HAMME, a populous and trading town of Belgium, in E. Flanders, adjoining a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, 6 m. N of Dendermonde, and 16 m. ENE of Ghent. Pop. 8,472. It was nearly submerged by the breaking down of the dykes of Dendermonde in 1825.

HAMMELBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, upon the Saale, 27 m. S of Fulda. Pop. 2,630, chiefly employed in raising wine and fruits.

HAMMER, a town of Norway, in the bail. and 7 m. NE of Bergen, on a bay at the N extremity of the Miesen lake. Pop. 2,778. It was formerly a flourishing place, and a bishop's see; and had a cathedral and a monastery founded in 1160 by Adrian, an Englishman, and the Pope's legate in Norway. But it was so totally ruined by the Swedish war in 1561, that it has never risen to importance since.—

Also a village of Denmark, in Jutland, 6 m. NNE of Aalborg.—Also a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the coast of Blechingen, 4 m. E of Carls-crona.

HAMMERBEEKE, a small river of Prussian Pomerania, which falls into the Divenau, a branch of the Oder.

HAMMERESEN BACH, a village of Baden, in the bail, and 6 m. NE of Neustadt, on the Eisenbach. Pop. 200.

HAMMERFEST, a village of Norway, in Finmark, on a bay in the island of Qualoe, not far from the North Cape, in N lat. $70^{\circ} 40' 7''$, E long. $23^{\circ} 35' 43''$. It is remarkable as the most northern collection of dwellings in civilized Europe. Being surrounded by hills, the heat in summer is considerable, and the cold in winter less intense than might be expected. The neighbourhood abounds in turf; and the place is altogether an eligible station for a fishing establishment. There is a pop. of about 800 on the island; and in 1842, 185 vessels = 15,514 tons cleared out with cargoes of oil, skins, walrus hides, dried fish, copper and feathers, valued at £72,400. These articles are chiefly brought from Spitzbergen, to which island a number of small sloops, of from 30 to 40 tons burden, and manned by 6 or 8 hands, sail in May, and wait at the edge of the ice till they can approach the land. They then shoot reindeer, white bears, and walrus; and collect eider-down. For each deer they receive about 5s.; for each walrus, from £1 10s. to £3; and for each vog of down = 36 lbs., about £2. On Seyland, a mountain in the vicinity of H., alt. 3,408 ft., the limit of perpetual snow is 2,834 ft.

HAMMERHUUS, a fortress of Denmark, on the NW coast of the island of Bornholm, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 18'$.

HAMMEROE, a parish and village of Norway, on a small peninsular projection, 65 m. NNE of Bodoe, in N lat. $68^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. 1,413.

HAMMERSLEBEN, a town of Prussia, 17 m. SW of Magdeburg, and 14 m. E by N of Halberstadt.

HAMMERSMITH, a chapelry in the p. of Fulham, Middlesex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of London, on the great west road by Brentford. Area 2,321 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,600; in 1831, 10,222; in 1851, 17,760. It forms one of the most populous districts at the W end of London, and comprises the hamlets of Brook-Green, Stanbrook-Green or Pallenswick, and Shepherd's-Bush. Many elegant villas and seats are in the vicinity; and the upper and lower malls of H. which range along the banks of the Thames, present ranges of substantial and commodious buildings which command a fine view of the Surrey side. A handsome suspension-bridge was thrown across the Thames here in 1827 at an expense of about £80,000. It consists of a horizontal roadway suspended from iron chains, which are carried over archways and stone-piers on each side of the river, and secured to substantial abutments. The road-way is 822 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, with 5 additional ft. of footpath. The West Middlesex water-works, by which H. and the neighbouring places are supplied with water from the Thames, were established in 1806. The reservoirs occupy about 3 acres of land. Hammersmith is one of the polling-places for the county members.

HAMMERSTADT, or **HAMRY**, a small town of Bohemia, 17 m. SW of Czeslau.

HAMMERSTEIN (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 6 m. NNW of Coblenz. Pop. 400.—Also a small town of W. Prussia, 65 m. WNW of Culm, on the Küdow. Pop. 1,250.

HAMMERTON, a township in the p. of Whitley, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NNE of Wetherley. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1851, 366.

HAMMOND, a township in Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 189 m. NNW of Albany. Pop. 1,845.

HAMMOND (CAPE), the W extremity of Kaye's island, in the N. Pacific ocean, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 48'$.

HAMMOND'S ISLAND, a high rock bearing W $\frac{3}{4}$ S, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N end of Wednesday island, on the NE coast of Australia.

HAMMOND'S ISLANDS, several small islands in the Pacific, forming part of the Solomon group, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 46'$. They were so named by Lieutenant Shortland in 1788.

HAMMOND'S PORT, a village of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., at the S end of Crooked lake. Pop. 700.

HAMMOON, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SW by S of Shaftesbury. Area 677 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 73.

HAMNSKAR, two small islands in the gulf of Bothnia, one on the E side, in N lat. $63^{\circ} 54'$; the other on the W side, in N lat. $63^{\circ} 25'$.

HAMOAZE, the W division of Plymouth sound, at the mouth of the Tamar. See **PLYMOUTH**.

HAMONT, or **HELMONT**, a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Achai, 42 m. N of Liege. Pop. 992.

HAMPDEN, a county in the S by W of Massachusetts, U. S., intersected from N to S by Connecticut river. Area 585 sq. m. Pop. 37,366. The cap. is Springfield.—Also a township in Penobscot co., in Maine, 62 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 2,663.—Also a township in Geauga co., in Ohio, 175 m. NE of Columbus.

HAMPDEN (GREAT), a parish in Bucks, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Chesham. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 308. The family seat and birth-place of John Hampden is in this p.; and the ashes of the patriot repose in the church immediately behind the mansion-house.

HAMPDEN (LITTLE), a parish in Bucks, 7 m. ESE of Cheltenham. Area 508 acres. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1851, 73.

HAMPNETT, a parish in Gloucestershire, 1 m. NNW of N. Leach. Area 1,406 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 211.

HAMPNETT (WEST), a parish in Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Chichester. Area 1,899 acres. Pop. in 1831, 499; in 1851, 637.

HAMPRESTON, a parish in Dorsetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Wimborne-Minster. Area 4,948 acres. Pop. in 1831, 883; in 1851, 1,347.

HAMPSHIRE, **SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE**, or **HANTS**, a southern maritime county of England; situated between $50^{\circ} 34'$ and $51^{\circ} 22'$ N lat., and $0^{\circ} 43'$ and $1^{\circ} 54'$ W long. The main body of the co. is bounded on the N by Berkshire; on the E by Surrey and Sussex; on the S by the English channel; and on the W by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire; but a large division of it is the isle of Wight, which is separated from the main body by the channel called the Solent. See **WIGHT (ISLE OF)**. Portsea and Hayling islands, and several adjacent isles and islets, lie on the N side of Spithead, or of the E entrance of the Solent, but are separated from the mainland by such narrow straits as to exhibit, in combination with it and them, only an interlacing of land and water. A detached district 9 m. long from N to S, and generally less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, lies from 2 to 8 m. E of the main body, and extends from the vicinity of Haslemere in Surrey, to a point 3 m. SE of Midhurst in Sussex. The boundary of the main body along most of the N is traced by the rivers Ebnorn and Blackwater; but along the greater part of the E and W is entirely artificial. The whole district, including the islands and straits on the SE, is nearly a rectangle

of about 40 m. from N to S, and about 34 m. from E to W, with a projection at the SW corner of about 128 sq. m. The whole county measures, in extreme length S, about 55 m.; in extreme breadth, about 40 m.; in circumf., about 150 m.; and, in superficial extent, 1,018,550 acres. In area, it is the 8th of the English counties; in amount of pop., the 14th; and in density of pop., the 24th.

Coasts and bays.] The water which interlaces with islands and peninsula, in the SE, may be viewed as one great inlet of the sea, measuring 12 m. from E to W, and 5 m. from N to S,—extending 3 m. eastward into Sussex,—cut, by the islands of Hayling and Portsea, into the three parts of Chichester, Langstone, and Portsmouth harbours,—and studded and indented in each with isles, islets, and numerous small peninsula. The coast, from the entrance of Portsmouth harbour to that of Southampton water, extends between 7 and 8 m. NW, and presents in its progress some low cliffs. Southampton water penetrates 7 m. NW to the town of Southampton, and there forks into the small estuary of the Itchen NNE, and the considerable estuary of the Test or Anton WNW: its breadth at low water is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and at high water from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 m. A low small tongue of land at the W side of the entrance of Southampton water, bears on its point Calshot-castle; and another one, sandy, slender, more than 2 m. long, and 14 m. to the SE, runs two-thirds way across the Solent sea, and bears on its point Hurst-castle and a light-house. From Redbridge at the head of the estuary of the Test to the commencement of the Hurst-castle peninsula, the coast-line measures about 25 m., bounds the district of the New Forest, and, with its apex or convexity pointing to the east at Calshot-castle, describes a figure medial between that of a semicircle and that of two sides of a triangle. The shores of this long sweeping line are the most softly beautiful, and perhaps the most highly cultivated in the whole southern sea-board. The coast line from Hurst-castle to the boundary with Dorsetshire, trends, on the whole, in the direction of W by S, and, measured in a straight line, is 14 m. in extent; but it yields to the slow curvature of the narrow and shallow bay of Christ-church, and is cut by the small estuary of the Avon. Most of this section of the coast is abrupt or cliffy, and comparatively high; and, on the W side of the entrance of the Avon, it forms the small bold promontory of Hengistbury head.

Surface.] The general aspect of the co. presents a pleasing and often a beautiful variety of gently rising hills, fruitful valleys, and wide expanses of woodland and alternate sheep-walk and richly cultivated soil. A range of hills, the N. Downs, extends WNW from boundary to boundary, by Odiham, Basingstoke, and Kingsclere; it is from 2 to 3 m. broad; and attains near its W end, an extreme alt. of about 900 ft. above sea-level. Another range, the S. Downs, extends nearly in the same direction, at the distance of about 10 m. farther S; it is, for the most part, about 4 m. broad; and, among other summits of quite or nearly equal elevation, sends up Butser-hill, between Petersfield and Horndean, to the height of 917 ft. A transverse range, the Alton hills, extends southward, at the mean distance of 7 or 8 m. from the E boundary, and approaches the first range between Odiham and Basingstoke, and the second in the vicinity of Petersfield. Portsdown hill, an isolated eminence, 7 m. long, 1 m. broad, and about 450 ft. high, extends from E to W along the skirt of Langstone and Portsmouth harbours. The district N of the N. Downs includes the woodlands and wastes of Bagshot, and the commons of Cove, Aldershot, and Farborough. The small district E of the Alton-hills is irregular in surface, and includes the forests of Woolmer and Alice-Holt. The central district, comprehending all the area due W of the former, and the summits of the South Downs, has the appearance, in its higher ground, of an elevated plain, broken into various-sized segments, and ploughed down by brooks and rivulets into numerous hollows. The great remaining district shows expanses of heaths and commons, on comparative uplands, between Gosport and Tichfield, between Tichfield, Bursledon, and Botley, and between the two latter and the river Itchen, and brings down the gentler though extensive commons of Southampton and Nutshaling to the vicinity of Southampton, Millbrook, and Redbridge. From the high down

betwixt Cadnam and Hale, two heights ramify; the one ranging in irregular lines S, and reaching the sea at High Cliff, about 2 m. to the E of Christ church harbour; and the other ranging SE by Lyndhurst, and onwards between the Lymington river on the W and the Beaulieu river on the E, and subsiding into level ground, within a short distance of the Solent, opposite the isle of Wight. These are the two principal elevations, or ridges of summit-level, in the Forest.

Rivers and Canals.] The district N of the N. Downs forms part of the S edge of the basin of the Thames; and is drained by the Wey, the Blackwater, and the Enborn, all here inconsiderable rivulets. The district E of the Alton-hills and N of the S. Downs, belongs to the basin of the Arun; and is drained chiefly by the Rother. The rest of the co. either belongs to the basins of Southampton water and the Avon, or is otherwise drained southward to the Solent. The Tichfield has 20 m. length of course, rises near Belmont, and flows SSW to the Solent below Posbrooke. The Hamble rises about 2 m. SE of Bishop's Waltham; flows past Botley; falls into Southampton water 3 m. below Netley abbey; and, though only 11 m. long, brings up the tide in a sort of slender estuary, over a distance of 6 m. The Itchen rises near Alresford; flows W to King's-Worthy, receiving, by the way, the tribute of the Alne; from King's-Worthy to the E side of the head of Southampton water, flows in the direction of S by W; washes Winchester, Twyford, and Bishop's-Stoke; and has an entire course of 25 m. The Test rises near Whitchurch in the NW part of the co.; flows SSW to a point a little below Wherwell; is there joined on the r. bank by the Anton coming down from near Wildhern; thence proceeds southward by Stockbridge, Romsey, and Redbridge, to the W side of the head of Southampton water; and expands for 4 m. into an estuary, whose direction is SE, and has an entire run of about 35 m. Several streamlets drain the New Forest NE to the Test, and SW to the Avon; and several drain it S to the Solent. The chief of the latter are the Exe or Beaulieu, 10 m. long; and the Boldre, 14 m. long, falling into the Solent at Lymington. The Avon enters the county from Wiltshire a little below Downton; it has thence a course of 20 m. S, past Fording-bridge, Ringwood, and Christ-church, to the sea at Hengistbury-head.—The Andover canal commences at Andover; passes down the r. bank of the Anton to the Test, crosses the latter stream, and passes down its l. bank to the head of its estuary at Redbridge. It is 22½ m. long, and falls nearly 180 ft.—The Southampton and Winchester canal, one of the oldest in the kingdom, is simply the navigation of the Itchen, uncoincident with the natural bed of the river.—The Basingstoke canal commences at the town of Basingstoke; is carried windingly E to a junction with the Wey, and, through it, with the Thames in Surrey; passes near Odiham, through a tunnel about 1 m. long, and, a little within the limits of Surrey, along an aqueduct $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length. It has its summit-level in Hampshire; and it is altogether 37 m. or upwards in length.—The Arundel canal, by Chichester in Sussex, communicates with Portsmouth by a cut across Portsea island.

Climate.] The N district, though comparatively warm, is humid, and often has fogs of several days' duration. The high central district has a dry, clear, and healthy atmosphere. The low S district is exceedingly mild; but around Southampton, and the large isleted inlet in the SE, its inhabitants are much subject to ague. Winds from the SW prevail in the N; W winds prevail in the centre, and frequently are very violent; and winds from the sea sometimes

sweep careeringly and fiercely over exposed portions of the south.

Geognostic structure and soils. The district N of the northern skirt of the N. Downs belongs to the formations above the chalk. The Bagshot sand, encinctured in a belt of the London clay, occurs at Frimley-beath on the NE boundary; the chalk, marl, and greensand appear over a small area, in the vicinity of Kingsclere; and the plastic clay covers most of the remaining parts of the district. The formations above the chalk constitute also by far the greater portion of the district between the South Downs and the sea. The Bagshot-sand, or a sand closely akin to it in geognostic character, extends between Southampton water and the Holdre; the London clay occupies most of the remainder of the flat or but slightly undulated country from the E boundary to the Avon; and the plastic clay constitutes a band of 5 m. mean breadth along the N margin of the low country, and occupies the district west of the Avon. Both the N. and the S. Downs, in their southern and in their skirts, and also all the country between them, from the W boundary with Wiltshire, to the E skirt of the Alton hills, consists of the chalk formation, and is continuous with the great expanse of that deposit in Wiltshire. Portsdown hill likewise consists of chalk; but is as isolated in geognostic as in topographical position.—The district E of the chalk, and lying between the E ends of the North and South Downs, belongs to the formations below the chalk; constitutes part of the border of the great SE. Weald district of England; and consists of chalk, marl, and greensand.—A strong brown and grey loam prevails in the N district; and, in consequence of the retentiveness of the clay, which it lies, is generally wet and occasionally boggy. A dark flinty gravelly mould covers tracts E of this district, but is intermingled with the prevailing soil. A sandy loam, lying on soft subsoils, covers much of the borders of the rivulets, and is disposed in meadow and cultivated pasture. The prevailing strong brown and grey loam gradually deteriorates towards the N into a thin sandy or gravelly mould, or a wet churlish loam; and intermixes, towards the S, with the chalk of the adjacent district. The soil of the district in the latitudes E of the Alton-hills, is prevailingly a grey sandy loam of good staple. A tough, brown, flinty clay, interspersed with tracts of light sandy loam, occupies the vale of Petersfield. The prevailing soil of the chalk district is a thin, grey loam immediately superincumbent on firm strata of chalk. A soil locally termed 'hazel mould,' light, dry, friable, and resting on chalk rubble mixed with flint, covers some tracts, and produces a short thick grass which forms superior sheep pasture. A black vegetable mould occurs in some places on the downs. A strong and flinty loam caps the flat summits of the lesser heights. Decomposed chalk, well adapted to the culture of turnips and sainfoin, covers much of the declivities of the hills. A strong grey loam, difficult of tillage, but tolerably productive, especially of wheat, occurs in lower situations. The soil of the islands and encincturing lands of the great marine inlet, on the SE—excepting that of Portsdown, which intimately resembles the soil of the great district just described—is, in general, either a flinty or a hazel loam. Peat abounds on the heaths and many of the low lying wastes.

Forests and Wastes. The county, aggregately viewed, is profusely wooded. In the N district, the coppice woods are chiefly birch, alder, hazel, willow, wild cherry, and occasionally ash and oak; in the chalk district they are principally hazel, willow, ash, oak, white-thorn, beech, maple, and wild cherry; and, in the S district, they are chiefly hazel, birch, holly, willow, wild cherry, alder, ash, and beech.—The New Forest seems to have been originally a thinly peopled tract; and, whether previously woodland or open, was regularly afforested between the end of Edward the Confessor's reign, and the date of the compilation of Domesday-book. The record of the oldest official perambulation of it, which took place in the 8th year of Edward I., shows it to have extended quite from Southampton water to the Avon, and from the Solent sea to a line drawn between Orebruge or Owerbridge and North Chardeford or Charford. A perambulation so late as the 22d of Charles II., the 'latest made, and that which fixes the present boundaries, describes it as extending about 20 m. from the sea on the SE to Godshill on the NW; and about 15 m. from Hardley, on the E, to Ringwood, on the W, and as comprehending about 92,365 acres. Manors and estates, however, belonging to private individuals, and pastures or encroachments and enclosed lands held by the master-keepers and groom-keepers with their respective lodges, amount, within the limits, to about 28,183 acres, and reduce the actual area of the Forest to about 64,232 acres. The Crown is the proprietor of

all this area, subject to rights of commonage and other ancient claims. The Forest is, for economical purposes, divided into 9 bailiwicks, and subdivided into 15 walks. Its chief value consists in its produce of timber for the construction of war-ships. The oaks seldom rise into lofty stems; but their branches are usually twisted into picturesque outlines, and serve well for what builders call knees and elbows. Flocks of deer scour the noble woodland; asses and mules are bred in great numbers; a diminutive breed of horses runs athwart, so wild, so much at will, and so difficult of capture, as scarcely to be private property; and a species of wild boar, very different in character from the common Hampshire hog, tenants the more desolate and secluded regions. The income of the forest in 1846-7 was only £9,036, and its expenses amounted to £10,495.—The forest of Bere extends N from Portsdown-hill; it is divided into two walks, and some smaller annexed portions improperly called purliens. According to a perambulation made in 1688, and still observed, it comprehends about 16,000 acres.—Waltham-chase, on the NW of Bere forest, near Bishop's Waltham, is now a waste, though formerly a forest of about 2,000 acres.

Agriculture. H., though containing some primely managed farms, is, as to its agricultural condition, inferior to many cos. in Britain, and can bear no comparison with some. Manuring, the economizing of labour, the uses of the threshing-machine, and the advantageous management of stock, are all ill understood; and farms are very generally held only from year to year. Yet marked improvements in other particulars are visible; and some peculiarities of soil and exposure in various localities prevent the adoption of methods of georgy and culture which are generally approved, and elsewhere successful. Almost every kind of crop suited to the latitude and climate of England is regularly cultivated in some one or more of the very diversified districts. Hops are grown in 35 parishes in the E; but chiefly in those of Farnham, Farnborough, Crondall, Steep, Hawkey, and Soal. On an average of 7 years, terminating in 1835, they occupied 1,368 acres, and produced 693,180 lbs. of hops. Irrigated meadows, chiefly situated on the margins of streams, are of great extent, and generally produce from 30 to 36 cwt. of hay per acre. The farms in South and North H. are from 200 to 500 acres in extent; in the chalk-districts they are from 500 to 1,000, 2,000, and even 3,000 acres. Orchards, though few and small N of the South Downs, are elsewhere extensive, and yield much of their produce for the making of cider. Honey is extensively produced over most of the co., but particularly on declivities and skirts of the downs; and has long been celebrated, under the name of 'down honey,' for the superiority of its flavour.

Manufactures and commerce. At the beginning of the present cent. the manufactures comprehended the making of large quantities of malt at Andover, and the manufacture of shalloons, woollen cloths, and similar fabrics, in other localities; and at present they comprehend the departments of silk and paper at Overton; sacking, shalloons, and paper at Romsey; bombasins at Alton; draggets and shalloons at Basingstoke; linseys at Alresford; flax at Fordingbridge; woollens at Ringwood; silk at Whitechurch; silk hose and fusee chains at Christ-church; sacking, ropes, and coarse pottery at Fareham; iron at Gosport; malt at Andover; malt and jappanning at Bishop's Waltham; bank-note paper at Frestock; chemical and medicinal salts at Lymington; and common salt at various places on the coast. The number of hands employed in woollen factories in this co. in March 1847, was 5; in flax factories, 94;

in silk, 263; being a total of 362. Ship-building is carried on at the ports. Commerce has its chief seats in Southampton, Portsmouth, and Gosport; and, as to its condition, may be judged of by reference to the articles on these towns.

Roads. The railways of the co. are noticed under articles **SOUTHAMPTON** and **PORTSMOUTH**. The London and Portsmouth mail-road crosses a wing of the co. W of Haslemere; and, after re-entering, runs SSW through Petersfield, Horndean, and Corham. The mail-road from London to Exeter and Cornwall, branches off from the former just before entering the co., and runs WSW through Basingstoke, Whitechurch, and Andover, to the W boundary, 7½ m. from Salisbury, in Wiltshire. The length of roads of all kinds used for wheeled carriages in 1839 was 5,109 m.; expenditure on them £20,714.

Divisions and Towns. H. is politically divided into 39 hundreds, 9 liberties, and the jurisdictions of Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth. These distributions are so multiplex and embarrassing that, for the purposes of administration, they were, under the statute of 9th Geo. IV. c. 43, recently arranged, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, into 13 divisions of Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Fareham, Kingsclere, Lymington, Odiham, Petersfield, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton, and Winchester. The towns are the city of Winchester; the parls. boroughs of Andover, Christ-church, Lymington, Petersfield, Portsmouth, and Southampton; the disfranchised boroughs of Stockbridge and Whitechurch; the market-towns of Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Bishop's-Waltham, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Kingsclere, Odiham, and Romsey; and 27 other places, villages or small towns, the pop. of each of which amounted in 1831 to upwards of 1,000. The co. is included in the W circuit, and its assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Winchester. Ecclesiastically, the co. all belongs to the dio. of Winchester; and, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, contains 252 entire parishes, and 4 parts of parishes.

Statistics. The co. sends 2 members to parliament from its N division, and 2 from its S; 2 from the city of Winchester; 2 from each of the boroughs of Southampton, Andover, Portsmouth, and Lymington; and 1 from each of the boroughs of Christchurch and Petersfield. Qualified voters in the N division in 1839-40, 2,156; in the S, 4,616; total, 6,772; in 1846, for the N division, 3,411; for the S, 5,812; total, 9,223. Previous to the passing of the Reform act, the co. only returned 2 members, but Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Stockbridge, Christ-church, Lymington, Whitechurch, Andover, Newtown, Newport, and Yarmouth, also returned 2 each, making in all 26 members.—The number of inhabited houses in the co. in 1831 was 56,526; in 1841, 66,617; in 1851, 74,588. Pop. in 1801, 219,656; in 1811, 244,195; in 1821, 280,767; in 1831, 314,700; in 1841, 354,940; in 1851, 402,033. The annual increase per cent. in 50 years has been 1.16; or 82.80 per cent. on the whole period. The pop. of 1841 consisted of 64,652 families, of whom 22,761 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 20,983 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 20,908 otherwise occupied. Of the pop. of 1841, 174,724 were males, and 180,216 females; of that of 1851, 199,834 were males, and 202,199 females.—The annual value of property assessed to income-tax in 1815 was £1,130,852; in 1842-3, £1,661,447, whereof £730,759 was upon houses, and £777,636 upon land.—In 1836 there were 11 savings' banks, having £356,456 of deposits, belonging to 10,408 depositors. In Nov. 1848, the number of such banks within the co. was 15; and the total investments £743,658, held by 28,860 depositors, giving an average of £23 to each.—The sums expended for the relief of the poor were, in 1834, £208,466; in 1837, £123,840; in 1847, £156,653. The rate per head of expenditure for relief of the poor, on the estimated pop. in this last year, was 8s.

2½d., that for all England being 6s. 1½d. The amount of rate for the poor and for co. purposes was in 1834, £243,525; and in 1837, £151,240.—The number of committals under charge of criminal offences in 1831-2-3, was respectively 151, 227, and 249; and the number of convictions in these years, was respectively 98, 167, and 163. The commitments for more serious offences between 1842 and 1847 were 1.9 per cent. above the average for all England and Wales.

History. The British tribe of the *Segontiaci* inhabited the N part of H. and the adjacent parts of Berkshire. The *Belge*, however, who had crossed the Rhine into Gaul, and thence extended their conquests into Britain, drove out the *Segontiaci*, and, before the arrival of the Romans, had possession of the greater part of the country lying between the British channel and the Severn. Their clans in H., at the date of the Roman invasion, were the *Belge* proper in the centre, the *Regni* in the S, and the *Atrebatii* on the N. The Romans subdued the co. probably under Vespasian, and included it in their prov. of *Britannia Prima*. The Britons, after the Romans abdicated, defended themselves for many years against the Saxons. In 508, Cerdeic totally defeated the British king Ambrosius, at Sway; and he soon after founded the kingdom of Wessex, and adopted Winchester as the seat of his government. The name of the co. while under the Saxon domination was *Hantamsyre*,—obviously the radix of its present designation. In 901, Ethelwold, claiming to be the heir of Alfred, captured Christ-church, but was driven from the country by Edward the Elder. The greater part of the subsequent history of the co. is identical with that of **WINCHESTER**, **SOUTHAMPTON**, **PORTSMOUTH**, and the **ISLE OF WIGHT**, and will be found under these heads.

HAMPSHIRE, a county in the SW of the state of Massachusetts, U. S. Area 532 sq. m. Pop. 30,897. It is in many parts mountainous and hilly. Its principal towns lie on both sides of Connecticut river, which intersects it from N to S. These are Springfield, W. Springfield, Northampton, Haddley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield. The cap. is Northampton.—Also a county in the N of Virginia, U. S., bounded on the N and NW by the Potomac river, which divides it from the state of Maryland. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 12,295. The cap. is Romney.—Also a village in Kane co., in Illinois.

HAMPSHIRE (New), one of the northern or New England United States of America; situated between N lat. 42° 42' and 45° 13', and between 70° 40' and 72° 28' W long.; and bounded on the N by Lower Canada; on the E by the district of Maine; on the S by Massachusetts; and on the W by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Its length from N to S is 168 m.; its greatest breadth on the 43d parallel is about 90 m.; but it gradually decreases as it runs northerly, being only 55 m. on the 44th parallel; and at its N extremity not more than 19 m. The area is about 9,491 sq. m., 6,074,240 acres, of which nearly 110,000 acres are water-surface.

Surface. The land for the distance of 20 or 30 m. from the sea is either level or moderately rolling. Beyond that, it rises into hills; and toward the N becomes mountainous; indeed this state is the most mountainous in the Union, and is regarded as the Switzerland of America. The first ridge, the Blue hills, passes through Rochester, Barrington, and Nottingham. Behind these are several higher detached mountains. Farther back the mountains rise still higher; and among the third range, Chocorua, Ossage, and Kyarsarge are the principal. Beyond these is the lofty ridge which divides the branches of Connecticut and Merrimac rivers, denominated 'the Height of Land.' In this ridge, towards the SW part of the state, is the Great Monadnock mountain, alt. 3,254 ft.; 30 m. N of which is Sunapee; and 48 m. farther N Mooschillock, or Mooshe-lock, alt. 4,636 ft. The ridge is continued northerly, dividing the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Saco and Amariscooggin. Here the mountains rise much higher. The most elevated summits in this range are the White mountains, which attain in Mount Washington an alt. of 6,428 ft. The produce

of the N part of New Hampshire and the NE part of Vermont, is taken to Portland by a road passing through what is called 'the Notch,' a singular defile in the White mountains. The lands W of this last-mentioned range, bordering on Connecticut river, are interspersed with extensive meadows. The White mountains are the highest land in New England; and in clear weather are discovered before any other land, by vessels approaching the E coast; but, by reason of their white appearance, are frequently mistaken for clouds.

Rivers and lakes.] The most considerable rivers of this state are the Connecticut, Merrimac, Piscataqua, Saco, Androscoggin, and Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck. There are many smaller streams. The Connecticut rises in the highlands which form the N boundary of the state, and runs about 170 m. S along the W border of New H. till it enters Massachusetts. It is boatable to the 15 m. falls at Bath, 250 m. above Hartford. The Merrimac also rises, in both its head-branches, in New H.; and after flowing 78 m. S to Chelmsford, enters Connecticut. It is boatable to Concord. The whole course of the Piscataqua lies in New H. By means of this river, there is sloop-navigation to Newmarket, Durham, and Exeter.—The chief lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Ossipee. The largest of these, Winnipiseogee or Wentworth, is 23 m. long, and 10 m. wide.

Geology and minerals.] The high ridge of mountains which separates the branches of the Connecticut and Merrimac, is composed of the older primitive rocks; granite predominates in the more N and elevated part of the ridge, while mica slate appears more abundantly in the S portions, where it constitutes the Great Monadnock and some other lofty eminences. Mica slate predominates in this chain, but granite appears in various places; it has a coarse, porphyritic structure; the imbedded grains of felspar are large but seldom in twin crystals. Porphyritic granite occurs also in boulders and in rolled masses E of this ridge. A beautiful fine-grained granite, found in many places, as at Concord, Bessemer, and Hopkinton, affords admirable building stone. E of this great ridge, mica slate, gneiss, and greenstone occur. In passing from Concord E to Portsmouth, the following succession of rocks may be observed; granite, 4 m. from Concord; gneiss, 11 m.; mica slate, 14 m.; granite, 15 m.; then gneiss, and lastly greenstone; the direction of the strata is nearly NE and SW. There is a remarkable alluvion formation through which the Merrimac passes, and which embraces all the sandy plains which are covered with pine and black timber in the neighbourhood of that river. This formation extends through Chelmsford to Cambridge and Boston, on one hand; on the other, it follows the course of the river quite to the ocean, embracing large tracts of land on either side. Rocks in some places break through this alluvial deposit, but they form no very high hills.—Steatite, or soapstone, is found at Franconstown and Orford, where it is quarried and wrought. Primitive limestone occurs at Orford, Hanover, Lebanon, and Meredith, where there are also quarries. Pyritous copper, or copperas ore, is found at Franconia. Galena, or lead-ore, occurs at Orford and Lebanon, and iron at Franconia. Plumbago, or black lead, has been recently discovered in many places; in most abundance at Bristol. The other minerals which this state produces in greater or less abundance, are beryls, garnets, Jasper, manganese, asbestos, and amethyst. The iron mine at Lebanon is one of the richest in the United States. The quantity of ore is inexhaustible, and it yields above 60 per cent. of metal. The ore is taken from a mountain in the E part of Lebanon, and carried 3 m. to the furnace at Franconia, where about 12 or 15 tons of iron are made in a week.

Soil and productions.] This state has only 18 m. of sea-coast at its SE corner. In this distance there are several coves for fishing-vessels, but the only harbour for ships is Portsmouth, at the entrance of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, bordered in front by salt marshes intersected by creeks which produce good pasture. The soil of the lower hills, valleys, and banks of the rivers is fertile, and produces excellent grain of every kind. The lands on the margin of the great rivers are the most valuable, being periodically overflowed and enriched by the fat slime or sediment which is carried down from the uplands. On Connecticut river these lands are from a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on each side in breadth; and produce corn,

grain, and grass, especially wheat, in greater abundance and perfection than the same kind of soil does in the higher lands. The wide-spreading hills are warm and rich; rocky moist land is good for pasture; drained swamps have a deep mellow soil; and the valleys between the hills are generally very productive. Barren tracts of any considerable extent are unknown, except in the wild unexplored region at the N extremity of the state.—The principal productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, butter, and cheese. In 1840, there were grown in this state 422,124 bushels wheat; 121,899 barley; 1,296,114 oats; 308,148 rye; 105,103 buck-wheat; 1,162,572 Indian corn; 1,260,517 lbs. wool; 243,425 lbs. hops; 6,206,606 bush. potatoes; 496,107 tons hay; 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons hemp and flax; and 1,162,368 lbs. maple sugar. The produce of the dairy amounted to 1,638,563 dollars; of the orchard to 239,973 dol.; and of lumber, 433,217 dol. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Apples and pears are the most common fruits cultivated in this state; no husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard; yet tree-fruit, of the first quality, cannot be raised in such a climate as this, without particular attention. The uncultivated lands are covered with forests of pine, fir, cedar, oak, walnut, hemlock, beech, maple, balsam-poplar, and butternuts. In the ascent to the summit of the White mountains, the ground for the first 4 or 5 m. is covered with beech, hemlock, and some white pine; for the next 6 or 7 m. the growth is chiefly black spruce; higher up there is scarcely any vegetation. The noblest tree of the forest is the mast-pine, which, with a straight trunk from 20 to 40 inches diam. at the base, rises to the height of 150 and sometimes 200 ft. In marshy places, and on the borders of rivers, there is a thick growth of underwood, which on the high lands is less abundant, and is not seen on the dry plains.

Animal kingdom.] The moose deer has become scarce in New H.; but the black bear still makes great havoc in the fields of Indian corn when it is nearly ripe. The racoon is also destructive to this grain. The wolf is common, and commits great ravages among the sheep. The red and grey fox are numerous in the woods. Their skin is valuable, and they are often entrapped and taken. The wild cat also is pursued for its skin, which is valuable, especially the black kind. The beaver has become rare. The black squirrel is also rare; but grey, striped, and flying squirrels are common. The forests abound with game. The partridge, quail, and wild pigeon are the same as in Massachusetts. The wild turkey has retired to the inland mountainous country. The grouse, or heath-bird, is rarely seen except on the high mountains.—The bays and rivers abound with cod, salmon, shad, eels, trouts, &c. The first, dried and salted near the Isle of Shoals, is called 'dumb fish,' and is highly valued. It is taken near the coast in all seasons, and on the Piscataqua river in spring and fall. The largest fish is the halibut, some of which have been known to weigh 500 lbs. The bass and salmon have forsaken the rivers since the erection of dams.

Climate.] The climate combines great extremes both of heat and cold. The weather is generally warm until the middle of September; from that period till the close of May fires are generally kept up in every house. In September and October the frosts are light; in November the weather is variable, and the frosts moderate and not lasting; but in December they become intense and durable. Snow falls to the depth of from 2 to 4 ft. before the close of February; and if a thaw takes place in January—which often happens—it is generally followed by severe frost. March is blustering and cold; but the

snow sensibly sinks under the influence of the sun. In April it disappears in the open country; but in the N parts it often lies till May. In winter the prevailing wind is from the NW, which never blows in summer, except after thunder accompanied with rain. The climate is upon the whole healthy; and its salutary influence is indicated by the generally robust form and florid complexion of the inhabitants.

Manufactures.] Various manufactures have been established in this state. The preparation of lumber, fire-wood, pot and pearl ashes, ginseng root, and maple sugar, employs a considerable number of hands. Iron-works, at Exeter, produce sufficient iron for the consumption of the state. Bricks and pottery are made in different places; also gunpowder, spirits, malt liquor, hats of fur, wool, and palm-leaf, soap, candles, leather, agricultural implements, iron, glass, and pottery. White pine is manufactured into masts, yards, and planks of vessels. The masts of this wood are the finest in the world, being from 140 to 150 ft. in length, and so durable, that, if protected from moisture, they will last 20 years. Hoops and staves are also largely manufactured. The country supplying all sorts of naval stores, numerous vessels are built on the Piscataqua river and its branches; sometimes at several miles distance from the water. The whole amount of capital employed in manufactures within the limits of this state in 1840 was 9,252,448 dollars.—The chief exports from the state are Indian corn, live stock, beef and pork, pickled fish, whale-oil, ship-timber, tar, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, tow-cloth, butter and cheese, flax-seed, and bricks. The imports are W. India rum, gin, molasses, wine, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton, cheese, salt, nails, sea-coal, steel, lead, and grindstones. In 1847 they amounted to 16,935 dols.; in 1848, to 61,303 dols.—The value of the exports amounted in 1798 to 230,000 d.; in 1799, to 361,000 d.; in 1810, to 234,650 d.; in 1840, to 20,761 d.; in 1848, to 8,243 d. The coast-fishery is carried on either by boats or schooners. About 27 schooners, and 20 boats, exclusive of those belonging to the Isle of Shoals, are employed in the fisheries.—The capital stock of the different banks in this state on 1st June 1849 was 2,178,000 dollars.—The Eastern railroad extends from the Massachusetts line to Portsmouth in this state, a distance of 16 m.; the Boston and Maine railroad, from the Massachusetts line to Exeter a distance of 14 m. There are 2,188 m. of mail-road in this state.

Counties and population.] The following table exhibits the division of New H. into counties, with the pop. of each in 1812, 1840, and 1850:—

Counties.	1812.	1840.	1850.
Belknap,		17,988	17,722
Carroll,		19,973	20,164
Cheshire,	40,988	26,429	30,142
Cook,	8,991	9,949	11,853
Grafton,	28,462	42,311	42,342
Hillsborough,	49,219	42,494	57,480
Merrimack,		36,253	40,346
Rockingham,	50,175	45,771	49,215
Stratford,	41,595	23,166	29,359
Sullivan,		20,340	19,376
	214,460	284,574	317,999

The S part of the state is the most thickly settled. The progress of the pop. has been as follows: In 1790, 141,899; 1800, 183,762; 1810, 214,360; 1820, 244,161; 1830, 269,328; 1840, 284,574; 1850, 317,999, of whom 477 were free-coloured. Slavery does not exist in New H. The religious denominations of the state are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Quakers, Congregationalists, Universalists, and Unitarians. Of these the Congregationalists and Baptists are the most numerous. The former had 159 churches and 18,982 members in 1836; the latter 90 churches and 6,505 members.—The legislature has given great

encouragement to the establishment of schools, academies, and public libraries. Dartmouth college, founded in 1770, and for the support of which 80,000 acres are allotted, has 9 professorships in different branches of science, and a library of 16,500 vols. The Gilmanton theological seminary was founded in 1835. These two institutions had 433 students in 1840. The number of academies in 1840 was 68, attended by 5,799 pupils; of common and primary schools, 2,127, with 82,632 scholars. The amount raised by taxes and local funds in 1849 for the support of schools in this state was 159,430 dols.

Government.] The legislative power in this state resides in a governor, a senate, and house-of-representatives, who are all elected annually. Every male inhabitant of 21 years of age, excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, enjoys the right of suffrage. The governor has a salary of 1,000 dollars. The senators are 12 in number, and are elected annually by citizens paying taxes. The house-of-representatives is composed of delegates from the different towns. Every town or incorporated township having 150 rateable polls may send 1 representative; and is entitled for every additional 300 polls to send another. The number of representatives in 1849 was 286. The state has no debt. Its income in 1849 was 155,364 d.; its expenditure, 149,237 d. The superior court of judicature consists of a chief justice and 4 associate justices, who hold one term annually in each of the 10 cos. of the state.—The state-prison, and state asylum for the insane, are at Concord.—The militia force in 1849 was 26,790.

History.] New H. was discovered in 1614 by Captain Smith; and the first settlements, consisting of fishermen and planters, were established at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. In consequence of disunion among the settlers, they renounced the right of self-government, and placed themselves under the state of Massachusetts in 1641. About the year 1680, however, New H. was again established into a separate prov. and royal government, which was dissolved by the provincial convention of 1775. Its present constitution was adopted in 1784.

HAMPSTEAD, a parish in Middlesex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of London. Area 2,252 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,343; in 1831, 8,588; in 1851, 11,986. The v. is delightfully situated on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath, elevated about 400 ft. above sea-level. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was chiefly inhabited by washerwomen. It became, however, the occasional resort of families of distinction in the 17th cent.; and in the commencement of the 18th, acquired great celebrity as a watering-place, there being several medicinal springs in the vicinity. On the heath are several large reservoirs used for supplying Camden-town and the vicinity with water. A well recently sunk here, and worked by steam-power by a water-company, is found to be lowered at least 40 ft. in the course of 12 hours, at a rate of extraction of 135 gallons per minute, or about 8,000 galls an hour. H. heath comprises an extent of about 273 acres of common more interesting to the lover of the picturesque and the naturalist than the farmer. A number of handsome villas are scattered over it. Many rare plants are found in this district; and the views from the heath are more striking and of greater extent than any that can be pointed out in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

HAMPSTEAD, a township in Rockingham co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 29 m. SSE of Concord. Pop. 890.—Also a v. in Carroll co., in Maryland, 56 m. NW of Annapolis.

HAMPSTEAD (MARSHALL), a parish in Berks, 4 m. WSW of Newbury, on the river Kennet. Area 1,839 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1851, 345.

HAMPSTEAD (NORRIS), a parish in Berks, 34

m. SE by S of East Ilsley, at the source of a large branch of the Thames. Area 5,769 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,179; in 1851, 1,325.

HAMPSTHWAITE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W of Knaresborough, on the river Nidd. It comprises the townships of Birstwith, Felliscliffe, H. Menwith, and Darley, and the chapelry of Thornthwaite with Padside. Area 9,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,589; in 1851, 2,424. Area of the township 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 445; in 1851, 461.

HAMPTON, a parish and village in Middlesex, 2½ m. W of Kingston-upon-Thames. It includes the hamlet of Hampton-wick. The v. is pleasantly situated N of the Thames, opposite the river Mole, 3 m. from Ditton-Marsh, on the Southampton railway, and 15 m. by railway from London. It contains many elegant villas. Area 3,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,992; in 1851, 4,802.

HAMPTON-COURT, a royal palace, is situated about 1 m. from the v., on the border of the Thames. It was founded, though not wholly erected, by Cardinal Wolsey. After various alterations which it has undergone, it now consists of three large quadrangles, with several minor courts appertaining to parts of the original structure. The front is of low proportions, though it comprises 3 stories. The material is brick embellished with stone,—a mode of construction which prevails throughout the whole edifice. The great eastern façade, or grand front of the palace, was begun in 1690, and completed in 1694, after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and is about 330 ft. in extent. In an apartment called the Cartoon gallery are some of Raphael's cartoons, which constitute the chief treasure of the palace. The pleasure-gardens attached to the palace comprise about 45 acres. The gardens were laid out by William III.; but the formal manner in which they are arranged by no means accords with modern taste in gardening. H.-court was the scene of the celebrated conference of 1603-4, between the Presbyterian and the Episcopal clergy, at which James I. was moderator, and the lords-of-council were auditors. Charles I. was imprisoned here; and here Oliver Cromwell occasionally resided. The palace contains a suite of rooms called the state-apartments, throughout which is scattered a fine collection of pictures, the property of the Crown.

HAMPTON, a township in the p. of Malpas, co. palatine of Chester, 2 m. NE of Malpas. Area 1,219 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 309.

HAMPTON, a township in Rockingham, co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 47 m. SE of Concord. Pop. 1,320. It has a good harbour.—Also a township in Windham co., in Connecticut, 41 m. E of Hartford. Pop. 1,666.—Also a township in Washington co., in New York, 26 m. N of Salem. Pop. 972.—Also a village in Oneida co., in New York. Pop. 409.—Also a v. in Adams co., in Pennsylvania, 29 m. SW of Harrisburg.—Also the cap. of Elizabeth city co., in the state of Virginia, 94 m. ESE of Richmond. Pop. 1,200.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a parish in Warwickshire, comprising the chapelry of Balsall, with the hamlets of Kinwalsey, Knowle, and Nuthurst. Area 11,502 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,894; in 1851, 3,094. The Birmingham and Derby Junction railway here joins the London and Birmingham railway, at a station 9½ m. distant from Birmingham, and 102½ m. from London; and the Hampden-in-Arden, Leamington, and Warwick railway, commences by a junction with the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway in this p. A branch railway runs from H. to the line of the Birmingham and Warwick canal in the p. of Solihull.

HAMPTON (BISHOP'S), a parish in Hereford, 4 m. SE by E of Hereford, situated between the rivers Wye and Lug, both of which are here navigable for vessels of 30 tons. It includes the township of Tupsley. Area 2,845 acres. Pop. in 1831, 783; in 1851, 913.

HAMPTON-BURG, a township in Orange co., in New York, U. S., 4 m. NE of Goschen. Pop. 1,579.

HAMPTON-FALLS, a township in Rockingham co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 16 m. SW of Portsmouth. Pop. 656.

HAMPTON-GAY, a parish in Oxford, 2½ m. E of Woodstock, on the river Cherwell. Area 620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1851, 82.

HAMPTON (GREAT), a parish in Worcestershire, 1 m. SW of Evesham, on the S bank of the Avon. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, including the township of Little H., 290; in 1851, 556.

HAMPTON (HIGN), a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. W of Hatherleigh, and S of the Torridge river. Area 3,039 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 388.

HAMPTON-HILL, or **HILHAMPTON**, a hamlet in the p. of Martley, co. of Worcester, 4 m. SE of Stockton. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 149.

HAMPTON (LITTLE), a parish and sea-port on the E bank and at the mouth of the river Arun, in Sussex, 11 m. ESE of Chichester. The v. is now a fashionable sea-bathing place. Area 1,222 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,625; in 1851, 2,436. Average spring-tides rise here about 16 ft.; neaps, 11 ft. A vessel of 13 ft. draught, when she has passed the bar, can proceed to Arundel-bridge, a distance of 6 m.

HAMPTON-LOVETT, a parish in Worcestershire, 1½ m. NNW of Droitwich. Area 1,908 acres. Pop. in 1831, 143; in 1851, 172. This p. is included within the parl. boundaries of Droitwich.

HAMPTON-LUCY, or **BISHOP'S HAMPTON**, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. ENE of Stratford, on the river Avon. Area 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 540; in 1851, 444. A very beautiful parish-church was erected here in 1822-6.

HAMPTON-ROADS, a branch of Chesapeake bay, on the coast of Virginia, U. S., off the mouth of James river, between Old Point Comfort on the N, and Willoughby point on the S. These roads are protected by a very strong fort on Old Point Comfort mounting 335 guns, of which 130 are under bomb-proof cover; and of another fort of 265 guns erected on the opposite point.

HAMPTON-MAISEY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2½ m. W by S of Fairford. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 376.

HAMPTON (NETHER), a parish in Wilts, 1 m. S of Wilton. Area 796 acres. Pop. in 1831, 143; in 1851, 142.

HAMPTON-POYLE, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3½ m. ESE of Woodstock. Area 830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 131.

HAMPTON-WELCH, a parish in Salop, 2½ m. E of Ellesmere. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1851, 527.

HAMPTON-WICK, a hamlet and chapelry in the p. of Hampton, Middlesex; about ¼ m. N of Kingston, on the river Thames. Pop. in 1831, 1,463; in 1851, 1,668.

HAMRAN. See **HAMERIN**.

HAMRIK, or **BEESTER-HAMRIK**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 5 m. NE of Winshotten. Pop. 1,100.—There is another Hamrik in the same prov. Pop. 950.

HAMSEY, or **HAMMER-SAY**, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. N of Lewes. Area 2,761 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1851, 529.

HAMSTALL-RIDWARE, a parish in Stafford-

shire, 4 m. E by N of Rugeley. Area 2,934 acres. Pop. in 1831, 443; in 1851, 471.

HAMSTERLY, a township in the p. and 6 m. WNW of Bishop-Auckland, in the co. of Durham. Area 4,003 acres. Pop. in 1831, 503; in 1851, 532.

HAM-SUR-HEURE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the l. bank of the Heure, in the cant. of Thuin, 7 m. SSE of Fontaine-l'Évêque. Pop. 1,703.

HAM-SUR-SAMBRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and cant. of Namur. Pop. 930.

HAMTRAMEK, a township in the co. of Maine, in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. 1,797.

HAMWORTHY, a parish in Dorsetshire, 1½ m. W by N of Poole. Area 1,911 acres. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1851, 351.

HAN, a river of Corea, which rises about 90 m. SE of Han-yang, and flowing S. falls into the strait of Corea near Ching-hai, after a course of 210 m.—Also a village of Dalmatia, in the circle and 24 m. NNE of Spalatro, on the l. bank of the Cettina.

HANA, a small river of Moravia, which rises in the circle of Brunn, and joins the March at Krapin.

HANAMCONDA, a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's territories, in the prov. of Hyderabad, 6 m. NW of Warangol.

HANAMINE, a small island near the W coast of Galway, 2 m. NW of Rinvelt-point.

HANAU, or **HANAU-MUNZENBURG**, a district forming the S part of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, extending from E to W along the N bank of the Maine, and deriving its name from its capital. It is covered on the E by branches of the Spessart; on the W, it runs out into a large fertile plain, one of the richest districts in the W of Germany; and has an extent of about 450 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 118,645. It contains several extensive forests, and mines of salt, copper, silver, and cobalt. It is subdivided into the 3 circles of Gelnhäusen, H., and Schlüchtern, and comprises 9 towns and 157 villages.—The circle of H. has an area of 117 sq. m., of which two-thirds are covered with forests. Pop. in 1840, 53,536. It is subdivided into 1 *landgericht*, and 5 *justiz-amts* or bailiwicks; and comprises 3 towns, and 44 villages. This territory was formerly a separate government, subject to the counts of H.; but that family becoming extinct in 1736, it has since formed part of the dominions of Hesse-Cassel.

HANAU, a considerable town of Hesse-Cassel, situated in a large plain on the l. bank of the Kinzig, 5 m. above its junction with the Maine, and 10 m. E of Frankfort, in N lat. 50° 8' 24"; at an alt. of 269 ft. above sea-level. It is divided into an old and new town, each of which is governed by its own magistrates. The old town is ill-built, but contains a magnificent castle, and a gymnasium or classical school. The new town is much larger, with regular streets, and a large square. The houses in this quarter are mostly in the Dutch style, having been built about the year 1600, by Walloon and Flemish emigrants, who fled from the persecution of Philip II. in the Netherlands. A part of its pop. also is descended from Calvinists, who emigrated from France. A deep canal is led from the Maine to the walls of the town, for the convenience of trade. Pop. of the town and suburbs, in 1795, 12,045; in 1838, 14,733; in 1846, 15,265. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of watches, jewellery, porcelain, carpets, cotton fabrics, paper, camlets, and hats; but the most considerable branch is the manufacture of silk, which employs several hundred families. There is an iron-foundry which produces the finer class castings of objects of utility and ornament. Wood, iron, wine, oil, saffron, timber, barrels, corn, and flour, form articles of traffic.

There are no prohibitions or injurious restrictions on trade, an advantage, which, joined to the vicinity of the Maine and of Frankfort, has long rendered H. the chief commercial place of Hesse-Cassel. It is the seat of the *ober-gericht*, or court-of-appeal for the prov.; and has an academy of design, a school-of-arts, a polytechnic school, and several hospitals. Wilhelmstadt, in the neighbourhood, has a well known mineral spring, and elegant buildings for the convenience of visitors.—In 1636, H. was besieged for 9 months by the Imperialists under General Lamboi, but the siege was raised by the landgrave Wilhelm V. In 1792 it was attacked but not occupied by the French; it was entered by them in 1796, in 1797, and afterwards in 1805. In the end of October 1813, an Austrian and Bavarian corps here opposed the great army of the French in their retreat from Leipsic; and a sanguinary conflict took place, in which the Austro-Bavarian forces were defeated, and the flying army effected its retreat, by the whole collective cavalry breaking into the centre of the enemy's line.

HANAZO, a river in the SE of Abyssinia, which appears to rise in two streams, the Meli and the Ancona, in the frontier mountains of Lasta and Tigre. It runs E. and approaches the straits of Babelmandel; but before reaching them spreads into various branches, and is probably evaporated or absorbed in the sands.

HANBURY, a parish of Worcestershire, 4 m. NE of Droitwich, and included within the parl. boundaries of that borough. Area 7,533 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,073; in 1851, 1,009.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 6 m. NW by W of Burton-upon-Trent. Area 12,112 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,160; in 1851, 2,535.

HAN-CHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Nganhoei, or Kiang-nan, 48 m. SW of Nankin.—Also a high mountain-range in the SW of the prov. of Shen-si, in N lat. 32° 51', E long. 106° 3'.

HANCHES, a town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Maintenon. Pop. 1,060.

HANCOCK, a county in the SE part of the state of Maine, U. S., comprising an area generally fertile of 1,850 sq. m., bordered on the S by the Atlantic, and watered by Union river. The coast is indented with several bays, some of which form excellent harbours, and studded with numerous islands. Pop. in 1840, 28,605. Its capital is Castine.—Also a central county in the state of Georgia, comprising a superficies of 600 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Oconee and on the E by the Great Ogeechee rivers, and intersected by several of the affluents of these rivers. Pop. 9,659. Its capital is Sparta.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, containing an area of 1,680 sq. m., bordered on the S by Lake Borgne, a branch of the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Pearl river. Towards the N the surface presents considerable undulations. Pop. 3,367. Its capital is Shieldsboro'.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area generally hilly of 200 sq. m., bounded on the N by the Ohio, on the S by Rough creek, an affluent of Green river, and on the W by Blackford's river. It contains abundance of stone coal, and iron-ore is also found here in considerable quantities. Pop. 2,581. Its capital is Hawesville.—Also a county in the NW part of the state of Ohio, containing a superficies of 576 sq. m. It is watered by Blanchard's Fork and its tributaries, affluents of Maumee river, and by tributaries of Portage river, an affluent of Lake Erie, and is generally fertile. Pop. 9,986. Its capital is Findlay.—Also a county near the centre of the state of Indiana, containing a superficies of 310 sq. m.,

drained by Blue river, Sugar and Brandywine creeks. Its surface is undulating and covered with excellent timber. Pop. 7,535. Its capital is Greenfield.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 773 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Mississippi, and watered on the W by Crooked creek, an affluent of the Illinois river, and its branches, and by the N fork of Bear creek, an affluent of Bear creek. Its soil in the W is highly productive. Pop. 9,946. Its capital is Carthage.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the state of Maine, 95 m. E of Augusta, and peninsulated in the S by branches of Frenchman's bay. Pop. 760.—Also a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 34 m. SW of Concord. Its surface is mountainous, but the soil is to a great extent very fertile. The principal streams by which it is watered are Contoocook river and its tributaries, and towards the W is a considerable sheet of water, named Long Pond. Pop. 1,345.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 39 m. SSW of Montpelier. It is situated in the Green mountain range, on the ridge which divides Lake Champlain and Connecticut river, and is watered by affluents of Otter Creek and White river. Pop. 465.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 143 m. W of Boston, bounded on the W by the state of New York. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Kinderhook creek and Housatonic river. Pop. 922.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, 123 m. WSW of Albany, bordered on the SW by Delaware river, and watered by Papacton branch and its tributaries. Its surface is generally mountainous. Pop. 1,026.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Maryland, 125 m. NW of Annapolis, on the N bank of Potomac river. It contained in 1840 about 40 dwellings.

HANCOCK BRIDGE, a village of Lower Alloway's township, Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 85 m. SW of Trenton, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

HANCOCK FACTORY, a village of Hancock township, Hillsboro co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 30 m. SW of Concord.

HANDA, a small island on the W coast of Sutherland, separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. It is about 1 m. square, and affords pasture for a few sheep. Towards the N, a perpendicular rock of 80 or 100 fath. presents its face to the sea; but the S side is lower, and the ascent gentle.

HANDAH, a town of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Nile, 40 m. below New Dongola.

HAND-AN, a river of Sweden, which descends from the E flank of the Kiölen; flows N; and falls into Lake Aunsien.

HANDBOROUGH, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. NE of Witney. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 883; in 1851, 1,153.

HANDERRY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Balaghat, division of Bellary, rising to the S of Adoni, and flowing ENE to the Tumbredra, after a course of 75 m.

HANDFORD, a chapelry in the p. of Trentham, in Staffordshire, 2 m. S of Stoke. Area 290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 607; in 1851, 796.

HANDFORTH, a township in the co. of Chester, 5 m. SW of Stockport. Area 1,731 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,980; in 1851, 2,671. The branch-railway from Crewe to Manchester has a station here, 20 m. from Crewe, and 11 m. from Manchester.

HANDLEY, a parish in Cheshire, 8 m. SE by S of Chester. Area 1,976 acres. Pop. in 1831, 389; in 1851, 381.—Also a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. NW of Cranborne. Area 5,929 acres. Pop. in 1831, 889; in 1851, 1,228.

HANDSCHUCHSHEIM, a large village of Baden, in the Benstrass, on the r. bank of the Maine, 3 m. WNW of Heidelberg. Pop. 2,143.

HANDSWORTH, a parish of Staffordshire, 2 m. NW of Birmingham, and 5 m. SE of Wednesbury, containing the hamlets of Soho and Percy-Bar. Area 7,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,944; in 1851, 7,879. The London and Birmingham railway has a station at Percy-Bar, 3½ m. from Birmingham, and 25 m. from Stafford.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E of Sheffield. Area 3,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,338; in 1851, 3,264.

HANDZAEME, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 16 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 2,859, of whom 780 are in the v.

HANEFFE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Momalle. Pop. 768.

HANENBACH, a small town of Bavaria, 3 m. E of Leuchtershausen.

HANG-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si. The town is on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 35° 30'.

HANG-CHOW-FU, or **HANG-TCHOW-FU**, a large city of China, capital of the prov. of Che-kiang, at the extremity of the great canal which extends 8 from Pekin, 140 m. SE of Nankin, in N lat. 30° 20' 20", E long. 119° 48'. It is supposed by Marsden to be the city described in such magnificent terms by Marco Polo in the 12th cent., under the name of Quinsai, then the capital of Mangi or S. China. It is surrounded by high walls and ramparts, 40 le or 8 m. in circuit, in excellent order, and well-manned; beyond the walls are extensive and dense suburbs. The main street is narrow, but well-paved. Among other public buildings, it is said to contain several mosques, being the stronghold of Islamism in China. A large river, called Tsien-tang, passes by its walls, and, with its numerous branches, affords extensive means of communication with the provinces to the S; but, as it is not joined to the canal, all goods transferred from one to the other must be disembarked in the town. This city is supposed to contain a pop. little if at all inferior to that of Pekin. Silk is the staple production of the district, and the silk trade is here very extensive; upwards of 60,000 persons are employed in the vicinity in raising that article. Many of the shops and warehouses are splendid; and the whole city has an air of wealth and luxury. The city communicates with the sea by means of the river, by which it is 5 m. from Hang-chow-fu bay.—The Tsien-tang-kiang river has its sources far away amongst the mountains to the W. One of its branches rises amongst the green-tea hills of Hwuy-chow; another near the town of Chang-san, on the borders of Kiang-si; and a third on the N side of the Bohea mountains. These streams unite in their course to the E; and passing within a short distance of H., fall into the bay of the same name. All the green and black teas destined for the foreign merchant at Shanghai are brought down this river. At H. they are transhipped from the river-boats into those which ply down the Grand canal. The importance of H. in a mercantile point of view is therefore very great. All goods from the S and W must of necessity pass through this town on their way to the large and populous districts about Soochow, Sung-kiang, and Shang-hae. In the same manner, all foreign imports, the productions of the low countries, such as silk and cotton, in going to the southward and westward must pass through H. It therefore appears to be like a great gate on a public highway, through which nothing can pass or re-pass without the consent and cognizance of the authorities. The power which this place gives the Chinese mandarins over our imports and exports

through Shanghai is very great; and hence complaints of stoppages, and illegal charges, or 'squeezes,' have not been unfrequent. The day cannot be far distant when we shall be allowed to trade and travel in China as in other countries; when all the foolish regulations regarding boundary-lines shall be swept away; but in the event of these changes being brought about gradually, it might be a question whether our government should not endeavour to open the city of H., or, at all events, have a consular agent there for the protection of our trade. [*Athenaeum*.] The velocity of the river indicates a rapid descent of the country, from the position of its sources. The tide rises 6 or 7 ft. opposite the city; and running with a velocity of $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, defied the efforts of an English war-steamer to ascend it, in the late demonstration against the Chinese government.

HANGEST, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 8 m. N of Montdidier. Pop. 1,268. The Boulogne and Amiens railway has a station here, 64 m. from Boulogne, and 13 m. from Amiens.

HANGINGSHAW LAW, a mountain on the boundaries of Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire, elevated 1,980 ft. above the level of the sea. Among the projected but not executed inland railway lines between Scotland and England, was one from Edinburgh to Hexham, which, after passing through Fala-hill, should reach its N summit near H., where it would be 694 ft. above the level of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway at Tyne-green near Hexham, and 809 ft. above high water-mark at Newcastle. It was proposed to carry this line through the Border-ridge by a tunnel 2,970 yds. in length, at Note-oth-gate, the level of which would be 691 ft. above that of Tyne-green at Hexham, or only 3 ft. below that of the H. summit.

HANGLETON, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. WNW of Brighton. Area 1,318 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1851, 57.

HANGØUDD, or **HANGO** (CAPE), the SW extremity of Russian Finland, at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 46' 30''$, E long. $20^{\circ} 59' 0''$. There is a lighthouse upon this promontory, with a revolving light, elevated 100 ft. above the sea.

HANGU', a town of Afghanistan, 15 m. W of Kohat. It consists of about 300 houses.

HANGWELLE', a town and fortress of the island of Ceylon, near the Kalané-ganga, 11 m. E by N of Colombo.

HANHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Bolton, in Gloucestershire, 5 m. ESE of Bristol. Pop. in 1831, 1,212; in 1851, 1,180.

HANINGFIELD (EAST), a parish of Essex, 4 m. S by W of Danbury. Area 2,446 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1851, 452.

HANINGFIELD (SOUTH), a parish in Essex, 6 m. SE of Chelmsford. Area 1,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 215.

HANINGFIELD (WEST), a parish of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Danbury. Area 2,818 acres. Pop. in 1831, 480; in 1851, 555.

HANJUN, a town of Persia, situated in a ravine at the foot of a range of mountains, 75 m. W of Ispahan.

HANKA (EL), a town of Egypt, 10 m. NE of Cairo.

HANKELow, a township in the p. of Audlem, in Cheshire, 4 m. SSE of Nantwich. Area 656 acres. Pop. in 1831, 289; in 1851, 253.

HANKERTON, a parish of Wiltshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE of Malmesbury. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1851, 371.

HAN-KIANG, a navigable river of China, which rises in the SW of the prov. of Shen-si, in two head-streams, one of which rises 18 m. W of Ning-kiang,

and the other descends from the S flanks of the great Pe-ling range, which forms the N limit of the basin of the Upper Nan-kiang. These streams unite to the W of Han-tchong; and the united stream runs E, passing Han-tchong and Hin-gan, and then entering the prov. of Hou-pe, in which it flows first E and then SSE, passing Yuen-yang, Siang-yang, and Ngan-lo; at Tsien-kiang, in about $30^{\circ} 45'$ N lat., it turns E, and flows in that direction to Han-yang, where it joins the great Yang-tse-kiang river on the l. bank, after a course of about 650 m.

HANLEY, a chapelry and market-town in Staffordshire, 3 m. NE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1811, 4,481; in 1831, 7,121; in 1851, 10,573. This place has a principal share in the manufacture of the potteries. About 1 m. to the SW is the village of Etruria, so justly celebrated in the annals of pottery. The township is included within the parl. boundaries of Stoke-upon-Trent.

HANLEY-CASTLE, a parish of Worcestershire, 2 m. NW of Upton-on-Severn. Area 5,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,653; in 1851, 1,686.

HANLEY-CHILD, a chapelry in the p. of East-ham, in Worcestershire, 4 m. ESE of Tenbury. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 210; in 1851, 196.

HANMER, a parish of Flintshire, 4 m. NNE of Ellesmere. Pop. in 1831, 2,731; in 1851, 2,570.

HANNA, a district of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, intersected by a river of the same name, which, rising in the NE of the circle of Brunn, runs S, and then E; and passing Mischau, flows into the March on the r. bank, 2 m. N of Kremsir. The district has an area of about 400 sq. m. The inhabitants, called Hannaks, are a tribe of Slavonians, in dress, manners, and language, bearing a close resemblance to the Lippowanes of the Bukowine. Their chief property consists in cattle and poultry.—Also a small town of Poland, on the Bog, 11 m. N of Wlodawa.

HANNACHREEN, a small island of the W coast of Ireland, 6 m. E of Rinveel-point, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 36'$.

HANNEK, a town of Nubia, on the r. bank of the Nile, 60 m. ENE of Old Dongola.—Also a village of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Nile, 40 m. N of Maraka.

HANNEY (EAST), a township in the p. of West Hanney, 3 m. NE of Wantage. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 631; in 1851, 622.

HANNEY (WEST), a parish of Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Wantage. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,161; in 1851, 1,184.

HANNIBAL, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S. 176 m. WNW of Albany, Pop. 2,269.—Also a village in Marion co., Missouri, 108 m. NNE of Jefferson. Pop. 600.

HANNINGTON, a parish of Wilts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Highworth. Area 2,412 acres. Pop. in 1831, 415; in 1851, 356.—Also a parish in Hants, 2 m. SSE of Kingsclere. Area 1,985 acres. Pop. in 1831, 287; in 1851, 296.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW by W of Wellingborough. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1841, 212.

HANNO, a small island in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden, to the E of Falsterborn-point, 40 m. SW of the island of Bornholm.

HANNONVILLE-SOUS-LES-COTES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. of Fréne-en-Voivre. 20 m. E by S of Verdun. Pop. 1,295.

HANNSDORF, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saron, 22 m. SW of Eperes.

HANNUT, or **HANNUYE**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 18 m. NW of Namur. Pop. 850.

HANCE, an island off the S coast of Sweden, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 1'$.

HANOIS, a group of rocks off the SW point of Guernsey.

HANOVER, a kingdom in the NW of Germany, lying between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 17' 27''$ and $53^{\circ} 50' 58''$ N, and the meridians of $6^{\circ} 40'$ and $11^{\circ} 38'$ W; and bounded on the N by the German ocean, the duchy of Oldenburg, the small *enclave* of the bailiwick of Ritzebuttel, and the mouth of the Elbe; on the NE by the estuary of the Elbe, which divides it from Holstein and the main body of the territories of Hamburg; on the E by the middle course of the Elbe, dividing it from Lauenburg, Mecklenburg, and the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, though some districts lie on the r. bank of the Elbe; on the SE by Prussian Saxony, and by a small part of the duchy of Brunswick; on the S by Prussian Saxony, the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, Lippe-Detmold, and Prussian Westphalia; and on the W by Holland. A part of the territories of Brunswick, stretching from the r. bank of the Weser, to the l. bank of the Oker, between Westphalia on the W, and Saxony on the E, cuts off the provs. of Göttingen and Grubenhagen on the S from the main body of the kingdom; and the duchy of Oldenburg nearly cuts off the W part from the main body. This state, formerly a duchy, then an electorate, and raised to the rank of a kingdom in 1815, is composed of various portions of territory, and is very irregular in its outline; but measured from N to S nearly along the meridian of $9^{\circ} 30'$, its length is 153 m.; and its breadth from E to W, on the parallel of 53° , including about 30 m., the breadth of the Oldenburg territory, is 160 m. It has an area of 14,726 sq. m.

Physical features.] With the exception of the lower part of the principality of Kalenberg, and of the principalities of Hildesheim, Göttingen, and Grubenhagen, the provs. of H. extend in an immense plain, gently sloping from SE to NW, only here and there interrupted by sand-hills, and presenting many sterile heaths and moors. This tract of land, stretching across the N of Germany, and forming the boundaries of the Netherlands to the mouth of the Vistula, and beyond the ancient *Hercynia*, seems to have been longer covered by the waters of the sea than the rest of Germany. The sandy soil is interspersed with blocks of granite; and where not under culture, presents little more than barren heaths and a few melancholy looking firs. Along the rivers, however, where there is an alluvial deposit, the soil is fertile; it is also very rich on the shores of the German ocean.—The only mountains are those of the Harz, in the detached domain of Grubenhagen. This chain, forming the watershed between the Elbe and the Weser, extends from the bail. of Langelsheim in Wolfenbüttele, in a SE direction, as far as Harzgerode, in Anhalt, a direct distance of 40 m., and from SW to NE more than 48 m. It is covered with forests of oak, beech, aspen, alder, birch, fir, and pine. The mountains of the Harz are composed of granite, primitive limestone, green stone, horn rock, quartz, primitive flinty slate, primitive clay slate, transition limestone, greywacke, clay slate, slate, alum slate, transition flinty slate, transition trap, transition porphyry, and different varieties of float rocks. The SW part of the range is, of a calcareous or basaltic nature, and consists of large pyramidal blocks, which furnish excellent stones for mending the roads and paving the streets. The Brocken, or Blocksberg, the highest point of the Harz, does not fall within this kingdom; but more than three-fifths of the whole chain—in the course of which occur several very elevated summits, such as the Bruchberg, rising above the level of the Baltic to the height of 3,018 ft., the Wormberg, alt. 2,880 ft., the Kahlenberg, and the Rammelsberg—belongs to Hanover.—A branch of the Harz, under the name of the Solling or Weser-gebirge, runs between the

rivers Leine and Weser; and the basin of the latter river is separated from that of the Ems by the Teutoburger-wald.

Rivers and Lakes.] The principal rivers are, the Elbe, the Weser, the Ems, the Leine, the Aller, and the Ilmenau. The Elbe forms the E and NE boundary of the kingdom; the Weser and Leine belong to the W part; and the Aller and Ilmenau intersect the centre of the kingdom. The Ems intersects E. Friesland and Osnabruck. Hanover is generally a marshy country, and is intersected by a great number of small and unimportant streams falling into the above-mentioned rivers.—The chief lakes are those of Diepholz and Steinhuder. That of Diepholz, or the Dummer-see, though extensive, is extremely shallow; only one side of it, however, belongs to Hanover. The Steinhuder-meer occupies about 16 sq. m. Besides these, the Dollart, which is more properly a bay of the German ocean, through which the Ems flows, presents an inland sheet of water occupying about 50 sq. m. It was formed in 1277-8 by the bursting-in of the sea, when more than 50 villages were destroyed. In E. Friesland, there is a subterranean lake, of which the surface is so thickly overgrown that waggons can pass over it.—The mineral springs of Behburg, Linsmer, and Nordheim, are most celebrated.

Climate.] The climate of H. is by no means agreeable, and the temperature is very variable. The winters are rigorous, and frosty days often intervene between the greatest heats of summer. A NW wind commonly blows during the cold season; an E wind, in spring; and a SW wind, in summer. The common diseases are catarrhs, intermittent and nervous fevers, consumptions, apoplexies, and palsies. The epidemics are of a rheumatic nature, and consumption is very fatal. Von Keden gives the following table of temperatures at different points in this kingdom:—

	Mean temp. of the year.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Cuxhaven,	6° 9 R	5° 9	13° 4	7° 7	0° 4
Lüneburg,	7° 2	7° 4	13° 8	7° 4	0° 7
Göttingen,	6° 6	5° 4	14° 6	7° 4	0° 7
Harz district,	4° 9	—	—	—	—
	7° 4	6° 8	14° 5	7° 7	0° 8

The fall of rain is very unequal; but averages 23·5 inches in the year.

Soil and produce.] As H. abounds in heaths and marshes, and little progress has been made in clearing the former and draining the latter, the quantity of arable and fertile land is not great; by judicious management, however, a much larger portion of the soil might be brought under cultivation. Estimating the total surface at 14,590,000 Berlin morgens, or—the morgen being equal to 0·64 of an English acre, or 1 English acre = 1·58 Berlin morgen—about 21,000,000 acres, it was calculated, in 1841, that about 12,000,000 acres were cultivated or productive, and the rest, being a little less than one-half, was uncultivated. Nearly a fifth part of the arable land is occupied in pasturage; of the parts on which grain is raised, a third is taken up in beans and peas; a fourth with wheat, rye, and buck-wheat; a fifth, with barley; and a sixth, with oats. The average annual produce of grain is about 3,000,000 quarters. On the sandy lands, good potatoes are produced in abundance. The greater part of Hildesheim consists of land proper for tillage, and producing various kinds of grain, hops, flax, and leguminous vegetables. The S parts of Hildesheim, bordering on the Harz, are hilly, and, like it, are covered with woods. In Osnabruck half the land consists of heaths fit only for pasturage and raising turf; and not above 31 parts in 100 of the surface is cultivated. The best portions

are in the vicinity of Quackenbruck. Osnabruck produces as much rye as supplies the consumption of its inhabitants, and of above 500 small stills; but almost all the barley used here is imported from the adjacent districts of Minden and Schaumburg. In E. Friesland, the springs and harvests are late. The land is here flat, low, and only defended by strong and lofty dykes against the fury of the waves; but along the coasts it is rich and fertile, consisting chiefly of meadow-land. The richest land in the kingdom is the alluvial soil of the Hadeln at the mouth of the Elbe, and some districts of E. Friesland at the mouth of the Weser. About 2,250,000 lbs. of tobacco are annually grown. Flax is extensively grown in the S parts of the kingdom.

Fowl and game are plentiful in E. Friesland, particularly geese, which here attain an uncommon size, some of them weighing 24 lbs. Boars and deer are less numerous in H. than formerly, and during the last century wolves have become extremely rare. Roebucks and hares are numerous. The rivers do not produce a great variety of fish; but the markets are well supplied with turbot, perch, carp, pike, and large eels. The streams issuing from the Harz, and other wooded mountains, abound with small trout of excellent flavour. Though the grain raised in H. is not sufficient for its internal consumption, and though the pasturage is not luxuriant, yet a good number of horses are exported from this country to Saxony, France, and Italy. The sandy heaths of Luneburg are covered with sheep of a small breed, called *Staidchnucken*, with long wool, which is used in Belgium in the manufacture of coarse cloth, and is wrought by the Hanoverians into a tolerably good-looking cloth. Several rams of the merino-breed have been imported from Upper Saxony, and the wool has been considerably improved. In 1838 the number of sheep within the kingdom was estimated at 1,611,284. The cows, except in E. Friesland, are neither large nor beautiful; they are generally of a black and white, or a white and fawn colour. The oxen are of a middle size, and yield excellent beef. The rearing of bees on the heaths of Luneburg affords considerable quantities of wax and honey.—Of the cultivated land about 17·6 parts in 100 are royal domains; 6·1 parts are held by nobles; 9·9 parts by state-offices and corporations; 1·9 by clergy and schools; 63·6 by small proprietors; and the remaining 0·9 part by monasteries. In Osnabruck, where the land is poor, the industrious peasantry find it difficult to earn a comfortable subsistence; hence about 6,000 of them migrate annually to Holland, where they get employment in rural occupations.

Minerals and Metals. H. abounds in mineral products, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, cobalt, zinc, marble, slate, limestone, and coal. Coal is found in Osnabruck. Salt occurs in Hildesheim, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the internal consumption. Salt springs rise within the walls of Luneburg, and yield an important branch of the Hanoverian revenue, and the main wealth of that city. Of these salt-works, a fifth belongs to the sovereign. There is also a large and extensive salt-work at Harzburg. The mines of the Harz produce silver, antimonial silver ore, arsenical silver ore, silver glance, light red and dark red silver ore, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, and iron. Two curious mineral substances, boracite and staurolite, are also found here. The whole produce of the Harz mines belonging to H. has been reckoned at 1,172,733 rixdollars, or £205,228; of which to the value of 2,880 rixdollars, or £445 is gold, coined into ducats; and 802,860 rixdollars, or £140,000 is silver. The annual product of the lead-mine of Caroline was, some

years ago, 194,000 rixdollars, or £33,950. The clear profit of all the Harz mines, after deducting all charges, is estimated at 453,000 rixdollars, or £79,858. The other minerals produced in the Harz are manganese, calamine, blue, green, and white vitriol, sulphur, yellow ochre, limestone, and shaggy mineral pitch or bitumen.

Commerce and Manufactures. Hanover is far from being a commercial country; but there are four fairs annually held at Hanover, and two at Osnabruck, where the commodities which have been purchased at the fairs of Brunswick, Leipzig, and Frankfort, are exposed to sale. These consist chiefly of earthen wares, agricultural and mechanical implements, pins, needles, coarse linen drapery, baskets, coarse stuffs, lace, thread, toys and ribbons. Articles of British merchandise are brought from Hamburg, Emden, Bremen, and Brunswick; the linens of Friesland and Silesia, and the cloths, silks, and jewels of France, are also met with in the markets of this country. A great deal of plain and table-linen is manufactured at Hanover. At Osnabruck, the most common employment is spinning flax, which is afterwards wrought into a damask greatly inferior to that of Prussia and Friesland. The exportation of yarn and the coarse linens denominated *Osnabrucks*, annually amount to 1,000,000 rixdollars, or £175,000 sterling. Little hemp is raised in H. The domestic linens are made principally of flax, which is never spun sufficiently fine to be manufactured into lawns and cambrics. Silver plate, gold and silver lace, jewellery, embroidery, and saddlery, are made in the city of H. Diamonds are cut in a very superior manner; and the artists also cut white, yellow, or red amber, which is retailed by the Jews at an enormous profit. The principal exports are horses, black cattle, wax, lead, linens, leather, salt, oats, barley, thread, the iron and copper of the Harz, the turf of Bremen, and timber.—The principal port is that of Emden, which includes the several ports or shipping-places on the Weser, in the district of Aurich, or that part of H. which lies to the W of Oldenburg. The shipping belonging to H. in 1838 was 422 ships = 31,730 tons, about one-half of which was engaged in the home and the other in the foreign trade.—The average annual value of the principal exports from H., between the years 1826 and 1833, was 5,500,000 rixdollars, of which linen formed 1,800,000 rixd., and wool 5,000,000 rixd.—The gold George pistole of H. is worth 16s. 4d. English currency; the Williams pistole, 8s. 2d. The silver thaler = 24 groschen, or 2s. 11½d. In weights and measures, the zeutner = 103½ lbs. avoird.; and the pfund, 1·03 lb. The H. foot = 12 zollen, or 11½ English inches.

Population. The population of H. in 1836 was 1,748,280; in 1848, 1,758,847. The inhabitants of H. are Germans of those tribes which formed the Saxon league. They may be divided into two principal tribes: namely Saxons, properly so called, the descendants of the Cherusci, Frises, and Longobards, who live between the Elbe and Ems; and Frises, who live in that quarter of the kingdom which now forms the present E. Friesland. Mixed with these two tribes are some colonists on the Harz, and a few Wendes in Luneburg; Jews are scattered throughout all the provs. German is spoken everywhere; and in Hanover and the neighbourhood the dialect is very elegant and pure.—The established system of religious belief and instruction is Lutheranism. The number of Latherans in 1848 was 1,448,979; of Roman Catholics, 214,081; of the Reformed persuasions, 89,064; of Jews, 11,179. All the parishes in the kingdom are under the care of 7 superintendents, who are appointed by the supreme consistory. Be-

fore the union of Osnabruck with H., the Jews were the most numerous sect next to the Lutherans. The Calvinists make one-half of the population of E. Friesland. The Roman Catholics are chiefly in Osnabruck and Hildesheim. The Lutheran clergy are supported by a portion of the property which once belonged to the Roman Catholic church; but the greater part of it is appropriated for the university of Gottingen, and other public institutions. The ministers of the other sects receive a small sum from government, and derive the rest of their subsistence from their respective flocks.

State of Education.] Great and laudable attention was paid by the regency of H. to public instruction. In the middle, or secondary schools, are taught geography, history, and drawing, the French and English languages, and the elements of geometry. In gymnasia, or schools of the third order—of which there are 27—are taught antiquities, and the Latin, Greek, and other languages. Besides these academies, there are establishments at H. and Luneburg for the education of the young nobility of both sexes, from the period of 8 to 15 years of age. An establishment of this nature, entitled the Georgianum, was founded at Hanover in May 1796, for the education of 40 pupils, the sons of nobles, who are all boarded, clothed, and taught, at the expense of the establishment. The pupils belonging to this institution may either enter the army, or pursue their education at the university of Gottingen, in order to fit themselves for any other profession. Primary schools are established in every village; while schools for the classics, and the elements of the sciences, are founded in all the towns. The number of elementary schools in 1846 was 3,428, attended by 214,524 pupils, or 1 in 7.9 to the entire pop.—The only university in the Hanoverian dominions is at Gottingen, in the SW quarter of Calenberg. See GOTTINGEN.

Constitution.] Hanover is a sovereign kingdom, and holds the 5th place in the German confederacy, with 4 votes in *plenum*. The king of Great Britain, as elector of H., in 1815 assumed the title of king of Hanover; but, in theory, the interests of both countries were kept quite apart; an Englishman did not enjoy by birth the rights of a Hanoverian; nor was H. to be necessarily implicated in any war carried on by Britain. The crown was declared hereditary in the house of Brunswick-Luneburg, in the male line; and the former constitution, founded on a representation of the states, was re-established. By a royal ordinance in 1819, a new but narrowly conceived organization of the states was promulgated under the lieutenant-generalship of the duke of Cambridge. In 1833, a liberal constitution was sanctioned by William IV. king of Great Britain.—This constitution, which received the royal assent on the 26th of September, 1833, provides two houses of parliament. The higher one is composed of the sons of the king; the leads only of the collateral branches of the royal family, the dukes of Artemberg and of Looz-Corswaren; the prince of Bentheim; the hereditary marshal of the kingdom; the two counts of Stolberg; the postmaster-general; the Protestant abbots of Lokkum and Luneburg; the President of the knights of the empire; the Catholic and the two Protestant bishops; and 35 members elected from the 7 divisions of the knights of the German empire. Besides these, the king has the right to nominate an indefinite number of hereditary peers, and 4 temporary members for every session, especially charged by him to represent his interests in the chamber. Ministers have admission to both houses, but without possessing a vote, except in cases where a minister happens to be a member of either house, and then he possesses a vote in the house only to which he belongs. The

lower house is composed of 9 deputies of different clerical bodies, Catholics as well as Protestants; 1 for the university of Gottingen; 2 for the Protestant consistory; 1 for the Catholic chapter of Hildesheim; 37 for certain privileged towns and boroughs; 38 for the freeholders and peasants of the remainder of the kingdom, towns as well as country. The property-qualification of the knights and of the freeholders is the same as under the constitution of 1819; viz., 600 dollars = £100 of revenue for the former, and 300 d. for the latter; but there are some additional provisions; 800 dollars of salary as government officer, or 400 dollars salary as municipal officer, are admitted as concurrent qualifications; or a member must have been in the receipt of 1,000 dollars by professional exertions in some science, art, or industry, for 3 years previous to his election. The lower house does not possess the right of refusing the supplies, but is merely entitled to reduce the items. The ministers are responsible for every infringement of the laws of the country: in any such case they are tried before the highest court of justice [*Ober appellationsgericht*], which is composed of judges nominated by the king for life; which court also takes cognizance, in the last resort, of all judicial proceedings without exception. The granting of this constitution was declared to be an act of grace of the Crown; and the right of refusing supplies was not acknowledged as vested in the popular representatives.—On the death of William IV., the duke of Cumberland, now King Ernest Augustus, declared this constitution null, dissolved the assembly, and went back upon the constitution of 1819. These arbitrary measures were warmly resisted by all parties, especially the towns, and the professors of Gottingen; and an appeal was made to the Germanic diet, complaining of the suppression of the fundamental law of the kingdom. Little support was obtained from the diet; but the force of public opinion, and passive resistance to the proposed new measures, have induced the reigning sovereign to suspend his intention of repudiating the constitution of 1833.

Revenue.] The revenues of the kingdom are principally derived from a tax on land; from a contribution levied on the peasantry in money, grain, and labour on the roads; from a poll-tax on the different classes of citizens; and from duties on salt, coals, turf, cattle, and the consumption of luxuries. Taxes are also levied on mills, leases, horses, and public carriages; and considerable sums are obtained from tithes, from the customs, the forests, fisheries, game-laws, the mines of the Harz, the coinage of money, and the postage of letters. The amount was formerly estimated at £962,500 sterling. Balbi states it to have amounted in 1826 to 26,000,000 francs, or £1,083,333; the national debt amounted at the same time to about 64,000,000 f., or £2,708,333. In the budget of 1850-51, the expenditure is estimated at 7,709,969 thalers, or £1,156,400 nearly; and the revenue at 7,405,799 thal. The public debt on 1st January 1848 was 23,233,960 thalers, or nearly £3,485,000.

Military force.] The military force of H. at its full complement consists of infantry, 16,176; cavalry, 3,344; artillery, 1,367; corps of engineers, 198; pioneers, 99. Total, 21,184. The cavalry is generally composed of the sons of farmers. The militia, composing an additional force of 5,500, consists of pensioners who have served 20 years in the army. There are 9 garrison-towns in H. The fortifications of Stade were demolished in 1781; but those erected at Klutberg, above the Weser, in 1760, and called Fort-George, have become very strong by the addition of new works. The cannon-foundry is situated on the glacis of the city of H. The only manufacture of

small-arms is at Herzberg, and enjoys much reputation throughout Germany.

Topography.] The kingdom of H. was formerly divided into 11 provinces, containing 73 towns, 121 boroughs, 960 large villages, and 4,135 hamlets, viz.:

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop. in 1816.
1 CALENBERG,	1,046	139,250
2 GÖTTINGEN,	1,220	176,100
3 LUNEBURG,	4,236	246,000
4 HOYA and DIEPHOLZ, acquired in 1843 and 1855,	1,420	195,150

	Landrosteien.	Area in Germ. sq. m.	Pop. in 1836.	Pop. in 1848.
1 HANOVER,	(1) Principality of Calenberg,	48-705		
	(2) County of Hoya,	49-468		
	(3) Diepholz,	11-572		
		109-745	325,980	339,229
2 HILDESHEIM,	(1) Principality of Hildesheim,	34-014		
	(2) Göttingen,	30-461		
	(3) Grubenhagen,	13-251		
	(4) County of Holmstein,	3-409		
		81-135	357,170	360,292
3 LUNEBURG, with the districts in Lauenburg,		204-446	366,800	326,427
4 STADE,	(1) Duchy of Bremen,	93-869		
	(2) Verden,	24-187		
	(3) Hadeln,	5-544		
		123-6	245,540	265,808
5 OSNABRUCK,	(1) Principality of Osnabrück,	42-284		
	(2) County of Lingen, with Emsbühren,	14-522		
	(3) Duchy of Aurenberg-Meppen,	40-164		
	(4) County of Bentheim,	16-759		
		113-729	266,270	257,862
6 AURICH, comprising the principality of E. Friesland, with Harlingerland,		54-476	157,430	174,355
	1 Harz mining-district,	10-010		
	2 Bailiwick of Elbingerode,	1-514		
		11-524	29,090	34,874
		698-655	1,748,280	1,758,847

5 HILDESHEIM, acquired partly in 1519, partly in 1815,	682	128,950
6 OSNABRUCK, acquired in 1648,	920	125,050
7 (VERDEN, acquired in 1715,	520	22,550
8 BREMEN (Duchy of), which is distinct from the town, acquired in 1719,	2,160	168,500
9 BENTHEIM, acquired in 1753,	400	24,350
10 E. FRIESLAND, acquired in 1815,	1,100	120,850
11 LINGEN, with part of the lordship of Rhelna, acquired in 1815,	166	20,150
12 The lordship of MEPPEN, acquired in 1815,	700	26,200
Total,	14,570	1,303,100

A new administrative division, into 7 *landrosteien* or districts, was subsequently adopted, viz.:

History.] In the earlier epochs of European history, the countries between the Elbe and Weser were inhabited by numerous small tribes of hunters and herdsmen. Among these the Cherusci were spread around the Harz, and into Westphalia; the Chazones were located at the mouth of the Weser and the Jahde; the Fries in Hildesheim; and the Longobards on both sides of the Elbe. In the 4th cent. these tribes vanish in history, or appear united with the Saxons. After the Saxons had been subdued by Charlemagne, he placed at the head of each *gau*, or administrative district, a *graf* or count, whose authority was not hereditary. Otto, about A. D. 940, conferred the duchy of Saxony on Herrmann Billing, a Lüneburg noble, in whose family it remained till 1106. The several branches of the house of Brunswick,—now reduced to two, namely, Brunswick-Lüneburg and Zell, and the branch of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel,—derive their descent from the margrave Azo d'Est, who possessed the Milanese, Genoa, and part of Lombardy. Azo coming into Germany with the emperor Conrad II. in 1030, and marrying the daughter of Guelph or Welf, a Bavarian nobleman, succeeded him in his domains. To his son, Welf the Fat, the emperor Henry IV. gave the investiture of Bavaria, from which Otto, duke of Saxony, was driven for rebellion. Welf, who had married the marchioness of Tuscany, dying without issue, his Italian states and Bavarian possessions fell to his brother, Henry the Black, who obtained the co. of Lüneburg with his wife Wulfide, daughter of Magnus, duke of Saxony. His son, Henry the Proud, having married the daughter of the emperor Lotharius, received from his father-in-law the duchy and investiture of Saxony, and the hereditary lands of Brunswick, Nordheim, and Suppligenburg; and the dominions of the family reached from the Rhine to the Vistula, when his son Henry reduced the Slavi on the coast of the Baltic. In 1179, Henry was put under the bar of the empire by Frederic Barbarossa, and deprived of all his dominions in Italy and Suabia, with the duchies of Saxony and Bavaria. He was allowed, however, to retain Lüneburg and his Slavonian conquests; but his descendants were stripped of a considerable portion of these territories. His son Otto obtained the imperial dignity in 1209, and was crowned by Innocent III. Otto erected Lüneburg and Brunswick into a duchy, in favour of his youngest brother William; and his second brother, Henry, was count-palatine of the Rhine. Frederic, successor of Otto, confirmed William in the possession of Lüneburg and Brunswick. From William descended Duke Magnus II., the common ancestor of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and the first line of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel; his son Bernard being the founder of the former,—and Henry of the latter, which became extinct in 1634. Ernest, duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, the descendant of Bernard, dying in 1546, left

four sons, of whom the two eldest left no heirs. His third son, Henry, was the founder of the second line of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel; and his fourth son, William, continued that of Lüneburg and Zell. The Protestant religion was introduced by Duke Ernest, in 1531; and his grand nephew, Ernest Augustus, established the right of primogeniture in the Wilhelmine line, or that of Lüneburg-Zell. George William, grandson of William, founder of the Wilhelmine line, succeeded his brother, Christian Lewis, in the duchies of Hanover and Zell, and the counties of Hoya and Diepholz; and on the failure of the first line of Wolfenbüttel, obtained the principality of Calenberg. In 1675, he commanded an army sent to attack Treves, and relieve Montecuculi, who was opposed to Turenne and D'Asfeld, near Strasburg; and he effected his purpose by a decisive victory over Marshal Croqui, at Conarbruck, which was followed by the reduction of Treves. Ernest Augustus, youngest brother of George William, married the princess Sophia, fifth daughter of Frederic V., the unfortunate elector-palatine and king of Bohemia, and grand-daughter of James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland. He commanded on the Rhine, under his brother George William, and supplied the emperor with a body of troops, to aid him against the Turks and revolted Hungarians. In return for these services, and to secure his friendship for the future, Leopold created a ninth electorate in his favour in 1692. This creation met with great opposition in the electoral college and the college of princes; but at last it was determined that the electoral dignity should be confirmed to the house of H., in the male line; and Ernest Augustus's son, George, was introduced into the electoral college on the 12th of September, 1707. As George William, duke of Lüneburg-Zell, had no male issue, and his only daughter was married to George, his brother Ernest's son, he settled his whole dominions upon Ernest and his posterity, in order to enable him to support the electoral dignity. Ernest died in 1698, and was succeeded by his son George Lewis. By virtue of an act of the British legislature, by which the crown of Great Britain was settled on his mother, the electress Sophia and her heirs, being Protestants, George was called to the succession on the death of Queen Anne, in August 1714. From this period the history of H. becomes connected with that of Great Britain. In 1716, the duchies of Bremen and Verden being conquered by Denmark from Sweden, were sold to George I. for 700,000 rix-dollars, or £130,000 sterling, and have ever since formed part of the H. dominions. George II., who succeeded his father in 1727, founded the university of Göttingen in 1738, and enlarged the H. territory by the acquisition of Hadeln and Bentheim. In the war of 1755, H. was invaded by an army of 110,000 French; and the duke of Cumberland being defeated at the battle of Hastenbeck, was necessitated to conclude a con-

vention at Closterseven, under the mediation of his Danish majesty, by which 37,000 men were obliged to lay down their arms and return to their homes. But the French, then commanded by the Duke de Richelieu, abused their conquest, by subjecting the whole country to pillage. The Hanoverians, plundered of their all, their villages and fields laid waste, and their country rendered a dreary wilderness, took up arms, and, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, broke the disgraceful convention, and drove the French across the Rhine. In this campaign the French lost 60,000 men. But the French court having reinforced their army next year, Prince Ferdinand—whose army did not amount to one-third of the French force—was compelled to recross the Rhine; and during the rest of the war, H. was miserably ravaged, as the allied army was never able to undertake offensive operations, or face the invading armies in the field. George II., during the Seven years' war, was succeeded, in 1760, by his grandson, George III. Several exchanges of territory were made with Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele; and in 1802 the electorate of H. obtained the principality of Osnabrück for the cession of Hildesheim, and some other districts. In the war between England and France, the latter refused to acknowledge the neutrality of the German states of the king of England, and on the 3d of Jan., 1803, H. was occupied by French troops. In the third coalition the Russians and Swedes occupied H. on the retreat of the French, and the H. legion crossed the Weser; but the battle of Austerlitz changed the face of affairs. In 1806, H. was occupied by the Prussians, according to a treaty with France; and in the same year, the war between France and Prussia broke out, and the French again occupied H. By the treaty of Tilsit, a part of H., namely, Göttingen and Osnabrück, Göttingen, and a part of Hohenstein, was joined to the kingdom of Westphalia; the rest remained under French administration, and was afterwards incorporated into the French empire. This state of things had lasted not quite three years, when the battle of Leipzig restored H. to England; and under the title of a kingdom, it obtained an augmentation of territory in the congress of Vienna, and made on the other hand some cessions. On the 7th of December, 1813, a constitutional charter was granted to H., by which the administration of the kingdom was placed in the hands of a chamber of peers, composed of 15 hereditary peers and 35 deputies from the nobles, and a lower house of representatives. This constitution was modified and liberalized by George IV. in 1822 and 1823; and further and more important concessions were granted by William IV. in 1833. On the 20th of June, 1837, on the death of William, his brother the duke of Cumberland succeeded to the throne of Hanover as a male-heir. Among his first acts was the suppression of the charter of 1833, and the re-establishment of that of 1813 by letters-patent. The indignation of the whole of Germany, and in particular of the parliament of Baden, then sitting, induced the king to relinquish his purpose of infringing the constitution.

HANOVER, a landrostei or administrative prov. of the kingdom of Hanover, comprising the principality of Calenberg, the county of Hoya, and that of Diepholz. Area 109,745 German, or 2,330,76 English sq. m. Pop. in 1828, 274,336; in 1839, 335,319; in 1842, 341,448; in 1848, 339,229, of whom 328,918 were Lutherans, and 6,337 Roman Catholics. It is watered by the Weser, Aller, Leine, and Hunte.

HANOVER [GERM. *Hannover*; FRENCH, *Hannovre*], a city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of that name, and of the principality of Calenberg, situated in a sandy though picturesque district, on the Leine, which here receives the Ilme, and becomes navigable to its junction with the Weser in N lat. 52° 22' 16", E long. 9° 44' 40", 83 m. SSW of Hamburg, 28 m. W of Brunswick, and 154 m. W of Berlin. Alt. above sea-level 154 ft. It is divided by the river into two parts, known as the old and new town. These were formerly surrounded with walls and ditches; but in 1780, part of the ramparts was levelled and laid out into streets, and the rest was formed into an esplanade. Outside of the walls is the Gartengemeinde, a straggling suburb consisting of houses and gardens; and another suburb called the Loden. The appearance of H. from a distance is singular. Part of the Leine having been turned into a serpentine canal to fill the ditches, forms an island; and the environs may be regarded as beautiful from contrast with the city itself, which, particularly in the old quarter, presents a gloomy aspect. The materials of the houses are generally brick, with wooden frame-work painted so as to afford an imperfect imitation of stone. In some houses, bricks are used only for the doors and windows, while the rest of the houses are built of wood painted of different

colours. The new town, which stands on the r. side of the river, is built in better style. The houses in the George-Strass form a row all built on the same plan; and the Friedrich's and Adolph's Strassen are also good streets.—H. contains a good many public buildings. The elector's palace, in which the regency formerly resided, is a large edifice, rebuilt in 1791; and still more recently enlarged and embellished. The public library, founded by Leibnitz, is a good building, and contains the archives of the kingdom, and about 40,000 vols., besides 2,000 MSS. There are 4 Lutheran, and 3 Calvinistic churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. The Schlosskirche is a handsome edifice, and contains the tomb of George I. and his mother. The charitable institutions are an orphan-house, 2 hospitals, and 2 poor-houses. For the purpose of education there is a gymnasium with 19 professors, a polytechnic school, a normal school, a theological seminary, a *gewerbschule* or school-of-trade, a female school-of-industry, and several elementary schools. The Georgianum is a school founded in 1796 for the education of 40 sons of H. nobles. They are admitted at the age of 10, and pay a small sum on their entrance; after which their education is defrayed by the establishment. Other objects of curiosity or interest in H. are the royal stables, the monument of Leibnitz, the Waterloo monument, the theatre, the Landschaftliches Haus, in which the Estates assemble, the gardens of some noble residences, the wood of Ellenztied, and the Lutheran burial-ground, which is a large field surrounded by a parapet. Another remarkable object is Herrnhausen, a country-mansion of the royal family, at some distance from the town, the approach to which is by a long avenue of lime trees. The building is by no means elegant, and the grounds are laid out with great tameness; but the water-works are good, and the garden once contained an interesting botanical collection.—The pop. of H. in 1811, was 15,500; in 1842, 26,206; in 1845, 28,055, or, with the suburbs and military, 42,484. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the presence of the court, and the supreme courts of justice, and the residence of the gentry of landed property. There are, however, some manufactures on a small scale, such as gold and silver lace, oil-cloth, lacquered wares, the printing of cotton and linen, the preparation of chicory for coffee, sugar-refining, brewing, and making of vinegar.—The communication by the Leine gives rise to the export of several articles from the interior, particularly corn, wool, timber, and part of the metallic produce of the Hartz. H. suffered greatly, as above related, during its occupation by the French, from 1803 to 1813. It was the birth-place of the dramatic writer Ifand, who died in 1815, of the elder Herschell, and of the two Schlegels.

HANOVER, a county in the E part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 630 sq. m., bordered on the NE by North Anna river, and watered by its tributaries. Its surface is hilly, and possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 14,968. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on elevated ground, near Pamunby river, 20 m. N of Richmond. Pop. 60.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 54 m. NW of Concord, on Connecticut river, opposite Norwich, in the state of Vermont, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is intersected in the E by Moose mountain, and presents a pleasantly diversified and generally fertile surface. Pop. 2,613. The village lies in a plain, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E of the river, and is noted for its college, an old and highly respectable institution.—Also a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, 24 m. SSW of Boston, bordered on the S by Pembroke creek, and on the E by a branch

of that river. Pop. 1,488.—Also a village of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, 315 m. SW of Albany, on Lake Erie. It is hilly, but in many parts very fertile. The principal stream by which it is watered is Silver creek. Pop. 3,998.—Also a township of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, 5 m. N of Morristown, and 57 m. NNE of Trenton, bounded on the N by Rockaway river, and watered by Whippany and Parsipany and branches of Rockaway rivers. Towards the NW the surface is hilly, but the soil, consisting of clay, loam, and gravel, is generally good and well cultivated. Pop. 3,909. The village, consisting of about 15 dwellings, lies in a plain, near Passaic river.—Also a township of Burlington co., in the state of New Jersey, 12 m. NE of Mount Holly, drained by Crosswick's, Blacks, and a branch of Rancocas creeks. Its surface is level, and in the SE is covered with pine forest. The soil consists of sandy loam and sand. Pop. 3,045.—Also a township of Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 15 m. SE of Harrisburg, bordered on the SE by Beaver creek, and intersected by Manady creek and Bow run, affluents of Swatara creek. The surface is undulating, and its soil consists chiefly of argillaceous slate and sandstone. Pop. 2,772.—Also a township of Lehigh co., in the same state, bounded on the S by Lehigh river, which is here crossed by a chain-bridge to Allentown; and intersected by Callesoque creek, a branch of the Lehigh. Pop. 1,341.—Also a township in the same state, in Northampton co., bordered on the SE by Manokissy creek. Its surface is level, and its soil, consisting of calcareous loam, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 382.—Also a township in the same state, in Beaver co., drained by Big and Little Traviss creeks, tributaries of Racon creek. It has an undulating surface, with calcareous loamy soil. Pop. 1,662.—Also a township in Luzerne co., in the same state, bounded on the NW by Susquehanna river, and watered by Nanticoke and Solomon's creeks. It has a mountainous surface, and contains the fertile valley of Wyoming. Anthracite coal is found here in great abundance. Pop. 1,938.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, 48 m. NE of Columbus, and intersected by Licking river and the Ohio canal. Pop. 943.—Also a township of Butter co., in the same state, 8 m. from Hamilton. Pop. 1,680.—Also a township of Columbiana co., in the same state, 8 m. E of New Lisbon, on the line of the Sandy and Beaver canal. Pop. 2,539.—Also a township of Richland co., in the same state, watered by 2 main branches of Moccasin river, which unite near the centre of the township. Pop. 1,485.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 1,438.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, 89 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 714.—Also a post-borough in Heidelberg township, York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 35 m. S of Harrisburg, on a branch of Cone-wago creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,071.—Also a village of North township, Harrison co., in the state of Ohio, 8 m. NW of Cadiz. Pop. 150.

HANOVER (New), a name given to the western part of N. America bordering on the N. Pacific, situated between New Cornwall and New Georgia, between the parallels of 50° and 54°, by Captain Vancouver, who examined this coast in 1792 and 1793.—Also an island in the Pacific ocean, to the NE of New Guinea, and NW of New Ireland, seen by Carteret in 1767. It is about 30 m. in length, and its SW point is in S lat. 2° 49'. Towards the NW it presents a flat surface, while its centre is occupied by a chain of high mountains which extend towards the SE. The passage between this island and New Ireland is obstructed by reefs and islets.

HANOVER BAY, or **CHETAMAL BAY**, a bay or

gulf on the E coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it receives the waters of the Rio Honde, in N lat. 18° 45'.

HANOVER BAY, a bay on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 15° 18' 21", E long. 124° 47' 5". It has a sandy beach, and affords safe anchorage, but is exposed to NNW winds.

HANRAU, or **HANROW**, a small town of Holstein, 16 m. E of Meldrop.

HANSAG [*GERM. Wasen*], a marshy tract lying between the Neusiedler lake and the r. bank of the Danube, in the gesp. of Wieselburg, and covering an area of about 150 sq. m., of which the greater part may be regarded as a floating bog. Over the whole surface lies a bed of moss from 6 to 12 ft. thick; and beneath this, a stratum of bog earth on a firm bed of clay. In spring, when the whole H. is overflowed, this moss covering is loosened, and floats upon the surface of the water. About three-fourths of the H. are marshy meadow ground; not quite one-fifth is covered with alder forests; and 1-160th part is arable.

HANSBECKE, a town of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 10 m. W of Ghent. Pop. 2,749.

HANSDORF, or **HANUSFALVA**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saros, 12 m. NE of Sezen.

HANS DORF (**UPPER and LOWER**), two villages of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Breslau, and circle of Glatz; the former 4 m. ESE, and the latter 2 m. SE, of Glatz. Pop. of Upper H. 1,450; of Lower H. 1,150.

HANSE TOWNS, or **HANSEATIC LEAGUE**, the name by which a confederacy of certain commercial towns of the N of Europe, and chiefly in Germany, which had entered into a league for the defence and promotion of their common interests, was known in the earlier history of Europe. The term *Hanse* is generally supposed to be derived from the German word *hansa*, signifying 'a corporation.' In the middle of the 13th cent., the sea and land swarmed with pirates and robbers. During this reign of violence, when the merchants lost the right of travelling with armed attendants, and convoys afforded by government had degenerated into a means of extorting a tax without yielding any protection, the German trade was exposed to many outrages. Hamburg and Lübeck—which, with Bremen, had become important since the time of the Ottos—found a powerful common enemy in the Danish king Waldemar, whom they opposed with great vigour. This circumstance, the insecurity of the navigation of the Elbe, which was infested with pirates, the increasing dangers of the roads, and the importance of maintaining an intercourse by land so as to avoid the dangerous navigation of the Sound, gave rise to a convention, in 1239, between Hamburg, the free city of Dithmarsh, and Hadeln, and in 1241, to a confederacy between Hamburg and Lübeck, in which they mutually engaged to defend each other against all violence, and particularly against the attacks of the nobles. The confederacy was joined, in 1247, by Brunswick, which served as a depot to the two first named towns; for while Italy was in possession of the trade to the Levant and India, a commercial route had been formed through Germany, by the way of the Upper Palatinate and Franconia, to the E of the Hartz, and through Brunswick to Hamburg, although, at the same time, some goods were carried down the Rhine. Thus Brunswick was especially interested in the allied towns, which were soon joined by numerous others. This union was called, by way of eminence, the *Hansa*, or league for mutual defence. In a short time the members became so numerous that it soon embraced every considerable city from Livonia to Holland; and in 1260 a diet was held at Lübeck, the chief city of the league. Regular meetings of the confederacy now took place at Lübeck every three years, about Whitsuntide, and the general archives of the league were kept there. The number of the H. towns varied at different epochs. The largest number was 85, viz. Anclam, Andernach, Aschersleben, Berlin, Bergen in Norway, Bielefeld, Bolswardt in Friesland, Brandenburg, Braunsberg, Brunswick, Bremen, Buxtehude in the duchy of Bremen, Campen in Overijssel, Dantzic, Demmin in Pomerania, Deventer, Dorpat, Dortmund, Duisburg, Embeck in the Hartz, Elbing, Elburg in Guelderland, Emmerich in Cleves, Frankfurt on the Oder, Golnow in Pomerania, Goslar, Göttingen, Greifswald, Gröningen, Halle in Saxony, Halberstadt, Hamburg, Hameln, Hamm in Westphalia, Hanover, Harderwyck in Guelderland, Helmstadt, Hervorden in Westphalia, Hildesheim, Kiel, Cölsfeld in Münster, Colberg, Cologne on the Rhine, Königsberg in Prussia, Cracow in Poland, Culm in Prussia, Lemgo in Westphalia, Lixheim in Lorraine, on the borders of Alsace, Lübeck, Lüneburg, Magdeburg, Minden in Hanover, Münster, Nimegrün in Guelderland, Nordheim, Osnabrück, Osterburg in the Altmark, Paderborn, Quedlinburg, Revel, Riga, Rostock, Rügenwalde, Rüremund in

Guederland, Salzwedel, Seehausen in the mark of Brandenburg, Solist in Westphalia, Stade in Breiten, Stargard, Staveren in Friesland, Stendal, Stettin, Stolpe, Stralsund, Thorn, Venloo in Guederland, Veltzen in Lüneburg, Unna in Westphalia, Warberg in Sweden, Werben in the Altmark, Wesel, Wisby in Gotland, Wismar, Zülphen, Zwoil in Guederland. Besides these towns, there were others that were denominated confederate cities or allies. The H. towns were divided into four classes or circles, each having a chief town. To the first belonged the Wendish or Vandalic towns; chief city, Lübeck. To the second belonged the towns of Cleves, the Mark and Westphalia, and the four towns in Guederland, which were not subject to the government of Burgundy; chief city, Cologne. The third comprised the Saxony and Brandenburg towns; chief city, Brunswick. The fourth embraced the Prussian and Livonian towns; chief city, Dantzic. At a subsequent period the whole was divided into three provinces. At the same time four great factories or depots were established in foreign countries: at London, in 1250; at Bruges, in 1252; at Novgorod, in 1272; and at Bergen, in 1278. Successive charters from kings and princes gave firmness to the whole; and in 1364 an act of confederacy was drawn up at Cologne. In the 14th cent. the league everywhere attained a high political importance, and gave rise to the development of that commercial policy which has since become intimately connected with all political relations, but of which the sovereigns of that time had little idea. The objects of the league were now more fully declared: as being to protect themselves and their commerce from pillage; to guard and extend the foreign commerce of the allied cities, and, as far as practicable, to monopolize it; to manage the administration of justice within the limits of the confederacy; to prevent injustice by public assemblies, diets, and courts-of-arbitration; and to maintain the rights and immunities received from princes, and, if possible, to increase and extend them. Among the internal regulations were, the obligations incurred on being received into the confederacy, to furnish soldiers and vessels, or, in certain cases, money as a substitute, and to pay the duties and amercements. The league exercised a judicial power, and inflicted the greater and lesser ban. Any place which incurred these punishments was said to be *verhant*. Foreign factories were subjected to an almost monastic discipline, which even required the celibacy of factors, masters, and members of the guilds. The laws prescribed to the agents of the English fur companies, in N. America, and the North-west and Hudson's bay companies, resemble, in many particulars, those of the H. factories. By a uniform adherence to their great object, and by the maintenance of good order, the H. cities obtained a great importance, although the confederacy was never formally acknowledged by the empire; and kings and princes were, in reality, more dependent on the league than it was on them. The H. towns in England were exempted from duties on exports, and in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia from those on imports,—privileges which were enjoyed by no subjects of those countries. The extensive carrying trade of the H. confederacy was a great source of wealth; and at length there was no mart in Europe which was not gradually drawn within the circle of its influence; it produced able generals and admirals, and skilful politicians, as well as enterprising merchants; and, by the greatness of its wealth and the might of its arms, it became the mistress of crowns, and lands, and seas. It conquered Eric and Hakon, kings of Norway, and Waldemar III. of Denmark. It deposed a king of Sweden, and gave his crown to Albert, duke of Mecklenburg. England, Denmark, and Flanders concluded treaties with the league, for the extension of their commerce. It undertook to provide for the security of commerce on the Baltic and North seas. In the country under its immediate influence it constructed canals, and introduced a uniform system of weights and measures. The merchants of the H. towns, or *Hansaards*, as they were then commonly termed,—were established in London at a very early period. Their factory there was of considerable importance; and they enjoyed various privileges and immunities. They were permitted to govern themselves by their own laws and regulations; the custody of one of the gates of the city [Bishopsgate] was committed to their care; and the duties on various sorts of imported commodities were considerably reduced in their favour. These privileges excited the animosity of the general body of the English merchants. The *Hansaards* were every now and then accused of acting with bad faith; of introducing commodities as their own that were really the produce of others, in order to enable them to evade the duties with which they ought to have been charged; of capriciously extending the list of towns belonging to the association; and obstructing the commerce of the English in the Baltic. They were exposed to many indignities; and their factory, which was situated in Thames street, was not unfrequently attacked. But the league exerted themselves vigorously in defence of their privileges; and, having declared war against England, succeeded in excluding our vessels from the Baltic, and acted with such energy, that Edward IV. was glad to come to an accommodation with them, on terms that were anything but honourable to the English. In the treaty for this purpose, negotiated in 1474, the privileges of the merchants of the H. towns were renewed, and the king assigned to them, in absolute property, a large space of ground, with the buildings upon it, in Thames street, denominated 'the Steel Yard,' whence the H. merchants have been commonly denominated in England 'the Association of the Steel Yard.' The property of their establishments in Boston and Lynn was also secured to them; and the king engaged to allow no stranger to participate in their privileges. One of the articles even bore that the H. merchants

should be no longer subject to the judges of the English admiralty court; but that a particular tribunal should be formed for the easy and speedy settlement of all disputes that might arise between them and the English. In return for these concessions, the English acquired the liberty of freely trading in the Baltic, and especially with the port of Dantzic, and with Prussia. In 1498, all direct commerce between England and the Netherlands being suspended, the trade fell into the hands of the H. merchants, whose commerce was in consequence very greatly extended. But, according to the spirit of commercial enterprise awakened in the nation, and as the benefits resulting from the prosecution of foreign trade came to be better known, the privileges of the merchants became more and more obnoxious. They were in consequence considerably modified in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and were at length wholly abolished in England in 1597. But the prosperity of the H. towns was naturally dependent on the continuance of the circumstances which gave rise to it; and when these circumstances changed, the league was destined to fall. When, therefore, the routes by land and sea were no longer insecure; when princes learned the advantages of trade to their own states, and turned their attention to the formation of a naval force of their own, and the encouragement of navigation; when the inland members of the confederation perceived that the great seaport-towns had a separate interest of their own, and used them principally to promote their own ends; when the maritime towns ceased to be the masters of the Baltic, and the German princes determined to subject those of the interior to their immediate control, in order to secure the greatest possible advantages from their commerce, in which they were encouraged especially by the emperor Charles V.; and when the discovery of America produced a total revolution in trade,—then the dissolution of the H. league was evidently approaching. The prosperity of Holland, in the 15th and 16th cents., afforded evidence that the protection of the H. league was not indispensable to mercantile success; and each city discovered that it could now derive the greatest advantage from managing its own affairs in its own way. In 1552, the English government revoked the privileges of the steelyard; and the epoch of the dissolution of the confederacy may be stated at 1630, when the last general diet was held at Lübeck. Since that time the title of H. towns has been confined to Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. These cities continued to hold conferences on the few subjects that now concerned their general interests, and had occasionally the co-operation of Dantzic. The peace of Westphalia settled the situation of the German empire in a manner that gave a kind of official extinction to the league. Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, continued cities of the German empire; but in 1810 were seized by Napoleon, to effect more completely what he called the continental system. On the overthrow of his power in 1814, these three towns were admitted as members of the Germanic diet. They still retain the name of H. towns, and maintain a kind of commercial treaty with each other, having recently erected a court-of-appeal at Lübeck. They have, in conjunction with Frankfurt, a vote at the diet of the empire, on the footing explained under the head of GERMANY. —The history of the H. league has been written at great length by G. F. Sartorius, Baron Waltershausen, under the title, *Urkundliche Geschichte des Ursprungs der Deutschen Hanse*. Hamburg, 2 vols. 4to. 1850.

HANSELBECK, or **HANZABECK**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Stuhl-Weissenburg, 12 m. SW of Pest, on the r. bank of the Danube.

HANSFELDEN, a small town of Styria, 9 m. NNW of Judenburg.

HANSHAGEN, a small town of W. Prussia, 11 m. NNW of Heilsberg.

HANSLOPE, a town and parish of Buckinghamshire, 4 m. NW of Newport-Pagnel. Area of p. 5,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,623; in 1851, 1,604.

HAN-SUR-LESSE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Rochefort, near the r. bank of the Lesse. Pop. 300.

HANSUT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district and 12 m. WSW of Baroach. Pop. 3,800.

HANSY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, district of Hissar-Firozeh, 126 m. WNW of Delhi. It is situated on the edge of a canal cut from the Jumna about the year 1353, but which has been long in a state of ruin. It is a very ancient town, and has experienced many revolutions. Towards the end of the last cent. it was taken possession of by George Thomas, an English adventurer, who for several years possessed a considerable district around it; but he was at length driven out by the Mahrattas, and obliged to seek refuge in the British territories.

HANTA. See **AHANTA**.

HAN-TCHAO, a small island in the Chinese sea

near the coast of Cochín-China, at the entrance of the harbour of Turon, in N lat. 16° 12'.

HAN-TCHONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the S part of the prov. of Shensi, on the Han-Kiang river, in N lat. 32° 56' 10", in a fertile country surrounded by mountains and forests. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar.

HAN-TCHU, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, on the l. bank of the Tchu-ang-kiang, 140 m. NNW of Kingkitao.

HANTGAR, a town of Hindostan, in the N Circars, 24 m. NW of Ganjam.

HANTHORPE, a hamlet in the p. of Morton, in Lincolnshire, 3½ m. NW of Bourn. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 160.

HANTS. See HAMPSHIRE.

HANTS, a county in the central part of Nova Scotia, comprising the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between Windsor and Newport, and has settlements on it at small distances. The co. is about 20 m. sq., and is well-watered. The rivers St. Croix, Kenetcoot, and Coemiguen, flow into the Avon, and are all navigable except the last. The Cacaguet and Cobeguit are navigable 40 m. for vessels of 60 tons.

HANTSÆME, a village of Belgium, in W. Flanders, cant. and 7 m. SW of Thoront, on the Dixmude canal. Pop. 2,000.

HANVEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 16 m. ESE of Brest. Pop. 2,763.

HANVOILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Songeons. Pop. 1,160.

HANWAY'S POINT, a cape on the N coast of Egmont island, in S lat. 10° 24'.

HANWELL, a parish of Middlesex, 12 m. W from St. Paul's, London, with a station on the Great-Western railway, 7 m. W of Paddington. Area 1,142 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,213; in 1851, 1,547. The railway is carried over the Brent in this p. by a viaduct of 8 arches of 70 ft. span each. The county asylum for insane paupers stands upon an eminence at the extremity of the v., and is perhaps at once the largest and best-conducted institution of the class in Europe.—Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 3 m. NW by N of Banbury. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 288; in 1851, 301.

HANWOOD, a parish in Salop, 4 m. SSW of Shrewsbury. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 267.

HANWORTH, a parish in Middlesex, 3½ m. SW of Hounslow. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 671; in 1851, 790.—Also a p. in Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of Aylsham. Area 1,347 acres. Pop. in 1831, 276; in 1851, 267.

HANWORTH-COLD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. NNE of Lincoln. Area 707 acres. Pop. in 1831, 63; in 1851, 80.

HAN-Y, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hoi, 30 m. WSW of Hoang-tcheou.

HAN-YANG, the capital of Corea, in the prov. of King-ki, 480 m. SSE of Pekin, in N lat. 37° 40', E long. 127° 10'.

HAN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, at the confluence of the rivers Han-kiang and Yantse-kiang, in the prov. of Hou-pe.

HAN-YU, a district of China, in the N of the prov. of Keang-su, on the sea of Corea.

HAOND (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. of Pradelles. Pop. 1,113.

HAON-LE-CHATEL (SAINT), a small town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, 7 m. W of Roanne. Pop. 707.

HAOURAN (BELAD), or **EN NUKRAH**, an interior tract of Syria, or perhaps more properly belonging to Arabia; bounded on the N by Jebel-Kessne and Jebel-Khiara; on the E by the Ledja and the Jebel-Hauran; on the SE by the Wadi Zerkah; and on the W by the mountains skirting the valley of the Jordan. It comprises the whole *Auranitis* of the Romans, part of *Trachonitis*, and *Iturea*, and the N district of *Batanea*. The greater portion of its surface forms an immense plain, "sometimes undulating, sometimes flat as a pancake, with here and there low rounded hills which are conspicuous from a great distance." Towards the N and W sides, the plain is frequently interrupted by hills, which become numerous towards the central districts; at the S extremity the country again becomes level. The view over the H. is at all times strikingly beautiful. The Jebel-Sheikh or Hermon, the last mountain in the chain of Anti-Libanus, is always visible to the NW; the Jebel-H., in which the Kelb H. is the most prominent mountain, running NW and SE, limits the view to the E; but to the SE it is boundless. The prevailing geological formation is limestone; in some places towards the W and SW frontier, masses of basaltic rocks show themselves. On the ENE lies a singular region called the Szafla, which presents an even surface everywhere covered with large rocks; and is accessible only by one narrow pass or cleft between high perpendicular rocks. The plain of the H. is arable throughout, and in general very fertile; but the actual amount of its produce depends upon its irrigation. Where the cultivation depends on the rains, nothing can be raised in summer. Beans, barley, lentils, pease, sesamum, wheat, cucumbers, melons, and pulse, are grown.—The H. is inhabited by Turks, Druses, and Arabs. It is also visited in spring and summer by different Bedouin tribes. Burckhardt computed the resident pop. at from 50,000 to 60,000. The pasha of Damascus intrusts the local government to the Druse sheikhs. Towards the N extremity of the H., and S of Jebel-Khiara, are the villages of Ghabarieh, Dily, and Baalmeon or Zanamein, all within a little distance of each other. Nearer the centre are El-Harra, Om-el-Mezabel, and Eshmiskin or Schemskem; and to the S of these is El-Mezareib and Susim. To the SW are El-Hereyek, El-Herak, Melihat-el-Ghazale, Daara, and Tell-Hussein; and farther to the S, Eleneh and Remtha. The latter village is at the N extremity of the Jebel-esh-Zemle, and 4 hours to the N of Kalaat-el-Mefryk, 1 day's journey to the S of which is Kulat-Zerka, at the N extremity of the Jebel-Zovle, marking the extreme S limits of the H.

HAOUSSA. See **HOUSSA**.

HAPAEÆ. See **HABAI**.

HAPARANDA, a small port of Sweden, 4 m. W of Torneå, in the gulf of Bothnia, founded in 1813.

HAPPISBURGH, or **HAISBOROUGH**, a parish and village in Norfolk, 6½ m. E of North Walsham, on the coast. Area 2,163 acres. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1851, 621. Within 1 m. to the SE of the v. are two lighthouses, in N lat. 52° 49', E long. 1° 31'; and at the N end of H. sound is a floating light-vessel.

HAPSAL, **HABSAI**, or **GAPSAL**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Esthonia. The town is situated on a peninsula, near a small bay of the Baltic, to the S of the island of Nouko, to the E of that of Dago, and 60 m. SW of Revel, in N lat. 58° 54'. Pop. 1,500. It has a Lutheran church, and 2 schools. Large markets are held here twice a-year. The port is annually frequented by numerous vessels, which carry on an active import trade in salt, wine, spices, and other commodities, and export large quantities of corn, lint, wax, and juniper berries. This town was built in 1279, by Bishop Her-

man. It was taken by the Danes in 1559, and in 1645 by the Swedes, by whom it was retained till 1710, when it fell into the hands of the Russians. It was formerly the seat of the bishop of Oesel, and contained a fine cathedral, the ruins of which still exist.—The district comprises the ancient territory of Wiek or Vick, and forms the most westerly part of Esthonia. It produces grain, lint, and in small quantities hops. Cattle are reared in great numbers on its pastures, and the coasts abound with fish. Pop. 41,000. The islands of Dago, Vorms, and Nounko, are comprised in this district.

HAPSBOURG. See **HABSBOURG.**

HAPSFOED, a township in the p. of Thornton, Cheshire, 2 m. NE of Great Neston. Area 531 acres. Pop. 102.

HAPSTED, a hamlet in the p. of Ardingly, Sussex. Pop. 159.

HAPTON, a parish in Norfolk, 8 m. E of Attleborough. Area 695 acres. Pop. 207.—Also a township in the p. of Whalley, Lancashire, 5 m. N of Blackburn. Area 3,570 acres. Pop. 550.

HAQUIME'RE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Jehay-Bodegnée. Pop. 80.

HARA, or **KARA**, a town of Mongolia, near the great wall, on the r. bank of the Oulan-mouren, 20 m. NNW of So-phu, and 60 m. WNW of Tai-tong, in the Chinese prov. of Shan-si.

HARA, or **KHARA-NOR**, a lake of Chinese Turkistan, in the desert of Gobi or Shamo, 230 m. ESE of Lobnor, in N lat. 39° 50', E long. 93°. It receives on the E the waters of the Boulonghir or Soula-Ho, but has no known outlet.

HARABI, or **OULAD-HARABI**, a numerous Arab people who inhabit the NW part of Barca, and chiefly the range of the Jebel-Akdar. They are divided into several small tribes, governed by sheikhs, who hold their authority from the pasha of Tripoli. The H. are extremely warlike, and take occasion from the smallest infringement of their rights to inflict vengeance upon the aggressor, who seldom escapes death. The ordinary arms of the H. are the fire-lock, pistol, and poignard. The asbre is used exclusively by their sheikhs. These Arabs cultivate wheat and barley; and they have also large numbers of cattle, sheep, camels, horses, and asses. Goats' milk, dates, bread, honey, foin, with the flesh of their flocks, their chief articles of subsistence. They have amongst themselves armourers, smiths, carpenters, and weavers. Although fierce and vindictive, the H. are not insensible to the charms of poetry. They are very superstitious, and regard with dread, as the residences of evil spirits, the numerous cavities and sepulchral grottoes which are to be found in their mountains. A Bedouin tribe of the same name, supposed to be a branch of the H. of Barca, are found in Middle Egypt, in the prov. of Fayum. Its sheikhs can bring to the field 400 foot and 150 mounted soldiers.

HARAFORAS. See **ALPORAS.**

HARAM, two small adjacent islands in the gulf and near the coast of Arabia, 30 m. NW of Cape Hateba, and 108 m. NW of Mecca, in N lat. 22° 25'.

HARAM, or **RAM**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 26 m. NE of Semendria, on the r. bank of the Danube. It occupies the site of the ancient *Viminacium*.

HARAMAT, a mountain of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, near the confines of the prov. of that name, and of Agame, and to the E of Axum. It gives its name to a district of the prov. of Tigre.

HARAMSOE, an island of the Atlantic, near the W coast of Norway, in the dio. of Drontheim, bail. of Romsdal, in N lat. 62° 39'. It is 6 m. in length, and about 3 m. in extent at its greatest breadth.

HARAMUK, a mountain on the N frontiers of Cashmere, in N lat. 34° 26', E long. 74° 43'. Alt. 13,000 ft.

HARAN-ALCARIN, a town of Arabia, in Hedjaz, near the confines of Yemen, 45 m. ESE of Tebaleh, and 219 m. SE of Mecca.

HARA-OMO. See **ALAK-NOR.**

HARA-OUSSOU, a river of China, which has its rise in the NW part of the prov. of Kan-su; runs from NNE to SSW; passes Tchun-si, and appears to

lose itself in the sands of Cha-chin, after a course of about 120 m.

HARAOITY, **HARAUTI**, or **HARAWATI**, the NE division of Rajasthan, in India; bounded on the N by Jeypur; on the E by Gualior; on the S by Malwah; and on the W by Mewar. It is subdivided into the two independent principalities of Bundi and Kotah; and is intersected by the Chambal river.

HARA-PAYSHANG, a town of Sharra-Mongolia, about 300 m. NE of Pekin, on the Narcu-pira river, in N lat. 42° 18', E long. 120° 31'.

HARATCH, or **HARADJ**, a river of Algiers, descending from the N side of the Little Atlas; flowing from S to N across the plain of the Metijah; receiving a tributary from Wadi-Kerma, on the l. bank; then turning NE, and then N, and flowing into the bay of Algiers, after a total course of about 60 m.

HARATOUBE, or **KHARATOURE**, a town of Chinese Tartary, 40 m. W of Khamil.

HARA-TOUHOUTOU-KIAMON, a town of Mongolia, on the r. bank of the Lohan-pira, 210 m. NE of Pekin.

HARAUCHA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Clove islands, Banda sea, to the E of the island of Amboyna, and to the S of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 35', E long. 125° 30'.

HARAY, two small islands in the group of the Shetland islands, near the E coast of Shetland mainland.

HARAZA, or **HARAZI**, a village of Nubia, in the desert of Bahiouda, near the NE confines of Kordofan, 140 m. NNE of Obeid, and 220 m. SSE of Old Dongola. It is surrounded by several mountains of the same name, in which spring-water is generally to be found.

HARAZET (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 7 m. E of Ville-sur-Tourbe, and com. of Vienne-le-Chateau. It has a large glass-work.

HARBAGI, or **ARBAGUI**, a town, now in ruins, of Nubia, in the district and 84 m. NNW of Sennaar, on the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek.

HARBERG, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 8 m. SE of Sarrebourg. Pop. 200. It has an extensive glass-house.

HARBERTON, a parish in Devon, 2 m. SW of Totness, and W of the Dart. Area 5,755 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,584; in 1851, 1,324. It contains a village of the same name.

HARBERTONFORD, a village in the p. of Harberton, Devon. Pop. 468.

HARBINGER'S REEF, a group of rocks in Bass strait, Australasia, to the NW of King's island, in S lat. 39° 47'.

HARBLEDOWN-ST.-MICHAEL, a parish in Kent, 1 m. W of Canterbury. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 819; in 1851, 646.

HARBONNIERES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Rozières. Pop. in 1841, 2,212. It has several wool-spinning mills, and extensive manufactories of hosiery. Fairs for grain, cattle, and local manufactures, are held here three times a-year.

HARBOR-CREEK, a township of Erie co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. NE of Erie, bounded on the N by Lake Erie, and watered by several of its affluents. Pop. in 1840, 1,843.

HARBORNE, or **HARBORERN**, a parish in Staffordshire, 3½ m. SW of Birmingham, on the line of the Birmingham canal. Area 3,296 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,227; in 1851, 10,729, chiefly employed as nailers.

HARBOROUGH-MAGNA, a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. NNW of Rugby, near the Oxford canal and the Midland Counties railway to Leicester. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 347.

HARBOROUGH-MARKET. See **MARKET-HARBOROUGH.**

HARBOTTLE, a small market-town and township in the chapelry of Hallystone, Northumberland, 20 m. WSW of Alnwick, on the Coquet. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 159.

HARBOUR-GRACE, a town and port of Newfoundland, on the NW side of Conception bay, 20 m. NW of St. John's. Pop. 4,000. It has a church, a Catholic and a Methodist chapel, a justiciary-hall, and a prison. The port is difficult of entrance, but is safe and commodious.

HARBOUR-ISLAND, a small island in the Bahama archipelago, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $76^{\circ} 39'$. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. in extent from N to S, and varies from a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It has a town upon it, containing 2,400 inhabitants; and is much resorted to by invalids from the neighbouring islands.

HARBOUR-ISLAND, **TANEGA-SIMA**, or **TANAO-SIMA**, an island of Japan, to the S of the island of Kiusiu, in N lat. 29° , E long. $130^{\circ} 30'$. It is about 30 m. in length, and 15 m. in medium breadth. It is mountainous and lofty, but generally well-cultivated.

HARBOURG (**LE DE**), or **HARBON**, an island of France, in the English channel, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, com. and 2 m. W of St. Malo. It has a fort which covers its entire surface.

HARBRIDGE, a parish in Hants, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW of Ringwood. Area 4,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 322; in 1851, 342.

HARBURG, an amt and town of Hanover, in the landr. and 23 m. N of Luneburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe, with which it is connected by the Sève canal, and 7 m. SW of Hamburg. Pop. 5,053. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a citadel which commands the passage of the Elbe. It contains 2 churches, a gymnasium, and an hospital; and possesses extensive manufactories of linen, hosiery, woollen fabrics, starch, soap, and tobacco. It has also several gunpowder and bone-mills, a bleachery, a sugar-refinery, and several tanneries. It has an active transit-trade; and possesses regular steam-boat communication with Hamburg. Pop. of amt, 12,260. Among measures lately adopted for its improvement stands foremost the construction of a railway from H. to Hanover and Brunswick, which brings H. into uninterrupted railway communication with all the principal commercial marts of Germany. Next in importance, are works providing a perfectly secure harbour of sufficient capacity to accommodate 500 sea-going vessels, and immediately contiguous to the railway station. Furthermore, the town and harbour of H. are declared a free port, with the total abolition of all custom-house interference within the limits of the port. Improvements continue to be made in the channel, by deepening the bed of the river from Altona as far as H.; so that at the present time ships of 12 to 14 ft. draught of water can already come up to H. in ordinary flood-tides. And lastly, all goods brought to H. direct from sea, without distinction of denomination or flag, are now exempt from the Stade duty. Before the completion of the railway, H. had upwards of 50,000 tons of merchandise annually passed through its warehouses and depots, a great portion whereof in connection with the trade between England and Germany.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, pre-sidial and 12 m. ESE of Nordlingen, and 39 m. S of Anspach, on the r. bank of the Wernitz. Pop. 1,459. It has a castle. In the environs are extensive quarries of marble.

HARBURY, or **HERBERBURY**, a parish in Warwickshire, 3 m. WSW of Southam, intersected by the Icknave. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 997; in 1851, 1,195.

HARBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. N of Melton-Mowbray, intersected by the Nottingham and Grantham canal. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 488; in 1851, 640.—Also a hamlet in the p. of North Clifton, Nottinghamshire, 4 m. SSW of Nottingham. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 415.

HARCOURT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. SE of Brionne, and 11 m. NE of Bernay, near the forest of Neufbourg. Pop. 1,339. It has a cotton spinning-mill, and 3 annual fairs for cattle, lint, thread, and iron-mongery. This town was taken by the English in 1418, and contains the ruins of an ancient fortress.

HARCOURT-THURY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Falaise. The cant. comprises 28 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,966; in 1841, 14,494. The town is 15 m. NW of Falaise, and 16 m. SSW of Caen, on the r. bank of the Orne. Pop. 1,005. It has a cotton spinning-mill and several tanneries, and possesses 6 annual fairs. This town was erected by Louis XIV. into a duchy, in favour of Henri d'Harcourt, who was afterwards marshal of France.

HARDANGER-FIELD, a mountain-range of Norway, part of the great Long-field, which joins the Dovre-field on the N. It is 75 m. E of Bergen, and on the frontiers of the bail. of Bergen, Christiansand, and Aggerhuus. Its culminating point has an elevation of 5,925 ft. above sea-level.

HARDANGER-FIORD, an extensive arm of the sea, on the W coast of Norway, which runs inland about 98 m. in a NE direction, between $59^{\circ} 28'$ and $60^{\circ} 25'$ N lat.

HARDAU, a small river of Hanover, in the duchy of Luneburg, which falls into the Ilmenau.

HARDBERG, a small town of Styria, 11 m. SSW of Friedberg, and 60 m. S of Vienna.

HARDCASTLE, a mission-station in S. Africa, in the Griqua territory, 35 m. SSW of Griqua-town.

HARDEGG, or **HARDECK**, a small town of Lower Austria, on the l. bank of the Theya, 7 m. W of Znaym. Pop. 600.

HARDEGSEN, a small town of Hanover, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Espolde, 10 m. NW of Gottingen. Pop. 1,257.

HARDEMAN, a county in the S part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 14,563. The cap. is Bolivar.

HARDENBERG, a small town of Holland, in Overijssel, on the Vecht, 10 m. SW of Coeverden. Pop. 910.—Also a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 14 m. ENE of Dusseldorf.

HARDEN-HUIISH, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. NW of Chippenham. Area 427 acres. Pop. in 1831, 116; in 1851, 127.

HARDERWYK, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, on the Zuyderzee, 32 m. E of Amsterdam. Pop. 5,538. It is slightly fortified; and has a traffic in corn, wood, and salted herrings. In 1648 a university, on a small scale, was founded here, which in 1808 was converted into an academy.

HARDHAM, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SE of Petworth. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1851, 98.

HARDHEIM, or **HARTHEIM**, a small town of Germany, in Baden, on the Elfa, 9 m. W of Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,891.

HARDHORN-WITH-NEWTON, a township in the p. of Poulton, in Lancashire, 6 m. NW of Kirkham. Area 2,605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 409; in 1851, 386.

HARDIN, a county in the SW part of the state of Tennessee, comprising an area of 768 sq. m., intersected by the Tennessee river and several of its

tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 8,245. Its capital is Savannah.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 1,200 sq. m., bordered on the NE by Rolling Fork of Salt river, and watered by branches of Green river. Pop. 16,357. Its capital is Elizabethtown.—Also a central county of the state of Ohio, comprising a superficies of 480 sq. m., watered by Scioto river and the head-streams of Blanchard's, Hoy, and Tymochtee creeks. Pop. 4,598. Its capital is Kenton.—Also a county in the state of Illinois, on the S border, comprising an area of 100 sq. m., watered by Big creek, an affluent of the Ohio. It has an elevated and broken surface, and, with the adjoining cos. of Gallatin and Salina, abounds in iron, zinc, and lead ores. Pop. 1,378.—Also a village of Turtle creek township, Shelby co., in the state of Ohio, 85 m. WNW of Columbus.

HARDINGEN, a commune and small town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. NE of Boulogne. Pop. 1,334. Coal is extensively wrought in this commune.

HARDINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Wymondham. Area 2,415 acres. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1851, 561.

HARDINGSTONE, a parish in Northampton, 2 m. SE of Northampton. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,036; in 1851, 1,196.

HARDINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NW of Frome. Area 831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 28; in 1851, 19.

HARDINGTON - MANDEVILLE, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SW of Yeovil. Area 2,631 acres. Pop. in 1831, 603; in 1851, 719.

HARDINKSVELDT, a large village of Holland, in S. Holland, 15 m. SE of Rotterdam. Pop. 3,155.

HARDINSBURG, a village in Breckenridge co., in the state of Kentucky, 115 m. WSW of Frankfort, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Hardin's creek, and 10 m. from the Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 634.—Also a village of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, on the W side of Great Miami river, 2 m. N of Laurenceburg. Pop. 250.

HARDIVILLER, a small town of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Froissy. Pop. 1,240.

HARDLEY, a parish in Norfolk, 12 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 1,469 acres. Pop. in 1831, 211; in 1851, 255.

HARDMARK, a small town of Norway, 13 m. SSW of Christiansand.

HARDMEAD, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. NE of Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,113 acres. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1851, 61.

HARDRES (Lower), a parish in Kent, 3 m. S of Canterbury. Area 1,176 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 265.

HARDRES (Upper), a parish in Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Canterbury. Area 2,039 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1851, 303.

HARDT, a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, gov. of Cleves, near Crevelt. Pop. 1,300.

HARDWICH, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, 27 m. NE of Montpelier. It has an undulating but fertile surface, and is watered by Lamolle river and its tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 1,354.

HARDWICK, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. E of Caxton. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1851, 211. It gives the title of Earl to the Yorke family.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Gloucester, intersected by the Gloucester and Berkeley ship-canal. Area 2,378 acres. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1851, 564.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Abergavenny, on the E bank of the Usk. Area

530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 127; in 1851, 112.—Also a parish in Norfolk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Bungay, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Area 855 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1851, 208.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. N of Bicester. Area, including the p. of Tusmore, 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 80; in 1851, 66.

HARDWICK, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 68 m. W of Boston, watered by Ware river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,784.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 15 m. NE of Belvedere. It is hilly, but generally fertile, and is drained by Paulin's Kill, Beaver Brook, and Bear branch of Pequest creek. It has abundance of slate and limestone. Pop. 1,954.—Also a village and port of entry, in Bryan co., in the state of Georgia, on the W side of Ogeechee river.

HARDWICK (East), a township in the p. of Pontefract, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Pontefract. Area 500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 139; in 1851, 152.

HARDWICK-PRIORS, a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. SE by S of Southam. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 303.

HARDWICKE, a parish in Bucks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Aylesbury. It includes the hamlet of Weedon. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 640; in 1851, 739.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. WNW of Wellingborough. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1851, 81.

HARDWICKE BAY, a large bay, 28 m. wide, on the E shore of Spencer's gulf, in S. Australia. Its N point of entrance, Point Pearce, is in S lat. $34^{\circ} 28\frac{1}{2}'$.

HARDWICKE'S ISLAND, an island in Johnstone's strait, on the W coast of North America, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 26'$. It is about 12 m. long from E to W, and 2 m. broad.

HARDY, a county in the N part of Virginia, U. S. Area 1,156 sq. m. Pop. 7,622. Moorfields is the chief town.—Also a township in the co. of Holmes, in Ohio. Pop. 1,982.

HARDY ISLAND, a small group off the coast of Aracan, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 35'$, E long. 94° .

HARDY'S ISLANDS (Sir Charles), a group of small, high, rocky islets off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 53' 20''$, E long. $143^{\circ} 23' 40''$.

HARE BAY, a bay on the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$.

HAREBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. W of Spilsby. Area 750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 81; in 1851, 97.

HAREFIELD, a parish of Middlesex, 4 m. NE of Uxbridge. Area 4,513 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,285; in 1851, 1,498.

HARE ISLAND, an island of Lower Canada, in the middle of the channel of the St. Lawrence, about 15 m. above Green island. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, by the average breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. It is low and flat, and extends in a direction nearly parallel to the shores of the river. It has some excellent salt-marshes and cultivable land; and a considerable number of cattle are pastured upon it. At each extremity of the island there are long and dangerous reefs stretching off from it.

HAREN, a large village of Holland, in Gelderland, 8 m. W of Nimeguen.

HARESCOMBE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. WNW of Painswick. Area 478 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 147.

HARESFIELD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. NW of Stroud. Area 2,155 acres. Pop. in 1831, 611; in 1851, 627.

HARESTON, a parish of Leicestershire, 11 m.

NE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,009 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 177.

HAREWOOD, a parish and small but neat town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, situated upon the river Wharf, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Wetherby. Area 12,193 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,463; in 1851, 2,413.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. NW of Ross. Area 664 acres. Pop. in 1831, 85; in 1851, 93.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, on the Lezarde, a small river which here runs into the Seine, 3 m. ENE of Havre, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,611. It was anciently a place of importance; but its harbour is now filled up, and its site converted into pastureland. H. was taken by the English in 1415 and 1440.

HARFORD, a county in the NE part of the state of Maryland, U. S., comprising an area of 480 sq. m., watered by Deer creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna, Bennum's run, Winter's run, and the Little Falls of Gunpowder. It possesses considerable diversity of soil; and abounds in limestone, iron ore, and chromate of iron. Pop. in 1840, 17,120, of whom 2,642 are slaves. Its cap. is Belair.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 175 m. NE of Harrisburg, drained by Martin's, Partner's, and Van Winkle's creeks, branches of Tunkhannock creek, all of which afford good water-power. * Pop. 1,179.

HARG, a seaport of Sweden, on the E coast, 6 m. S of Gæsthammar, 35 m. NE of Upsala, opening on the gulf of Bothnia.

HARGARTEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NW of Bouzonville. Pop. 700.

HARGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. WNW of Kinninghall. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 77; in 1851, 84.

HARGIAH, a seaport of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut, 60 m. ENE of Aden, at the embouchure of the Chabb.

HARGNIES, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Fumay, at the source of the Ridoue. Pop. 1,272.

HARGRAVE, a chapelry in the p. of Tarvin, Cheshire, 6 m. ESE of Chester.—Also a p. in Northamptonshire, 5 m. E by N of Higham-Ferrers. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 278.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 6 m. SW of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 1,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 394; in 1851, 489.

HARIDEH (EL), a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Siut, 6 m. E of Tatta, on the r. bank of the Nile.

HARIHARA, in the maps **HURRIHUR**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of Balaghaut, on the SE bank of the Tombuddra river, 72 m. NE of Bednore. In the fort there is a celebrated temple of Vishnu, one of whose names is Hari; and several houses are occupied by the Bramins belonging to it. On the death of Tippu Sultan, it was one of the districts ceded to the British, and is now included in the collectorship of Bellary.

HARINGVLIET, one of the three deltoid branches of the Meuse, in the S part of the prov. of S. Holland, between the isle of Wovine, and those of Gueree and Overflakkee.

HARIR, a town of Dongola, on the r. bank of the Nile, 25 m. E of Dongola.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, 70 m. E of Mosul, on the l. bank of the Kuchtepeh-su.

HARJAVALDA, a small town of Russian Finland, in the circle of Abo, 17 m. SSE of Bjorneburg.

HARJEDALEN. See **HERJEDALEN**.

HARKAU, or **HORKA**, a town of Hungary, in the

com. and 4 m. S of Oedenburg, 18 m. N of Güns. Pop. 900.

HARKSTEAD, a parish of Suffolk, 6 m. SSE of Ipswich. Area 2,266 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 341.

HARLAN, a county in the SE of Kentucky, U. S., intersected by Cumberland river. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 3,015.

HARLASTON, a chapelry in the p. of Clifton-Campville, Staffordshire, 4 m. N of Tamworth, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1851, 248.

HARLAXTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Grantham. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1851, 494.

HARLE, a small island of Norway, off the port of Bergen.

HARLE-KIRK, a parish in Northumberland, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Hexham, and near the source of the Wansbeck. It comprises the townships of Hawick and Harle-Kirk, with the chapelry of Kirkheaton. Area 5,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 367; in 1851, 323.

HARLEBEKE. See **HAERLEBEKE**.

HARLECH, an ancient burgh in the p. of Llandanwg, co. of Merioneth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Tremadoc, on the coast of the Irish sea. This town was originally one of the principal places in the co., but has long since been reduced to a small v. It is one of the polling-places for the county-members. H. castle was founded by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, prince of Wales, and rebuilt by Edward I. During the civil wars it was the last fortress which held out for the king. It is a strong square building, with a round tower at each angle; and stands on a rock, which rises abruptly from a marsh, called the Gamlas, nearly 1 m. in breadth, which lies between it and the sea, and was probably once covered with the water. On the sea-side, the rock is almost perpendicular; at either end it is extremely steep; in front, it is on an equal height with the town, from which it is separated by a deep ditch. The castle occupies the whole platform of the rock, except a space of about 4 or 5 ft. in breadth, which forms a path round it on the brink of an abyss.

HARLEM. See **HAARLEM**.

HARLESTON, a market-town in the p. of Redenhall, Norfolk, 7 m. SW of Bungay, on the river Waveney. Pop. 1,509. A considerable quantity of bombazines is woven here.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW of Northampton. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 645; in 1851, 610.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 3 m. NW of Stowmarket. Area 615 acres. Pop. in 1831, 89; in 1851, 80.—Also a parish in Cambridgeshire, 6 m. SW of Cambridge. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 257; in 1851, 241.

HARLEU, or **GIRLAU**, a town of Turkey, in Moldavia, 36 m. N of Jassay. It is surrounded by a mountainous but fertile district.

HARLEY, a parish of Salop, 2 m. WNW of Much Wenlock. Area 1,955 acres. Pop. in 1831, 257; in 1851, 229.

HARLING (EAST), a parish and town of Norfolk, situated between Thetford and Buckingham, 21 m. SW of Norwich. Area of p., 2,572 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,031; in 1851, 1,198.

HARLING (WEST), a parish in Norfolk, 2 m. SW of East Harling. Area 3,034 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 106.

HARLINGEN, a considerable town of Holland, in Friesland, on the entrance to the Zuyder-zee, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 10' 32''$; 15 m. W by S of Leeuwarden. Pop. in 1840, 7,950. It is of a square form, and has straight and clean streets intersected with canals. Its harbour is large, and well-frequented; but the entrance is so blocked up with sand-banks as not to

admit vessels of large size. Its manufactures consist of canvas, paper, salt, lime, and bricks. The trade in these articles, as well as in corn, wood, and pitch, is by no means inconsiderable; and its commerce has greatly increased since the opening of the British ports to foreign agricultural and rural produce. The town is fortified, and naturally strong, the adjacent country being easily laid under water.—Also a village in Somerset co., in New Jersey, U. S., 18 m. N of Trenton.

HARLINGERLAND, a small district of Hanover, bounded by E. Friesland, the Baltic, and the lordship of Jever. It consists of a rich marshy soil, and is considered as a part or dependency of E. Friesland.

HARLINGTON, a parish of Bedfordshire, 6 m. S of Amptill. Area 1,815 acres. Pop. in 1831, 481; in 1851, 597.—Also a parish in Middlesex, 4 m. W by N of Hounslow. Area 1,414 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1851, 872.

HARLOW, a parish and town of Essex, 24 m. E of London, with a station on the Eastern Counties railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Bishop's Stortford. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,101; in 1851, 2,322.

HARMAN'S RUN, a river of Virginia, U. S., which falls into the Ohio in N lat. $40^{\circ} 22'$.

HARMAR, a village in Washington co., in Ohio, U. S., on the S bank of the Muskingum, 164 m. ESE of Columbus.

HARMEH, a town of Arabia, in the Nejd, 39 m. NW of Gelagel.

HARMERSBACH, a valley of Baden, in the Ortenau, in the circle of the Middle Rhine. It is about 17 m. in length; and is intersected by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Kinzig. It contains a number of villages, and 3,000 inhabitants, chiefly Catholics.

HARMIN, a village of Arabia, on the SE coast of Oman, opposite the island of Maceira.

HARMOND'S (Sr.), a parish of Radnorshire, 3 m. NNE of Rhayadrwy. Pop. in 1801, 661; in 1851, 858.

HARMONDSWORTH, a parish of Middlesex, 2 m. E of Colnebrook. Area 3,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,276; in 1851, 1,307.

HARMONY, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 57 m. NE of Augusta. It is watered by Sebasticook river, and has a productive soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,096.—Also a village of Consequenessing township, Butler co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 14 m. WSW of Butler, and 12 m. ENE of Beaver, on the S bank of Consequenessing creek. It consisted in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.—Also a township of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, 339 m. SW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, drained by Goose creek and other streams flowing N to Chautauque lake, and by Little Broken Straw creek, running into Pennsylvania. The soil consists chiefly of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. 3,340.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 58 m. NW of Trenton. Pop. 1,602. The village contains about 15 dwellings.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the N by the state of New York, watered by Susquehanna river and its tributaries. Oquago mountain lies in its NW part, and it is generally hilly. Pop. 523.—Also a township of Clark co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,660.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, drained by the head-waters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks. Pop. 676.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Missouri, 102 m. SE of Jefferson city. It contains considerable lead mines. Pop. 1,000.—Also a township in the same co. Pop. 789.

HARMONY (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, com. of Ploene. Pop. 1,365.

HARMONY (New), a village in Posey co., in Iowa, U. S., 172 m. SW of Indianapolis, founded in 1814 by a society of Germans from Suabia, called Harmonists, who removed hither from Butler co. in Pennsylvania; but the climate proving unfavourable they returned to Pennsylvania, and settled at Economy, 18 m. below Pittsburg, on the Ohio.

HARMONY VALE, a village of Hardison township, Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 83 m. N of Trenton.

HARMSTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. S of Lincoln. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1851, 414.

HARNAD, a river of Hungary, which joins the Theisse, 11 m. SW of Tokay.—Also a small town of Hungary, 14 m. ENE of Erlau.

HARNAD-NEMETHI, a small town of Hungary, 17 m. W of Tokay.

HARNÆS, a village of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 40'$.

HARNES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Lens, 12 m. ESE of Bethune. Pop. 2,170.

HARNHAM, a township in the p. of Bolam, Northumberland, 8 m. SW of Morpeth. Pop. 77.—Also a parish in Wilts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Salisbury and W of the Avon. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. 276.

HARNHILL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. ESE of Cirencester. Area 689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 71; in 1851, 77.

HARO-Y-SUS-BARRIOS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Logrono. The partido comprises 30 pueblos. The town is 27 m. WNW of Logrono, and 12 m. N of La Calzada, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 5,928. It has 2 parish-churches, a convent, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of common cloth, earthenware, hats, leather, brandy, and liqueurs.

HAROE, an island of the Atlantic, on the W coast of Norway, dio. of Drontheim, bail. of Romsdal, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $6^{\circ} 30'$, to the WNW of the island of the island of Otterøe, from which it is separated by a channel of the same name. It is 6 m. in length, and about equal in breadth.

HAROL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 11 m. NE of Darney, on a height near the source of the Illon. Pop. 1,050.

HAROLD'S-CROSS, a village in the p. of St. Catherine and St. Peter, co. Dublin, near the South Circular road and the Grand canal, about 1 m. S of Dublin castle. Area 108 acres, of which 103 are in the p. of St. Peter's. Pop. in 1831, 1,101; in 1851, 1,960, of whom 1,109 were in St. Peter's.

HAROLDSTOWN, a parish in co. Carlow, in the barony of Rathvilly. Area 2,834 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837; in 1851, 440.

HAROM. See **HARAM**.

HAROM (Stuhl), or **HA'ROMSZECK**, an administrative division of Transylvania, in the S part of the country of the Szeklers, comprising an area of 1,070 sq. m.; bounded on the N by the divisions of Udvarhely and of Csik, and the comitat of Upper Weissenburg; on the E by Moldavia, from which it is partly separated by the Carpathian chain; on the S by Walachia; and on the SW and W by the comitat of Upper Weissenburg and the district of Cronstadt. Pop. in 1837, 96,189. The Carpathian chain presents on the E confines several remarkable summits, including the Asztag, Bony, and Murtani; and branching to the S, forms two basins, both of which belong to the great basin of the Danube. The Aluta, which is here joined by the

Fekete-Ugy, receives all the waters which flow to the N of these mountains; those which run in the opposite direction discharge themselves into the Bouzeo. This part of Transylvania is intersected by numerous valleys in which grain and lint are extensively cultivated, and contains also large tracts of forest and of prairie. Copper, sulphur, salt, and mineral waters, are found here. The cultivation of flax, the manufacture of linen, and the rearing of cattle and of bees, form, with agriculture, the chief branches of local industry. It is inhabited by the 2d regiment of Szekler infantry, and the regiment of Hussards-Szekler.

HARIPUR, a village of Cashmere, near the r. bank of the Rembeera, in N lat. 33° 37'.—Also a village and fort in the N part of the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 54'.—Also a town on the route from the Dab pass into Cashmere, on the river Dor, an affluent of the Indus, in N lat. 34° 4'.

HAROUÉ, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, 15 m. S of Nancy, on the r. bank of the Madon. Pop. of cant., 12,500; of town, 666.

HAROWIL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, on the E bank of the Jumna, in N lat. 27° 55'.

HARP ISLAND. See **BOW ISLAND**.

HARPENDEN, a parish of Hertfordshire, 4 m. S of St. Alban's. Area 5,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,972; in 1851, 1,908.

HARPERSDORF (UPPER AND LOWER), two villages of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Goldberg-Haynan. The former contained 748, the latter 804 inhabitants, in 1837.

HARPER'S FERRY, a picturesque village in Jefferson co., in Virginia, U. S., 173 m. N of Richmond, at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac river. The federal armoury has its works here, and produces 8,850 muskets annually; and from 80,000 to 90,000 stand of arms are kept in the arsenal. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad passes through the v., and the Potomac is here crossed by a bridge 750 ft. long.

HARPERSFIELD, a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, U. S., 64 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 1,708.—Also a town of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., situated some miles E of Ashtabula river, and 195 m. NE of Columbus. It is an old settlement, extending along the road for several miles, and is chiefly remarkable for the abundance of its peach-orchards. Pop. 1,397.

HARPERSVILLE, a village in Broome co., in the state of New York, U. S., 116 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 200.

HARPETH, a small river of Tennessee, U. S., which, after a NNW course of about 60 m., falls into Cumberland river, 19 m. NW of Nashville. It is navigable to Franklin.

HARPFORD, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. NW of Sidmouth. Area 1,518 acres. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1851, 253.

HARPHAM, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Great Driffield. Area 1,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 266.

HARPLE, a township of the United States, in Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

HARPLEY, a parish of Norfolk, 8 m. ENE of Castle-Rising. Area 2,193 acres. Pop. in 1831, 370; in 1851, 442.

HARPOLE, a parish of Northamptonshire, 5 m. W of Northampton. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 711; in 1851, 778.

HARPONELLY, or **HARPONELL**, a district of India, bounded on the N by the Tombuddra river, and now included in the Bellary collectorship.—Its cap., of the same name, is a fortified town, in N lat.

14° 44', E long. 76° 8'. About 12 m. to the SE is the strong fortress of Uchinadurg.

HARPSDEN, a parish of Oxfordshire, 1½ m. S of Henley-on-Thames. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 238; in 1851, 215.

HARPSTEDT, a small but well-built town of Hanover, in the co. and 22 m. WNW of Hoya, on the l. bank of the Delme. Pop. 986.

HARPSWELL, a township in Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 22 m. NE of Portland. Pop. 1,448.—Also a parish of Lincolnshire, 8 m. E of Gainsborough. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 73; in 1851, 103.

HARPTREE (EAST), a parish and village in the co. of Somerset, 6 m. N of Wells. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1851, 722.

HARPTREE (WEST), a parish in Somersetshire, 7½ m. N of Wells. Area 2,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 615.

HARPURHEY, a township and village in the p. of Manchester, in Lancashire, 3 m. S of Middleton. Area 192 acres. Pop. in 1831, 463; in 1851, 458.

HARRA, or **KORRA**, a town of Afghanistan, in Seistan, on the W side of Lake Zurrah, 90 m. W of Jellalabad.

HARRAD, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 m. S of Abu-Arisch, and 45 m. N of Loheia.

HARRAN, **HARAN**, or **CHARRAN**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Racca, on the r. bank of the Jullab, 20 m. SE by S of Orfah, and 36 m. NNE of the confluence of the Jullab or *Basilus* with the Euphrates.

HARRAR, **HURRUR**, or **ADHARI**, a town in the Somali territory, 160 m. E of Ankobar, in Abyssinia, the cap. of a district of the same name, on the route from Burburra to Ankobar. It is reputed to be a very extensive place, and to be walled round.

HARRAS, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Schwarzwald circle, 9 m. E of Rotweil, on the Beer river.

HARRATON, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co. palatine of Durham, 7 m. N of Durham. Area 2,394 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,171; in 1851, 1,614.

HARRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg. Pop. 870. It has several flour, oil, and saw mills.

HARRESPUR, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, district of Katak.

HARRICANAW, a river of British North America, which has its source in a small lake in Upper Canada, runs NW through the district of Abbitibbe, and falls into James's bay at Hannah bay-house, after a total course of 270 m.

HARRIETSHAM, a parish in Kent, 8 m. SE of Maidstone. Area 2,464 acres. Pop. 675.

HARRIETTSTOWN, a township of Franklin co., in the state of New York, U. S., 35 m. S of Malone. It is to a great extent mountainous and uncultivated, and contains Lower Saranac lake and several other sheets of water, giving rise to Racket and Saranac rivers.

HARRINGTON, a parish in Cumberland, 2½ m. S of Workington, on the coast of St. George's Channel. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,758; in 1851, 2,169. The town, though small, is a flourishing sea-port, subordinate to Whitehaven, from which it lies 5 m. to the S. Its harbour-light is in N lat. 54° 35', W long. 5° 36'.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. NW of Spilsby. Area 1,052 acres. Pop. in 1831, 70; in 1851, 114.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW of Kettering. Area 2,519 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1851, 201.

HARRINGTON, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, 127 m. E of Augusta, bounded

on the E by Pleasant bay, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Narragansett bay and river. Pop. in 1840, 1,542.—Also a township of Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey, bordered on the E by Hudson river and Closter mountains, and watered by Harkensack river and its branches. It has a level surface, and its soil, consisting of a fertile loam, is generally well-cultivated. Pop. 1,130.

HARRINGTON BAY, or **GRAND RUSTICO BAY**, an inlet on the N coast of Prince Edward islet, with a harbour for small brigs and schooners. Its shores are inhabited by Acadian, French, and Scottish emigrants.

HARRINGTON INLET, an estuary of Eastern Australia, at the mouth of Manning river, 35 m. SSW of Port Macquarie.

HARRINGWORTH, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NNE of Rockingham, on the river Welland. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 358; in 1851, 368.

HARRIORPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa, capital of the large zemindary of Mohurbunge, near the r. bank of the Borabollong. It is the residence of the rajah, and has a considerable trade in wood and other commodities with Balasore, which lies about 28 m. NW.—Also a town of North Hindostan, in Nepaul, district of Muckwanpur, 45 m. SE of Katmandu, at the foot of the mountains of Lama-Dangra, and near the l. bank of the Bogmoky. It has a fort which commands the river.

HARRIS, a district of the Outer Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, and the small islands which surround it, of which **BERNERA**, **CALIGRAY**, **ENSAY**, **PABBAY**, **TARANAY**, **SCALPAT**, and **SCARP**, [see these articles,] only are inhabited; besides a vast number of pasture and kelp-isles, holms, and high rocks. The N part of the mainland of H. is separated from Lewis by an isthmus of about 6 m. across, formed by the approximation of the two harbours of Loch-Resort on the W coast, and Loch-Seafort on the E. The whole length, from the isthmus to the S end of H., where the sound of H. separates it from N. Uist, may be estimated at 25 or 26 m. Its breadth is extremely various, in consequence of its being deeply intersected by several arms of the sea, but it generally extends from 6 to 8 m. H. is likewise naturally divided into two districts by two arms of the sea, called E. and W. Loch-Tarbert, which approach so near each other as to leave an isthmus of not more than a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth. The N district, between Tarbert and Lewis, is termed 'the Forest,' though without a tree or shrub. It is also sometimes called Na Beannibh, i. e. 'the Mountains.' Its surface is exceedingly mountainous, rising in Clisheim to nearly 3,000 ft. above the sea. These mountains are generally bare and rocky; but the valleys contain tolerable pasturage; and some coarse grass is found in the interstices of the mountains. The largest stream empties itself into Loch-Resort. Along the E and W shores there are a number of creeks or inlets of the sea,—most of them commodious harbours,—at each of which a colony of tenants contrive to raise crops from a soil of the most forbidding aspect; but in the whole of this tract there is not a piece of good arable land of the extent of 4 acres. There are several lakes in the valleys, at various altitudes, but none exceeding 2 m. in length. On the E coast is the low swampy island of Scalpay, and on the W, the high and rocky island of Scarp. The surface of the ground S of Tarbert is of the same appearance as the N district; but the mountains are not so elevated. The highest are Ronaival, Benca-pool, and Benloskentir, which have an alt. of nearly 2,000 ft. "The aspect of this region, as seen from

the Minch, is singularly uninviting, almost the whole surface appearing to consist of bare white rock; indeed, a more perfect picture of sterility can scarcely be imagined. Viewed from the W, however, this district has a very different appearance,—the shores being in general sandy, and the hills for the most part covered with a green vegetation." Different branches of the family of Macleod of Macleod, and of Harris, are proprietors of the island. The mountains contain no minerals of great value, except some iron and copper ore; granite and freestone abound in every part; potstone, serpentine, and asbestos, occur here and there; but the predominating rock is gneiss, which has undergone little decomposition. Pop. of H. and its islands in 1801, 2,996; in 1821, 3,909; in 1851, 4,250. The pop. has been kept down by emigration to Cape-Breton and Canada; but it is thought that at least 2,000 of the present pop. would require to be withdrawn in order to enable the remainder to earn a moderate subsistence. The lobster and her-ring-fishery employ many of the men during the season. Value of assessed property in 1815, £7,658; in 1842-3, £4,034. The p. of H., from the N to the S extremity, along the common track of travelling by land, and the course of navigation through the sound, is at least 48 m. long. Its breadth varies much; near the N extremity it is 24 m. Its total extent is about 90,000 acres.

HARRIS, a county of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 440 sq. m., bordered on the N by Pine mountain, on the W by Chattahoochee river, and intersected by Long Flat shoal, Pine, and Mulberry rivers, tributaries of the Chattahoochee. Pop. in 1840, 13,933, of whom 6,418 were slaves. Its capital is Hamilton.—Also a township of Centre co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,978.—Also a township of Ottawa co., in the state of Ohio, 14 m. N of Lower Sandusky, at the rapids of Pontage river. Pop. 318.

HARRIS (MOUNT), a summit of Eastern Australia, on the r. bank of the Macquarie, in S lat. 31° 17', E long. 147° 48'.

HARRIS (SOUND OF), a navigable channel between the islands of Harris and N. Uist, 9 m. in length, and from 8 to 12 m. in breadth. It is the only passage for vessels of burden passing from the E to the W side of that long cluster of islands called the Long Island, and is much incumbered with rocks, shoals, and islets. The names of the largest islets are Hermitray, Hulmitray, Saartay, Vatersay, Neartay, Opeay, Vaaksay, Haay, Suursay, Torogay, Scarvay, Lingay, Gray, Gillisay, Sagay, Stromay, Skel-lay, and Copay; there are, besides these, a vast number of islets, holms, and high rocks, for each of which the people have names.

HARRISBURG, a township of Lewis co., in the state of New York, U. S., 145 m. NW of Albany. It has a level surface drained by Deer creek and another stream, both branches of Black river, and has a fine fertile loamy soil. Pop. in 1840, 850.—Also a town in Dauphin co., of which it is the capital, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the E side of the Susquehanna, 98 m. WNW of Philadelphia, and 184 m. E of Pittsburg, in N lat. 40° 16', W long. 76° 50'. It occupies a commanding situation, is well-built, generally of brick, and contains several handsome buildings. The Susquehanna is here crossed by two bridges, one of which is a fine covered structure, 2,876 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in width. Pop. in 1820, 3,000; in 1830, 4,307; in 1840, 5,980.—Also a village of Pleasant township, Franklin co., in the state of Ohio, 23 m. SW of Columbus, on Darby creek. Pop. 81.

HARRISON, a county in the NW part of the state of Virginia, U. S., containing an area of 1,095 sq. m., watered by the W fork of Monongahela river, and its branches which flow N, and by the head-waters of Middle Island creek. It has an irregular surface, but a generally fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 17,699, of whom 693 are slaves. Its cap. is Clarksburg.—Also

a county in the NE part of the state of Kentucky, comprising a superficies of 356 sq. m., drained by Licking river, the S fork of that river, and by its tributaries. Pop. 12,472; of whom 3,384 are slaves. Its cap. is Cynthiana.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Ohio, containing an area, generally hilly, of 486 sq. m., drained on the W by Stillwater and Conotton creeks and their branches, and on the E by the head-branches of Indian and Indian Short creeks, affluents of the Ohio. Pop. 20,039. Its cap. is Cadiz.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Indiana, comprising an extent of 470 sq. m., bordered on the SE, S, and SW by the Ohio, and drained by Blue river, and Big and Little Indian and Buck creeks, tributaries of the Ohio. It is hilly, but generally fertile, and on the streams extremely fertile. Pop. 12,459. Its cap. is Corydon.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Mississippi, containing an area of 870 sq. m. Its surface is level, and is drained by Biloxi river and its branches, Wolf and Red rivers. Its soil is light and sandy. Its cap. is Mississippi.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, 62 m. WSW of Augusta, bordered on the E by Crooked river, and on the SW by Long Pond. The soil is of the best description. Pop. 1,243.—Also a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 3 m. E of White Plains, and 134 m. S of Albany. It has a generally level surface, and its soil is loamy and well cultivated. It is drained by Blind brook and Mamaroneck creek, affluents of Long Island sound. Pop. 1,139.—Also a township of Hudson co., in the state of New Jersey, between the Hachensch and Passaic rivers. It consists chiefly of salt marsh. Pop. 1,156.—Also a township of Potter co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 497.—Also a village of Crosby township, Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, 126 m. WSW of Columbus, on the N side of Whitewater river, between Ohio and Indiana. Pop. 400.—Also a township of Carroll co., in the same state. Pop. 1,308. It contains the village of Harrisburg.—Also a township of Champaigne co., in the same state, watered by Stony creek, and intersected by Mad river and Lake Erie. Pop. 790.—Also a township of Darke co., in the same state. Pop. 1,667.—Also a township of Gallia co., in the same state, drained by Racoon creek. Pop. 688.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the same state. Pop. 378.—Also a township of Knox co., in the same state, watered by Vernon river. Pop. 833.—Also a township of Van Wert co., in the same state. Pop. 168.—Also a township of Licking co., in the same state, watered by the S fork of Licking river, and containing the reservoir of the Licking summit of the Ohio canal. It is level, but possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 870.—Also a township of Logan co., in the same state. Pop. 558.—Also a township of Preble co., in the same state. It is fertile, and well cultivated. Pop. 1,706.—Also a township of Scioto co., in the same state. It is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. 686.—Also a township of Pickaway co., in the same state, on the E side of Scioto river. Pop. 1,149.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state. Pop. 1,034.—Also a township of Blackford co., in the state of Indiana. *Pop. 387.—Also a township of Clay co., in the same state. Pop. 674.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the same state. Pop. 399.—Also a township of Harrison co., in the same state. Pop. 3,253.—Also a township of Henry co., in the same state. Pop. 788.—Also a township of Owen co., in the same state. Pop. 401.—Also a township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 395.

HARRISONBURG, a village in Rockingham co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 131 m. NW of Rich-

mond. Pop. in 1840, 1,100.—Also a village of Cat-hoola parish, in the state of Louisiana, 236 m. NW of New Orleans, on the W side of Ouchitta river.

HARRISON'S MILLS, a village of Crawford co., in the state of Missouri, 88 m. SE of Jefferson city, on the E side of Maramec river.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Monroe co., in the state of Illinois, 127 m. SSW of Springfield, on the E bank of the Mississippi.—Also a village of Van Buren co., in the state of Missouri, 174 m. W of Jefferson city, on the N side of Grand river, a branch of Osage river.

HARRISTOWN, a village, formerly a parl. borough, in the p. of Rathmore, co. Kildare, on the river Liffey, 2½ m. NE of Kilcullen-bridge.—Also a parish in co. Kildare, on the l. bank of the Barrow, 4½ m. SE of Monastereven. Area 4,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,020; in 1851, 662.

HARRISVILLE, a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,255.—Also a village of Butler co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 224 m. WNW of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about a dozen dwellings.—Also a village of Short Creek township, Harrison co., in the state of Ohio, 123 m. ENE of Columbus.—Also a v. in Dinwiddie co., in Virginia.

HARRODSBURG, a village in Mercer co., in Kentucky, U. S., 31 m. S of Frankfort, on a branch of Salt river. Pop. 1,254. Bacon college was founded here in 1836.

HARROD'S CREEK, a river of Kentucky, U. S., falling into the Ohio 10 m. above Louisville.

HARROGATE, a township in the parish of Knaresborough, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SW by W of Knaresborough, 27 m. W of York by the York and H. branch of the York and North Midland railway, and 16 m. from Church-Fenton. Pop. in 1831, 2,812; in 1851, 3,434. H., though generally spoken of as a single place, consists in reality of two villages, High and Low H. It is one of the principal watering places in the North of England. Its spas are of two kinds,—the chalybeate and the sulphurous. Of the former, there are two springs at High H., on the common near the race-ground. The sulphurous wells are situate at Low H. Low H. possesses also another valuable spring, which contains the principal ingredients of the sulphurous waters in a weaker degree, with the addition of a chalybeate principle. The large resort of visitors to these wells has given a great impulse to the village, which has now most of the usual appendages of a small town of wealth and fashion, in its hotels, libraries, assembly rooms, churches, and hospital.

HARROLD, a parish in Bedfordshire, 8 m. NW of Bedford, on the Ouse. Area 3,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 995; in 1851, 1,083.

HARROLDSTON (St. ISELI'S), a parish of Pembrokeshire, 1 m. SE of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 331.

HARROLDSTON (WEST), a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. W of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1831, 155; in 1851, 140.

HARROWBY, a township in the p. of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, 2 m. W of Grantham. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 67. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Ryder.

HARROWDEN (GREAT), a parish of Northamptonshire, 2 m. NNW of Wellingborough. Area 1,415 acres. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1851, 137.

HARROWDEN (LITTLE), a parish of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. NNW of Wellingborough. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 638.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a parish and village in Middlesex, with a station on the Great North-western railway, 11½ m. from London, and 7¼ m.

from Rugby. Area 9,870 acres. Pop. including that of the hamlet of Weald and Greenhill, in 1801, 2,485; in 1831, 3,861; in 1851, 4,951. The hill upon which the v. is built rises out of a wide-spread fertile vale, and, as its brow is considerably depressed in the centre, rises into two conspicuous heights at the extremes. The approach from London ascends the more southerly of these eminences: that towards the N is crowned by the church, which has a lofty spire, forming a prominent feature throughout the whole of Middlesex, and many of the adjoining counties. The London and Birmingham section of the Great North-western railway passes the town on the E. and the Paddington canal on the S.—The free school of H. was established in 1571, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, who had previously spent a considerable sum in teaching poor children. In 1590, two years before his death, he drew up a set of statutes for the school. The yearly revenues of Mr. Lyon's estates appropriated to the school—to which it is remarkable that not the smallest additional endowment has ever been made—are now about £1,000. In 1809 a committee of the parishioners of H. applied to the court of chancery for the correction of what they considered abuses in the management of the school; but the master of the rolls, Sir W. Grant, pronounced judgment in favour of the school as at present constituted. The governors are noblemen and gentlemen, either residents or possessors of property in H. or its neighbourhood. The number of scholars on the foundation at any one time averages 14 or 16; the number of oppidans is fluctuating from 150 to 300; average, 200. The management of the school and system of education are closely assimilated with the regulations at Eton college. Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel were contemporaries at H.

HARRY-COOK ISLAND, an island in the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 68° 10', W long. 109° 50'.

HARRY ISLAND, an island of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Santee river, on the coast of S. Carolina, in N lat. 33° 10'.

HARSAULT, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Bains. Pop. 1,040.

HARSBO, a small town of Sweden, in Westmannland, 40 m. NE of Westeras.

HARSEFELD, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, on the Lûhe, 10 m. W of Buxtehude. Pop. 989.

HARSEWINKEL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. and 26 m. E of Münster, near the Lutter. Pop. 1,300.

HARSIN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 24 m. SE of Kermanshah.

HARSKIRCH, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 30 m. S by W of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 800.

HARSLEZEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 3 m. SE of Halberstadt. Pop. 1,700.

HARSON ISLAND, an island of Upper Canada, at the entrance of the St. Clair river into Lake St. Clair. It is 10 m. long, and 8 m. broad.

HARSTE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, 6 m. NNW of Göttingen. Pop. 251.

HARSTON, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 5½ m. SSW of Cambridge. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 562; in 1851, 770.

HARSWELL, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Market-Weighton. Area 1,106 acres. Pop. in 1831, 70; in 1851, 81.

HART, a large village of Austria, in the duchy of Salzburg, on the Ziller, 10 m. SSW of Kufstein. Pop. 1,200. —Also another v. in Tyrol, near the r. bank of the Ziller-Vach, opposite Fügen. Pop. 1,200.

HART, a co. near the centre of the state of Kentucky, U. S. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 7,031.

HART, a parish and township in the co.-palatinate of Durham, 11 m. NE of Stockton. Area 7,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 624; in 1851, 920, of whom 297 were in the township.

HARTA, or **HARTHA**, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Leipzig, on the Steinbach. Pop. 1,941.

HARTBACH, or **HORTOBAGY**, a river of Transylvania, rising near Schässburg; flowing SW; and falling into the Aluta, on the r. bank, 12 m. SE of Hermanstadt, after a course of 45 m., in which it passes St. Agotha and Leschkirk.

HARTBERG, a small town of Styria, near the Lafnitz, 34 m. NE of Grätz. Pop. 1,500. It has a church with a beautiful tower.

HARTBURN, a parish of Northumberland, 8 m. W of Morpeth. Area 25,778 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,440; in 1851, 1,506.

HARTENBURG, a large village of Bavaria, 3 m. WNW of Dürkheim. Pop. 1,250.

HARTENNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 5 m. N of Oulchy-le-Chateau. Pop. 200.

HARTENSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge circle, 15 m. SW of Alt-Chemnitz.

HARTENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, 6 m. SE of Zwickau, near the Mulde. Pop. 1,947. It has cotton manufactories.

HARTEST, a parish of Suffolk, 6½ m. NE of Clare. Area 1,964 acres. Pop. in 1831, 761; in 1851, 832.

HARTFELL, or **HARTFIELD**, a mountain on the boundary between the parishes of Tweedsmuir and Moffat, in the cos. respectively of Peebles and Dumfries. Its alt. is stated by different authorities to be 2,800 ft., 3,300 ft., 3,900 ft., and even nearly 4,000 ft.; and till lately it was universally admitted to be the loftiest elevation in the S. Highlands of Scotland. But according to a recent calculation, H. is determined to have a height of only 2,635 ft.; while Broadlaw, incomparably less celebrated, and lifting its head on the boundary between Lyne and Tweedsmuir ps., amid the heights in the interior of Peebles-shire, is, with an assigned elevation of 2,741 ft., proclaimed the monarch of the S. alps of Scotland. Nearly the whole way up the gentle acclivity of its sides, H. may be ascended on horseback; and by a broad flat summit, carpeted with verdure, and commanding a vast and varied landscape, it invites the approach of the tourist to the survey of the far-spreading prospect which it commands. H., though strictly the single summit we have described, is often understood to mean the whole group of Alpine elevations at the centre of the great mountain-range which runs from Northumberland to Lochryan,—Whitecomb, Broadlaw, Ettrick-Pen, Queensberry, Saddleback, and Lochraig, forming the points of radiation for most of the spurs or ranges of the S. Highlands. A celebrated chalybeate spa issues from a rock of alum slate in a tremendous ravine on the side of H., nearly 4 m. distant from the v. of Moffat.

HARTFIELD, a parish of Sussex, 6 m. SE of E. Grinstead. Area 10,267 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,455; in 1851, 1,573.

HARTFORD, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 1½ m. ENE of Huntingdon. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1851, 382.—Also a township in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 1½ m. SW of Norwich, on the W bank of the Weaver, and intersected by the London and North-western railway. Area 1,102 acres. Pop. in 1831, 863; in 1851, 950.

HARTFORD, a central county in the state of Connecticut, U. S., comprising an area of 727 sq. m., watered by Connecticut river, and its tributaries Farmington, Mill, Podunk, and Scantic rivers. Pop.

in 1840, 55,629. It comprises the v. of West Hartford.—Also a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, 34 m. W of Augustus. Its surface is undulating, but its soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,472. It contains the v. of South Hartford.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 52 m. SSE of Montpelier, bounded on the E by the Connecticut, and intersected by White and Water-queechy rivers. It has an undulating surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. 2,194. It contains the v. of West Hartford. Its principal v. is situated at the confluence of White river with the Connecticut.—Also a town of Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, capital of the co., and semi-capital of the state, on the W side of Connecticut river, 50 m. from its mouth, and at the head of sloop navigation; 34 m. NNE of New Haven; 44 m. NW of New London; 70 m. W of Providence; 100 m. WSW of Boston; 97 m. SE of Albany; and 123 m. NE of New York; in N lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$; W long. $70^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. in 1810, 3,955; in 1820, 4,726; in 1830, 7,076; in 1840, 9,468. The compact part of the city is upwards of a mile in length, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. With the exception of the main street, which intersects the city from N to S, it possesses little regularity, but contains many handsome public edifices, as well as private dwellings.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,179.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 14 m. N of Salem. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by branches of Wood creek. The soil consists of sand and clay loam. Pop. in 1840, about 2,164. It contains the villages of North and South Hartford.—Also a village of Ohio co., in the state of Kentucky, 154 m. WSW of Frankfort, on the S side of Rough creek, a main branch of Kentucky river, and near the junction of Mead creek. Pop. 309.—Also a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, 187 m. NE of Columbus, generally fertile and well-cultivated, and containing quarries of good freestone. Pop. 1,123.—Also a township of Licking co., near the centre of the same state. Pop. 1,355.—Also a village of Pulaski co., in the state of Georgia, on the E side of Ocmulgee river, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.—Also a village of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 76.—Also a township of Pike co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 776.

HARTFORD (EAST), a township of Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on the E side of Connecticut river, opposite Hartford, with which it is connected by a bridge, and intersected by Hockanum river. The soil near the river is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,389. The village consists of a long street, with rows of lofty elms.

HARTFORD (NEW), a township in Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 20 m. W by N of Hartford. Pop. 1,703.—Also a township in Oneida co., in New York, 4 m. W of Utica, watered by Sadaguada creek. Pop. 3,819.

HARTFORD (WEST), a township in the parochial chapelry of Horton, Northumberland, near the Blythe. Pop. in 1831, 55; in 1851, 57.

HARTFORD (WEST), a flourishing village of Hartford township, in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 4 m. W of Hartford.

HARTGROVE, a tything in the p. of Fontnell-Magne, in Dorsetshire, 3 m. SW by S of Shaftesbury. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 150.

HARTHILL, a parish in Cheshire, 6 m. SW by S of Tarporley. Area 481 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 130.—Also a p. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. SSW of Rotherham. Area 2,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 632; in 1851, 739.

HARTING, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. SE of Peters-

field. Area 7,832 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,290; in 1851, 1,300.

HARTINGTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 8 m. SW of Bakewell. Area 24,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,103; in 1851, 2,089.

HARTLAND, a township in Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 47 m. N by E of Augusta. Pop. 1,028.—Also a township in Windsor co., in Vermont, 62 m. SSE of Montpelier, on the W bank of the Connecticut. Pop. 2,341.—Also a township in Hartford co., in Connecticut. Pop. 1,060.—Also a township in Niagara co., in New York. Pop. 2,350.—Also a township in Huron co., in Ohio, 9 m. SE of Norwalk. Pop. 925.—Also a township in Livingston co., in Michigan, 52 m. W by N of Detroit. Pop. 570.

HARTLAND, a parish, market-town, and sea-port in the co. of Devon, on the coast of the Bristol channel; 12 m. W by S of Bideford, and 215 m. W by S of London. Area of p. 16,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,546; in 1831, 2,143; in 1851, 2,183.—The town is situated in a bleak district, terminated on the N by H.-point, a remarkable promontory on the coast, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 0'$, W long. $4^{\circ} 30'$, and bounded on the S by some heights in which the rivers Torridge and Tamar have their sources.

HARTLEBURY, a parish in the co. of Worcester, 4 m. SSE of Kidderminster, in the line of the Stafford and Worcester canal. H. castle, one of the residences of the bishop of Worcester, was built about the time of the Restoration. Area 5,493 acres. Pop. in 1801, including the hamlet of Milton-Upper, 1,681; in 1831, 1,948; in 1851, 2,047.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port, borough, and parish in the NE division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 18 m. ESE of Durham, and 25 m. S of the river Tyne, on a bold and nearly insulated headland which forms the N horn of a fine bay of between 700 and 800 acres in area. Area of p. 990 acres. Pop. in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1,330; in 1851, 9,503. In 1183, H. was annexed to the see of Durham, and became the grand emporium of the diocese. In 1680, it became a dependent port on Stockton; and from 1725 to 1832, the commercial condition of H. gradually declined to that of a small fishing-town. It has now, however, all at once become a renovated and flourishing port. Railway communications, projected and made, have opened up to it new sources of trade, by connecting it with the inexhaustible coal fields and lead districts of Durham; and its recent progress as a sea-port is so extraordinary that there seems great probability of its becoming in a few years one of the principal ports for the shipment of coals in the co. of Durham. In 1835 there were only three sloops registered in the port; in 1839 there were 90 vessels, averaging about 245 tons each. In 1844, the number of vessels entered inwards coastwise for trading purposes was 2,446, with a tonnage of 345,000 tons. The quantity of coal sent coastwise in 1844 was 492,000 tons,—to foreign countries, 99,000 tons. The total number of vessels in 1844 (including foreign) was 3,060, with a tonnage of 421,199 tons. In 1845 the number had increased to 3,832, with a tonnage of 504,802 tons. In that year 861 coasting vessels cleared out more than in 1843, and 1,362 vessels more than in 1841. The coals sent coastwise in 1845 amounted to 724,927 tons; in the same year the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone was 1,052, with a tonnage of 125,226 tons. The entrance to the present harbour is in the NW corner of the bay. It was almost completely land-locked by nature, but is now effectually protected by the restoration of the old pier, and the erection of a jetty. Its geological situation is in a trough or subsidence of the magnesian limestone

strata, which rise to a considerable elevation on the mainland to the W, and form the promontory of the town and town-lands of H. on the E, but dip under a thick bed of clay to the S, forming the substratum of the docks, and of their entrance from the sea, which has been deepened by dredging to the depth of 6 or 8 ft. at the lowest spring tides.

WEST HARTLEPOOL. In 1847 a harbour of 13 acres, and a dock of 8 acres behind it, were formed on the W shore of H. bay, under the protection of the headland; near which a considerable town, distinguished as West H., is rapidly springing up, with a new church, public buildings, &c. &c. The following have been the entries of ships and shipments of coal and coke in the W harbour and dock, from June 1847, when they were opened, to the 30th of June 1851:—

	Slips to load, and for refuge.	Coal and coke shipped. Tons.
First year, ending 30th June, 1848,	1,020	132,641
Second do, " " 1849,	1,676	228,033
Third do, " " 1850,	3,600	525,697
Fourth do, " " 1851,	3,737	578,876
Total,	10,033	1,465,147

There are already the means of shipping 1,000,000 tons of coal and coke a-year in the W docks, with capabilities of exporting double that quantity if required. The capacity of the W harbour is 44 acres, and of the docks 21 acres. There are two entrance locks, one 42 ft. and the other 60 ft. wide; and 500 sail of ships can be received and accommodated at one time. Provision has been made for proceeding at any time with several more docks; and graving docks and slipways are also in course of construction. Ships drawing 20 ft. of water can always lie afloat, and are loaded with the greatest ease and despatch. Large ships, drawing 18 ft. of water, are sent safely to sea from the W harbour and docks; and vessels sail from them with coal and coke cargoes to the E. and W. Indies, and the various Mediterranean, Baltic, Prussian, French, and other foreign ports. During the year ending 30th June 1851, 155,381 tons of coal and coke were exported from this place to 18 foreign ports. The entrance to the harbour averages from 14 to 15 ft. at neap tides, and from 18 to 20 ft. at spring tides. There is a landing wharf of 500 ft. within the harbour, on one of the inner piers. The piers of this harbour are nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. in length. The dock walls are constructed of strong masonry 27 ft. high, and the length of quay accommodation is 9,670 ft. The principal trade of the W harbour and docks has hitherto been the export of coal and coke; but it is now growing into a port of very considerable importance for the exports and imports of merchandise, cattle, passengers, &c., by the direct railway communication between H. and Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Manchester and South Lancashire.

HARTLEY, a stream of Northumberland, which falls into the Tyne at Featherston-haugh.—Also a parish in Kent, 6 m. SE of Dartford. Area 1,178 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 227.—Also a township and seaport in the p. of Earsdon, Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of N. Shields. It has a safe and commodious harbour, named Hartley-pans, or Seaton-sluice, at the mouth of the Seaton-burn. From 12 to 15 vessels of 200 or 300 tons can be accommodated in this haven, where they lie in safety from every wind. Large quantities of coals are sent hence to the London and other markets. There were formerly extensive salt and copperas-works here, but they have been discontinued. Pop. of the township in 1801, 1,639; in 1831, 1,850; in 1851, 1,627.—Also a township in the p. of Kirby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 1 m. SE of Kirby-Stephen, in a

mountainous district, containing veins of lead and copper, and a seam of coal. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 177.

HARTLEY, a township in Union co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,866.—Also a hamlet in New South Wales, half-way between Sydney and Bathurst, at the point where the granitic formation separates the carboniferous sandstones of the coast from the shales and porphyritic rocks which extend far to the W.

HARTLEY-BURN, a township in the p. of Halt-whistle, Northumberland, 10 m. W of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 460.

HARTLEY-DAMMER, a liberty in Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Reading. Area 440 acres. Pop. in 1851, 401.

HARTLEY-MAUDIT, a parish in Southamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Alton. Area 1,339 acres. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 87.

HARTLEYTON, a village in Hartley township, in the state of Pennsylvania; U. S. Pop. 150.

HARTLEY-WESTPALL, a parish in Southamptonshire, 5 m. W of Hartford-bridge. Area 1,401 acres. Pop. in 1831, 283; in 1851, 353.

HARTLEY-WINTLEY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. SW of Hartford-bridge. Area 2,405 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,139; in 1851, 1,582.

HARTLIP, a parish in Kent, 5 m. ESE of Chatham. Area 1,412 acres. Pop. in 1851, 243.

HARTMANITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 18 m. SSE of Klattau, and 36 m. WSW of Pisek. Pop. 705. It has a bathing establishment.

HARTMANNSDORF, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Schönberg, 36 m. SE of Leipzig. Pop. 1,583.

HARTMANNSWILLER, a commune of France, dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Soultz. Pop. 1,174.

HARTOFT, a township in the p. of Middleton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of Richmond. Area 4,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 142; in 1851, 160.

HARTOG. See DIRK HARTOG'S ISLAND.

HARTON, a township in the p. of Jarrow, co. of Durham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of South Shields. Area 1,537 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 770.—Also a township in the p. of Bossal, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SSW of New Malton, on the W bank of the Derwent. Area 1,951 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1851, 164.

HARTPURY, a parish in Gloucestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Newent, on the Leaden, and near the Hereford and Gloucester railway. Area 3,618 acres. Pop. in 1831, 880; in 1851, 884.

HARTSFOOT, a hamlet, partly in the p. of Hilton, and partly in Melcombe-Horsey.

HART'S GROVE, a township in Ashtabula co., in the State of Ohio, U. S., 181 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 553.

HARTSHEAD, a district in the p. of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, 3 m. NE of Lancaster, on the Tame. Pop. in 1851, 15,759.

HEARTSHEATH, a township in the p. of Mold, Flintshire. Pop. in 1851, 133.

HARTSHILL, a hamlet in the p. of Mancetter, Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Nuneaton, on the Coventry canal. Pop. in 1831, 909; in 1851, 1,108.

HARTSHORN, a parish in Derbyshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1851, 1,350.

HARTSOP, a chapelry, with Patterdale, in Westmoreland, 5 m. N of Ambleside. Pop. in 1851, 686.

HARTSVILLE, a township in Onondaga co., in New York, U. S., 128 m. N by W of Albany.—Also a village in Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 108 m. E of Harrisburg.—Also a v. in Sumner co., Tennessee, 45 m. E of Nashville.

HARTWELL, a parish in Northamptonshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Northampton, near the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 542.—Also a parish in Bucks, 2 m.

SW of Aylesbury. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 151.

HARTWICK, a township in Otsego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 74 m. W of Albany, intersected by Otsego creek and Susquehanna river. Pop. in 1831, 943; in 1851, 1,162. There is here a singular collection of rugged rocks, covering a space of 40 acres, and known as Brimham crags.

HARTWITH, a chapelry, with Winsley, in the p. of Kirkby-Malzeard, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. WNW of Knaresborough. Area 5,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 943; in 1851, 1,162. There is here a singular collection of rugged rocks, covering a space of 40 acres, and known as Brimham crags.

HARTZ ISLE, a parish in Kent, 9 m. SE of Queenborough. Area 3,488 acres. Pop. in 1831, 67; in 1851, 117.

HARTZ, or **HARZ**, the most northerly mountain-chain of Germany, from which an extensive plain, interrupted only by some inconsiderable hills, stretches to the North sea and the Baltic, between the parallels of 51° 35' and 51° 60' N. The H., though surrounded by a low range of hills, forms a separate mountainous chain, 70 m. in length, and 20 to 28 m. in breadth. The H. Proper commences on the E in Mansfeld; passes through Anhalt-Bernburg, the cos. of Stolberg, Hohenstein and Wernigerode, a part of Halberstadt and Blankenburg, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele and Grubenhagen; and terminates on the W, at the town of Seesen; comprising an extent of 1,350 sq. m., and embracing 40 towns and numerous villages, with 60,000 inhabitants, belonging principally to Hanover. The pop. of this secluded district differ altogether in manners from their neighbours in the low country, being characterized by a primitive simplicity, and among other habits that of early marriage. Their children are fair-complexioned, and, being brought up in pure air, are soon able to take a part in assisting their parents. They are employed partly as agriculturists, but more as miners or woodmen. Their favourite enjoyment is music. The H. is divided into the Upper and Lower, in a double sense. In the wider sense, the Brocken, the loftiest summit of the chain, forms the line of separation. The Upper H. lies W of the Brocken, and is the most elevated, extensive, and rich in minerals; the Lower H. lies on the E of the Brocken, and is superior in beauty of scenery. The same summit is also the dividing point of the rivers; those on the E emptying into the Elbe; those on the W into the Weser. There are several ranges of mountains in Germany that are much higher than the H.; as, for instance, the German Alps, the Riesengebirge and the Schwarzwald or 'Black forest.' The Brocken, the highest summit of the H., in N lat. 51° 48', E long. 10° 10', is 3,729, or, according to some accounts, 3,435 ft. high; next to this are the Bruchberg, 2,755 ft.; the Wormberg, 2,667 ft.; and the Ackermannshöhe, 2,605 ft. That part of the H. which includes the Brocken, with the neighbouring high summits, consists entirely of granite; then come the hills of the second rank, formed of greywacke, in which the ores are chiefly found; at their foot lie the floetz hills known under the name of the Vorder H. The older rocks are chiefly Silurian and Devonian. "The entire Hartz is, as it were, a single mountain, rising almost without exception suddenly from the surrounding plain, and when seen at a distance appearing as one mass. On its ridge, which rises to a great height from the plain, and is in some places precipitous, are to be observed, for the most part, only small elevations and depressions, and the deep beds of torrents. Upon the north, however, a second higher and abrupt elevation ascends, full of rocks and their fragments. This second elevation consists wholly of granite, and terminates in a summit called

the Brocken. It forms the nucleus, on which the other portions of the Hartz were successively deposited. The second mass, surrounding the granite, is of far more recent origin, and consists of various materials, which, diverse as they are, may be reduced to one formation, of which grauwaacke is the characteristic; and it is here that the mineral veins begin and principally exist. At the foot of the grauwaacke formation are found, around the Hartz, various strata, for the most part in horizontal direction and determinate succession, lying upon each other in a wave-like manner, and constituting a very extensive floetz formation of comparatively recent date. This formation extends itself in moderate elevations through Thuringia, a part of Hessian, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia." [*Gottschalk's Taschenbuch für Reisende in den Harz*. Magd. 1806.] —The climate, particularly of the Upper H., is cold. The frost continues till the end of May, and appears early in September, accompanied by snow; and even in June, night-frosts are not uncommon. The warm weather lasts only about six weeks, and the snow upon the highest peaks seldom disappears before June; fires are kept up even in midsummer. The H. is wooded throughout, even to the top of the Brocken; the Hanoverian part alone contains 286,363 acres of forest. On the Brocken itself stand firs dwindled into dwarf trees. Upon the less lofty hills several sorts of deciduous trees are found intermingled with the evergreens, and the floetz hills are covered with fine oaks, beech, and birch. The hills abound in wild berries, truffles and mushrooms, medicinal plants, and Iceland moss; and in summer, immense herds of neat cattle, sheep, goats, and horses graze here. In the Upper H. little grain is raised, except oats; in the Lower H., the productions are more various. The woods furnish a great quantity of game, such as stags, roebucks, foxes, wild boars, wild cats, &c. But the wealth of the H. consists in its forests and valuable mines. The latter furnish some gold; in the Rammels-berge, great quantities of silver, iron, lead, copper, zinc, arsenic, manganese, vitriol, granite, porphyry, slate, marble, alabaster, &c., are mined. The gross produce of the Hanoverian mines is little over the expenses; but they support the greatest part of the inhabitants of the H. The towns of the Upper H. are entirely open. The inhabitants of the H. are exempt both from taxes and from military service; but a tenth of the produce of the mines belongs to government, and is divided between the sovereigns of Hanover and Brunswick, in the proportion of four-sevenths to the former, and three-sevenths to the latter. The iron mines are the most productive; and their annual tenth yields a revenue of about £115,000. This is made good to these governments by undertakers of the mines, who have overseers at the different works. The workmen are divided into companies, and commonly wear a sort of black and red uniform: part of their wages are paid in kind, on account of the difficulty of purchasing articles in small lots in so retired a quarter. The gold and silver are coined on the spot; of the other metals no particular manufacture is carried on in the H.; they are exported and wrought up in towns at a distance. In addition to the establishments for carrying on the mines, the objects of curiosity in the H. are the Brocken, with its prospect; the Ross-trappe, the wildest and most beautiful part of the H., near the village of Thale; different caves, as those of Baumann, Biel, Schwartzfeld, the romantic Selkenthel, with the Maiden's Leap, the Bath of Alexis, and the wild Ockerthal, &c. The Lower H. exceeds the Upper by far in point of natural beauty and historical recollections. It contains prospects, landscapes, and natural curiosities of a highly interesting

character. No part of Northern Germany is so important in the history of the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, as the Lower H.; and it is covered throughout with ruins from those periods. It was the residence of the German emperors from Henry I. to Henry IV., and their richest priories and bishoprics were founded, and their favourite castles erected here; and here to this day are preserved their monuments. No traveller through North Germany willingly omits an excursion to this district; and accounts of it are found in many of the books of travels.

HARVARD, a township in Worcester co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 32 m. NW of Boston, skirted on the W by Nashua river. Pop. 1,571.

HARVEY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Colborne district, between Burleigh and Verulam, and separated from Smith and Ennismore by a chain of lakes, a large portion of which stretch across the township.

HARVEY, COOK'S, or MANGEEA ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific, to the E of the Friendly and S of the Society islands, extending between 18° 45' and 21° 26' S lat., and between 157° and 160° W long. The principal islands of the group are Aitutaki, Okatootaia, Mitiaro, Atiu, Mauki, Rarotonga, Mangaia, Witati, and Manoua. They are all of volcanic origin, and rise to a considerable height. Their total pop. is estimated at about 16,000. The two last, which with some of minor size form the Harvey islands properly so called, were discovered by Cook in 1773.

HARVEYSBURGH, a village of Wayne township, Warren co., in the state of Ohio, 81 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 300.

HARVINGTON, a parish in Worcestershire, 4 m. ENE of Evesham, and W of the Avon. Area 1,238 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1851, 360.

HARWELL, a parish in Berks, 6½ m. E of Wantage, and on the Great Western railway. Area 2,482 acres. Pop. in 1851, 834.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Everton, Nottinghamshire. Pop. 112.

HARWICH, a parliamentary borough, sea-port, and market-town in Essex, 18 m. ENE of Colchester. The town is situated on the point of a tongue of land at the mouth of the river Stour, looking in with a headland on the opposite coast of Suffolk, and forming with it, in the estuary common to the Stour and the Orwell, which fall into each other immediately above the town, the port of H. or Orwell haven. The harbour is of great extent, affording good anchorage, and depth of water sufficient for ships of the largest burden; the bay or road will also admit first-rate vessels; and it is stated that 100 sail of war-ships, and between 300 and 400 sail of colliers, have been safely and conveniently riding here at anchor at the same time. Landguard fort, on the Suffolk side, erected in the reign of James I., commands the entrance to the harbour, which, though between 2 and 3 m. wide at high water, will only admit the entrance of ships by a deep but narrow channel on the Suffolk side. The navigation is difficult without an experienced pilot. To guard vessels from a sand-bank called the Andrews, which forms a bar across the entrance to the harbour from Landguard fort into the rolling ground, where there is good anchorage, there are lights situated at the SW entrance to the town in 51° 56' 39" N lat., and 1° 17' 8" E long., which are seen to a distance of 12 m. in clear weather. On the cliff above the town stands a circular martello tower, the largest of the kind in England. The wall is 8 ft. thick, faced with granite, and bomb-proof; and it is mounted with 10 guns. There are barracks at Landguard-fort.—The town consists of three main streets with several lanes

branching out on either side. It was formerly enclosed by a wall. Among the principal buildings are the town-hall, the jail, customhouse, places of worship, schools, theatre, baths, assembly and reading rooms. H. comprises the two parishes of St. Nicholas and Dover-court: the town is situated wholly within the former parish. In the latter are situated Lower Dover-court, a sort of village about a ½ m. distant from H., which has been entirely built within the last 35 years. There is also another village in this p. called Upper Dover-court, 2 m. from Harwich, on the London road. Area of both ps., 3,300 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,761; in 1831, 4,297; in 1851, 4,451. H. is a borough by prescription. The income of the borough in 1839 was £621; in 1847, £604. It returns two members to parliament. Electors in 1847, 167; in 1848, 233.—During the war with France, H. was in a flourishing condition owing to the influx of strangers who entered and quitted the country at this place, in transit to and from the N parts of Europe; the convenience of its spacious harbour; its thriving fishery; the extensive public works carried on by government, and the large garrisons kept up here and at Landguard-fort on the Suffolk shore. Some of these advantages continued to a certain extent whilst the government packets to Holland, Germany, and Sweden were stationed here, but since their removal a great diminution of trade has taken place. The fishery too has greatly declined since the commencement of the present century. In 1778, there were 78 fishing-vessels, averaging about 40 tons each, belonging to this port: in 1833, there were not more than 10. Some advantage is derived from the fact of its being in the direct line of the trade of the Thames with the N parts of Great Britain and the N of Europe; and the only harbour between Yarmouth roads and the mouth of the Thames that is capable of affording refuge in gales of wind from the E. During the prevalence of strong NE winds, sometimes from 200 to 300 light colliers and other vessels proceeding northwards may still be seen anchored in the harbour. For the purpose of improving it still further, and especially during war, as a harbour of refuge, it is proposed to extend and fortify the pier. In 1833, the number of vessels belonging to this port was 96 = 5,513 tons; in 1850, 119 = 6,090 tons. The gross receipt of customs-duty, in 1838, was £1,575; in 1839, £1,630; in 1846, £1,966. The number of sailing-vessels that entered inwards from foreign parts in 1850 was 54 = 4,721 tons; and coastwise 1,079 = 67,670 tons.—A considerable traffic is maintained by means of wherries, with Ipswich and Manningtree. H. is much resorted to in the bathing-season. It was connected in September 1854 with the Eastern Counties railway by a branch-line of 10½ m. joining the former at Manningtree, 59 m. from London, and 7½ m. from Colchester. The saving of time which will be effected by the use of railway to H., and from thence by steam to the following different places, is as follows:

Route.	By steamer from London direct.	By railway and steamer from Harwich.
London and Hamburg,	60 hours.	30 hours.
... and Holland,	22 ...	11½ ...
... and Antwerp,	25 ...	11½ ...
... and Ostend,	15 ...	8½ ...
... and Dunkirk,	15 ...	8 ...

This table is calculated on a sea-voyage in calm weather,—in bad weather the difference would be much greater. Similar advantages would also be enjoyed by vessels voyaging from the N, which are now obliged to track the dangerous navigation of the Swin, and to waste their time in threading the long and tedious channels of the Thames. Putting aside for a moment the fact that H. is the only good

harbour on the E coast, and that it will afford good shelter and anchorage to an immense fleet in any wind that blows,—the circumstance that the port is admirably situated for the North sea fishery, adds greatly to the importance of a railway communication between this place and London. It is calculated that 370 sail of smacks from Greenwich, Barking, Gravesend, and Torbay are engaged at the Dogger, Well, and Brown Banks, Smith's Knoll, and the Galloper, in the pursuit of their unceasing trade, and the fish is from thence conveyed to London. Now all these vessels—those going to Whitstable excepted—are in the habit of calling at H. for whelks and mussels for bait, which are kept here in large quantities. But all the fishing-grounds we have named, with the exception of the Galloper, are 90 m. further from London than they are from Harwich. From a careful investigation into the facts of the case, it has been proved that 40,000 tons of fish are annually conveyed to London from the northern fishing-stations, the whole of which might be at least 20 hours sooner in London if H. were provided with railway communication with the Eastern line.

HARWICH, a township of Barnstable co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 89 m. SE of Boston, bordered on the S by the Atlantic, and watered by Long Island, and its outlet, Herring river. Pop. in 1840, 2,930.

HARWINTON, a township of Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 24 m. W of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, watered by Naugatuc river, and its affluent, Lead Mine river, and affords excellent pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,201.

HARWOOD, a chapelry in the p. and 2½ m. NE of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and E of the Medlock. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,011; in 1851, 2,057.—Also a township in the p. of Hartburn, Northumberland. Pop. in 1851, 48.

HARWOOD (GREAT), a township in the p. and 4½ m. NE of Blackburn, Lancashire, and intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,436; in 1851, 2,548.

HARWOOD (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Blackburn, Lancashire. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 316.

HARWOOD-DALE WITH SILPHO, a chapelry in the p. of Hackness, N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. NW of Scarborough. Area 5,557 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 284.

HARWORTH, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2½ m. WSW of Bawtry. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 526; in 1851, 595.

HARYK (EL), a district of Arabia, in the SE part of Nedjed, comprising an area of 120 m. in length, and 60 m. in breadth, and containing 12,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,000 are capable of bearing arms. Its chief town bears the same name.

HARZ. See **HARTZ**.

HARZBURG, a circle and town of the duchy of Brunswick. The circle forms the E part of the district of the Harz. It derives its name from a castle, now in ruins, on the Burgberg, one of the Harz mountains. The town, called also Neustadt, is at the foot of the Harz, below the castle of the same name. Pop. 900. It has manufactories of wooden ware. In the vicinity are the salt-works of Julius-hall.

HARZDORF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, near Reichenberg. Machinery is extensively manufactured here.

HARZGERODE, a bailliage and town of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 30 m. WSW of Bernburg, on the Harz mountains, at an alt. of 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,517. It is surrounded by a wall built of marble, and contains the ancient

castle of Anhalt, now the seat of the ducal mining board of the Harz.

HARZHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Schleiden. Pop. 237.

HAS, or **HAES**, a village of Arabia, in Yemen, 21 m. SE of Zebid.

HASANI, an island in the Red sea, in N lat. 25° 58' 15", E long. 37° 9' 0". It is 4 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 2 m. broad; and attains an alt. of 400 ft. in the centre and at its N end. It lies 10 m. from the coast, and has good anchorage off its SE point. A scanty supply of sheep, wood, and water, can be obtained here.

HASAN-TAGH. See **HASEN-DAGH**.

HASCOMB, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. SE of Godalming. Area 1,539 acres. Pop. in 1831, 317; in 1851, 366.

HASE, or **HAASE**, a river of Germany, which rises in the Teutoburger-wald, 12 m. SE of Osnabrück; passes Bramsche and Quackenbrück; enters the grand-duchy of Oldenburg; then re-enters Osnabrück; passes Haselunne; and flows into the Ems on the r. bank, at Meppen, after a sinuous course of 105 m., first from SSE to NNW, and then from E to W.

HASEK, a seaport of Hadramaut, in Arabia, lying upon the gulf of Curia-Muria, 45 leagues NE of Dabar.

HASEL, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Werra at Einhausen.—Also a village of Baden, 4 m. E of Schopfheim, remarkable for having in the neighbourhood a large stalactite cave. Pop. 530.

HASELBEECH, a parish of Northamptonshire, 11½ m. NNW of Northampton. Area 1,648 acres. Pop. in 1831, 140; in 1851, 148.

HASELBURY-BRYAN, a parish of Dorsetshire, 10 m. NW of Blandford Forum. Area 2,359 acres. Pop. in 1831, 611; in 1851, 709.

HASELEY, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 m. NW by W of Warwick. Area 1,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 194; in 1851, 238.—Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 3 m. W of Tetsworth. Area 3,219 acres. Pop. in 1831, 749; in 1851, 750.

HASELOCH, a small town of Bavaria, 14 m. SW of Mannheim.—Also a small town of Baden, 2 m. WSW of Wertheim.

HASELOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, 12 m. N of Sicland, in N lat. 56° 11'.

HASELOR, a parish in Warwickshire, 3 m. E by N of Alcester. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 380.

HASELUNNE, a small town of Hanover, in the co. of Meppen, on the Haase, 7 m. E of Meppen. Pop. 1,742.

HASEN-DAGH, or **HASAN-TAGH**, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Damascus, which commences to the W of Devrighi; runs ESE; and terminates near Arabkir. It may be regarded as a section of the Anti-Taurus. It attains an alt. of 8,000 ft.

HASENMATT, a mountain of the Jura chain, in the cant. of Soleure, 6 m. NW of Soleure. Alt. 4,476 ft.

HASENPOTH, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, 28 m. NE of Libau, on the r. bank of the Teber. Pop. 1,020.

HASER, a village of Egypt, 13 m. SE of Tineh.

HASFIELD, a parish of Gloucestershire, 6 m. N of Gloucester. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 245; in 1851, 300.

HASGUARD, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. E of St. David's. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1851, 172.

HASIKI, one of the Curia-Muria group, off the SE coast of Arabia, in N lat. 17° 27', E long. 55° 41'. It is 1½ m. in length, by ½ m. in breadth; and is com

posed of granite, without a vestige of vegetation. Its highest point is 500 ft. above sea-level.

HASINGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of Loddon. Area 574 acres. Pop. in 1831, 140; in 1851, 127.

HASKETON, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. NW of Woodbridge. Area 1,665 acres. Pop. in 1831, 517; in 1851, 503.

HASLACH, a small town of Upper Austria, on the Muhl, 6 m. SE of Aigen.—Also a village of Baden, on the l. bank of the Kinzig, 18 m. W of Strassburg. Pop. 1,300.

HASLAND, a township of Derbyshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1831, 889; in 1851, 1,176.

HASLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. W of Elnbogen, near the source of the White Elster.

HASLAU (Alt), a town of Hesse, in the prov. of Hanau, bail, and 1 m. SE of Gelnhausen. Pop. 460.

HASLE, a township in the p. of Wragby, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E of Wakefield. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1851, 119.

HASLEBURY-PLUCKNETT, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. ENE of Crewkerne. Area 2,069 acres. Pop. in 1831, 826; in 1851, 856.

HASLEMERE, a parish and town of Surrey, 9 m. SSW of Godalming, and 42 m. SSW of London. Area of p. 1,877 acres. Pop. in 1831, 849; in 1851, 955.—The town appears to have been formerly more extensive than it is at present. It is a borough by prescription; and, until disfranchised by the Reform act, sent 2 members to parliament.

HASLEWOOD, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. NNW of Aldborough. Area 1,937 acres. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1851, 102.

HASLI, a large and fertile valley of the Swiss cant. of Bern, in the NE corner of the Oberland, traversed by the Upper Aar, and celebrated for its natural scenery. It stretches in the form of an arc from the crest of the Bernese Alps to the lake of Brienz. Pop. 6,723. It is surrounded by some of the steepest mountains in the Alps, in which the Aar and the Reichenbach have their rise; but produces hemp, corn, and fruit. A well-frequented road passes through it, and over the Grimsel, to the Valais and Italy. The cap. is Meyringen.—Also a town of Denmark, on the W coast of the island of Bornholm, 6 m. N of Rønne. Pop. 520.

HASLINGDEN, a market-town and chapelry in the p. of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Burnley, and 17 m. NNW of Manchester. Area 4,420 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,040; in 1831, 7,776; in 1851, 9,039.—The town is situated on the margin of the forest of Rossendale, in the middle of that Alpine district which extends from the S part of the hund. of Blackburn, eastward to the borders of Yorkshire. Like all the manufacturing towns on the E side of Lancashire, H. was originally employed principally in the fabrication of woollens, and that trade still prevails here to a considerable extent; but the cotton manufacture is now in the ascendant, and numerous mills upon the banks of the Swinell are employed chiefly in that line, and supported by resident manufacturers. A branch-line connects H. with the East Lancashire railways. By this line H. is 18 m. from Manchester, and 4 m. from Accrington.

HASLINGFIELD, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 5 m. SW of Cambridge. Area 2,527 acres. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1851, 754.

HASLINGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Barthomley, in Cheshire, 4 m. SW of Sandbach. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,028; in 1851, 1,153.

HASNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 2 m. SW of St.-Amand-les-Eaux, on the r. bank of the Scarpe.

HASPARREN, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 13 m. SE of Bayonne. Pop. 2,415; of cant. 10,108.

HASPRES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, 8 m. SW of Valenciennes. Pop. 2,846.

HASSAH, a town of Nubia, on the r. bank of the Nile, 10 m. N of Goos.

HASSALAT (El), a village of Nubia, near the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 33 m. SSE of Halfay.

HASSALL, a township in the p. of Sandbach, in Cheshire. Area 1,024 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 219.

HASSAN, a seaport of Tripoli, on the gulf of Sidra, in N lat. 31° .—Also a town of Irak, in Persia, 80 m. NNE of Hamadan.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 57 m. NW of Seringapatam.

HASSAN KALEH, one of the strongest castles of Armenia, situated on a high mountain, 20 m. E of Erzerum, near the l. bank of the Aras. The mineral waters of the place are in great repute.

HASSAN-CHELIBI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and sanj. of Sivas, 66 m. SE of Sivas.

HASSAN-PASHA-PALANKA, a town of Turkey, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, near the l. bank of the Jessava.

HASSARI, a river of New Granada, which joins the Moruna, on the l. bank, after a course of about 45 m.

HASSEIAH, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 55 m. NE of Damascus.

HASSEL, a mining-village of Norway, in the bail. of Buskerud, on the r. bank of the Drammen-elv, 30 m. WSW of Christiania.—Also a river of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, an affluent of the Brucie.

HASELER KARSPEL, a large village of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse. Pop. 1,050.

HASELFEDE, a small but well-built town of Brunswick, 10 m. SW of Blankenburg. Pop. 1,617.

HASELOE, a small island of Denmark, between Laaland and Falster, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 44'$.—Also an island of Sweden, in the bay and 3 m. SE of Nyköping.

HASELT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, on the Demer, 15 m. NW of Maestricht. Pop. 8,745. It is tolerably well-built, and has a considerable trade in salt, tobacco, gin, cattle, and linen.—Also a small but fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, on the r. bank of the Zwaarte-water, 10 m. E of Campen. Pop. 1,871. Near it, at the mouth of the Vecht, stands the fortress of Kuik.—Also one of the Lodofen group, off the NW coast of Norway, between Hüdöen and Langöen. It is 9 m. in length, and 3 m. broad. Pop. 2,600.

HASENYATH, a small town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, 1 m. from Eschweiler. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

HASSER—properly **ASEERGHUR**, or **ASIRGARH**—a town and fortress of Hindostan, formerly the capital of Khandeish, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 28'$, E long. $76^{\circ} 23'$. Although situated on a mountain, and long deemed impregnable, it surrendered, after a slight resistance, to a division of the Madras army in 1803. The town, which stands at the foot of the mountain, was once very extensive; but on the removal of the seat of government to Burhanpore, it fell into decay. Its pop. in 1822 was 2,000.

HASSERODE, a small town of Prussian Saxony, on the Holzemme, 3 m. S of Wernigerode. A village, erected between this place and the town of Wernigerode, almost connects the two. Pop. 900.

HASSFURT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 34 m. ENE of Würzburg. Pop. 1,880.

HASSLACH, a small but fortified town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 15 m. SE of Offenburg.

HASSLEBEN, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 9 m. N of Erfurt, on the Unstrutbach. Pop. 1,000.

HASSMERSHEIM, a town of Baden, on the l. bank of the Neckar, 3 m. S of Mosbach. Pop. 1,200.

HASTEEN'S GRUND, a group of rocks in the Cattegat, about 12 m. N of the island of Zealand, in N lat. 56° 11'.

HASTENBECK, a village of Hanover, in the principality of Calenberg, 4 m. SE of Hameln. Near this place the French, under the command of Marshal d'Estrées, defeated the duke of Cumberland, on 25th July, 1757.

HASTINGLEIGH, a parish of Kent, 6 m. ENE of Ashford. Area 1,498 acres. Pop. in 1831, 216; in 1851, 219.

HASTINGS, a market-town and borough, in the hundred of Balstow, Sussex, on the coast, 64 m. SSE of London, and 33 m. ENE of Brighton, in 50° 34' N lat., 0° 37' E long. It stands partly in a glen or hollow, surrounded with high cliffs and hills by which it is sheltered in every direction save from the S; and consists of two principal streets running parallel with each other, and gently declining towards the sea. The sea-line of residences is built under the towering cliffs. The streets are well paved and lighted, and many of the dwellings are elegant, especially those of Wellington square, and Pelham place and crescent. The marine parade, stretching eastward from Pelham place, is 500 ft. long, and commands a most extensive sea-view. At the E extremity of the parade is a fort or battery. St. Leonard's town is entered from the old town of H., through a handsome arch of Doric elevation. On entering, the Marina immediately presents itself, a neat range of upwards of 100 houses extending along the sea-coast. St. Leonard's has been built since 1827. Beyond St. Leonard's there is a range of martello towers. The salubrity of the air, the openness of the coast, and the smoothness of its beach, together with the romantic character of the vicinity, especially as seen from the summits of the chalk cliffs, which afford rich and diversified prospects over land and sea, have united to render H. a favourite and fashionable marine residence. The pop. in 1831 was 10,097; in 1851, 16,966.—H. being one of the Cinque-ports, enjoys the rights and privileges granted to these ancient communities. The income of the borough for 1839 was £3,040; in 1847 it was £1,939. H. returns two members, styled barons, to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 953; in 1848, 899. H. is connected with the South-Eastern railway by the branch line from Ashford. The commerce of H. appears to have been formerly considerable; at present the chief trade is in timber, corn, coal, iron, cheese, groceries, and chalk. The fishery is of importance, and has considerably increased since 1803: about 450 hands are employed in it. Fresh fish, such as turbot, soles, mackerel, plaice, with shrimps, prawns, &c., are sent to London, and herrings are cured for sale in different markets. Boat-building is carried on here, and the artisans are said to excel so much in this branch of manufacture, that many pleasure-boats have been built at H. Vessels of 300 tons also have been built and launched here. H. formerly possessed a good harbour; but the pier having been ruined by a storm in the reign of Elizabeth, it has never since been restored. The construction of a harbour at H. has been frequently contemplated; but as the port is situated not far from the terminus of a tide-wave forced through the channel by a powerful pressure from the Atlantic ocean, and running here in a general course parallel to the trending of the shore, the beds of shingle driven along with the wave, and rest-

ing at its terminus, have a decided tendency to convert any harbour formed here into what has been designated a 'shingle-trap'; and H. is one of those places where, in the plan of a harbour, "our best engineers have been baffled, and all their operations disconcerted."—The sea appears to have formerly both encroached on this line of coast and receded from it. While, on the one hand, it is said that the old Saxon town of H., which stood considerably to the southward of the present one, was destroyed by incursions of the sea previous to the Conquest, the modern-built portion of the present town lying near the sea is all on a beach foundation. The decisive battle of H. was fought 7 m. NW of this town. See **BATTLE-ABBEY**.

HASTINGS, a river of New South Wales, which has its source in the mountains in the co. of Ayr, in about S lat. 31° 24', to the NW of Sea-View hill, runs ESE, and throws itself into the Pacific at Port Macquarie, after a total course of about 60 m. It is navigable to the confluence of King's river, a distance of about 12 m.

HASTINGS, a county of Upper Canada, forming the Victoria district, and comprising 12 townships.

HASTINGS, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 150 m. WNW of Albany. It has a level surface, drained by Salmon and Oneida creeks, and affords good pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,983.—Also a village of Yonkers township, Westchester co., in the same state, 20 m. N of New York, on the E side of Hudson river. It consisted in 1840 of about 15 dwellings.—Also a township of Barry co., in the state of Michigan, 144 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 279. The village is on Thornapple river, which affords good water-power.

HASTINGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Peyrehorade, near the Gave-du-Pau. Pop. 950.

HASUNGEN, or **BURG-HASUNGEN**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower-Hesse, circle of Wolfhagen. Pop. 390. It contains the ruins of an extensive abbey, founded in the 11th century.

HASVEL, a town and port of Arabia, in Hadramaut, on the S side, and 21 m. W of Cape Fartak, and 51 m. NE of Keshin. It has a considerable export trade in frankincense and other productions of the country.

HASVIG, a town of Norway, in Finmark, on the S coast of the island of Sorøe.

HASWAN-BRUSSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Wielsbeke. Pop. 141.

HASWEIL, a village on the SE coast of Arabia, 18 m. SW by W of Ras Fartak. Pop. 450. A little dhurra is cultivated by the inhabitants, but they depend chiefly on fishing.

HASWELL, a township in the p. of Easington, co. and 6½ m. NE of Durham. Area 3,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1851, 4,356.

HAT KEY, a small island in the bay of Honduras, to the E of the island of Turneffe, in N lat. 17° 14', and W long. 87° 35'.

HATA-HOTUN, a town of China, in the prov. of Shing-king, dep. and 75 m. NE of Fung-teen-fu, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Pira-mouren.

HATBA, or **HATERA** (**RAS-EL**), a headland of Arabia, in Hedjaz, 37 m. N of Jidda, in N lat. 22°, and E long. 39° 4'.

HATBOROUGH, a village of Moreland township, Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 17 m. N of Pennsylvania, near Pennypack creek. In 1840 it consisted of about 40 dwellings.

HATCH, a hamlet in the p. of Northill, Bedfordshire. Pop. with Thorneote and Brookend. 268.

HATCH (BRAUCHAMP), a parish in Somerset, 6 m. NW of Ilminster. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1851, 315.

HATCH (WEST), a parish in Somerset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Taunton. Area 1,681 acres. Pop. in 1831, 396; in 1851, 453.

HA-TCHOU, or **HA-TCHIEU**, a river of Butan, which descends from the E side of the mountain of Chumalari, runs SW, and unites with the Tchintchou, on the r. bank, near Gate-Gomba, 30 m. SSW of Tassisudon.

HATCHY, a river of the state of Tennessee, U. S., which has its source in Macnair co., runs first S, then NW, traverses the counties of Hardiman, Haywood, and Tipton, and, after a total course of about 135 m., unites with the Mississippi, on the l. bank, in about $35^{\circ} 30' N$ lat.

HATCLIFFE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. SSW of Great Grimsby. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1851, 139.

HATCOOL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Sarun, on the Bogmotty, 84 m. N of Patna.

HATFIELD, a parish in Herefordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Bromyard. Area 1,528 acres. Pop. in 1831, 155; in 1851, 173.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Thorne. Area 21,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,148; in 1851, 2,721. H. chase, containing 180,000 acres, half of which was originally covered with water, was sold by Charles I. to Sir C. Vermuyden, who expended £400,000 on its improvement and cultivation.

HATFIELD (GREAT), a township partly in the p. of Mappleton, and partly in that of Sigglesworth, E. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Hornsea. Area 1,456 acres. Pop. in 1831, 146; in 1851, 165.

HATFIELD (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Sigglesworth, E. R. of Yorkshire. Area 944 acres. Pop. in 1831, 32; in 1851, 44.

HATFIELD, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 24 m. NW of Philadelphia. It has an undulating surface, watered by Neshaminy and Towamensing creeks. Its soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 895.—Also a township of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 97 m. W of Boston, bordered on the W by Connecticut river, opposite Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge, and intersected by Mill river. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 933.

HATFIELD-BISHOP'S, a parish and market-town of Hertfordshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Hertford, and 19 m. NNW of London, on the Great Northern railway, and SW of the Lea. Area 12,619 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,593; in 1851, 3,862. This place derives its name from its having belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here. Queen Elizabeth admired the situation, and procured its alienation from the see, after which it became a royal residence till the reign of James I., who gave it to the Earl of Salisbury in exchange for Theobald. The palace was a magnificent building, with a portico of 9 arches, and a lofty tower. The Great Northern railway intersects this p., and has a station here $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, and 41 m. from Huntingdon.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD-REGIS**, a parish in Essex, 5 m. NE of Harlow, on an affluent of the Stort. Area 8,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,825; in 1851, 2,034.

HATFIELD-PEVERILL, a parish in Essex, 3 m. SSW of Witham. Area 4,728 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,313; in 1851, 1,344.

HATFORD, a parish in Berks, 4 m. E of Faringdon. Area 999 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 115.

HATHAS. See **HADHAS**.

HATHERLEIGH, a parish and town in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Torridge, near its junction with the Oke, 28 m. NW of Exeter. Area of p., 7,948 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,606; in 1851, 1,710.

HATHERLEY-DOWN, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. NE by N of Gloucester. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 240.—The adjoining p. of H-Up has an area of 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 21; in 1851, 50.

HATHERN, a parish and village of Leicestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Loughborough. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,289; in 1851, 1,187, chiefly employed in frame-work knitting.

HATHEROP, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. NE of Fairford. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 375.

HATHERSAGE, a township and parish of Derbyshire, 5 m. N of Stony-Middleton. Area of p. 13,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,794; in 1851, 2,106.

HATHERTON, a township in the p. of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, 4 m. SE of Penkridge. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1851, 368.—Also a township in the p. of Wyburnbury in Cheshire, 5 m. W of Betley. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1851, 394.

HATINGEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. SW of Samer. Pop. 300.

HATLEOE, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 21'$.

HATLEY (EAST), a parish in Cambridgeshire, 5 m. SW of Caxton. Area 1,176 acres. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1851, 146.

HATLEY (St. GEORGE), a parish in Cambridgeshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Caxton. Area 999 acres. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1851, 158.

HATO-VIEJO, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 22'$, at an alt. of 4,756 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,500.

HATRASS, a fort and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district of Alighur, 30 m. NE of Agra. The fortress is an oblong square, of about 1,600 yds. in circumf., with 20 large bastions, and surrounded by a dry ditch 80 ft. deep, and 120 ft. wide, with a good glacis all round. It also possesses a citadel or interior fort, which contains the palace and other principal buildings. The town is about 800 yds. distant from the fort, and is also defended by a mud rampart and dry ditch.

HATTAAH, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Malwah, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 5'$.

HATTEM, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, near the l. bank of the Yssel, 9 m. SE of Campen, and 13 m. N of Deventer.—Also a small town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Soultz-sous-Forêts, 7 m. NE of Haguenau. Pop. 2,018.—Also a town in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, circle of Delmenhast. Pop. 1,887.

HATTENHEIM, a village in the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 2 m. WSW of Eltville, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 880.

HATTENVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. W of Fauville. Pop. 1,240.

HATTERAS (CAPE), the most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of N. America. It is a low promontory composed of sand and rock, forming the SE extremity of H. island, and extending far into the ocean, from the coast of N. Carolina, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 15'$, W long. $75^{\circ} 30'$. The water is shoal to a great distance from the cape, which, in common with the inner border of the Gulf-stream, is remarkable for sudden squalls and severe storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, which occur in this lat. almost every day during one half of the year. At present

the shoals occupy a space of 8 m. in a SE direction from the cape, and are from 3 to 5½ m. in breadth, with from 5 to 6 fath. water on the edges. The Diamond shoal, 3 m. S from the cape, has only 9 ft. of water over it. On the shoalest part of the out-shoals there is about 10 ft. at low water; and here, at times, the ocean breaks in a tremendous manner, from the violent agitation of the Gulf-stream, which touches the E edge of the banks, of which the declivity is quite sudden from 10 fath. to no soundings. In moderate weather, these shoals may be passed over at full tide, without much danger, by vessels not drawing more than 8 to 10 ft. water. A light-vessel is stationed to the E of the shoals, with 2 lights. From this vessel, the lighthouse on the cape bears N 50° 37' W 11 m., and the S end of the shoals S by W ¼ m. A little N of the cape is good anchoring in 4 or 5 fath.

HATTERSHEIM, a town of Nassau, on the Rhine, 9 m. NE of Mayence, on the Guldenbach. Pop. 635.

HATTERSLEY, a township in the p. of Mottram, in Cheshire, 6 m. NE of Stockport. Area 1,072 acres. Pop. in 1831, 477; in 1851, 497.

HATTIAH, an island of Bengal, in the district of Chittagong, situated at the great mouth of the Ganges, between the latitudes of 22° and 23° N, and supposed to have been formed by the mud washed down that river and the Brahmaputra. It is about 14 m. long, by 10 m. broad. The surface is low; and in spring-tides great part of it is covered. The East India company have here an extensive manufactory of salt.

HATTINGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, on the l. bank of the Ruhr, 25 m. NE of Düsseldorf. Pop. 3,690.

HATTMATT, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. NE of Saverne. Pop. 500.

HATTON, a township in the p. of Runcorn, co-palatine of Chester, 3 m. NNW of Frodsham. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 391; in 1851, 377.—Also a township in the p. of Waverton, co-palatine of Chester, 6 m. W of Tarporley. Area 1,381 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 164.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Marston-upon-Dove, Derbyshire, 9½ m. WSW of Derby. Pop. in 1831, 211; in 1851, 319.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. ESE of Wragby. Area 1,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 197.—Also a township in the p. of Shifnall, Salop, 2½ m. SW of Shifnall. Pop. in 1831, 571; in 1851, 540.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. NW of Warwick, intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. The celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr was presented to this living in 1785, and retained it till his death in 1825. Area 4,099 acres. Pop. in 1801, 680; in 1831, 815; in 1851, 961.

HATTON (Hign), a township in the p. of Stanton-upon-Hineheath, Salop, 7 m. ESE of Wem. Pop. returned with the parish.

HATTSTATT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Rouffach. Pop. 1,228.

HATTSTEDT, a town of Denmark in Holstein, 5 m. NW of Husum. Pop. 710.—Also two villages distinguished as North and South in Holstein, 7 m. ESE of Meldorf.

HATVAN, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Heves, 30 m. ESE of Váten, and 35 m. ENE of Pest, on the l. bank of the Zagyva. Pop. 3,100. It has the remains of a magnificent castle belonging to Prince Grassalkovics, and a Catholic church; and possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics. Horses are reared in great numbers in the environs, and form an important branch of traffic. The locality is also noted for its melons. This town was taken from the Turks by the Austrians in 1594. The pop.

is chiefly composed of Germans, Hungarians, and Slavonians.

HATZEG, a town of Transylvania, in the comitat and 14 m. S of Hunyad. Numerous Roman ruins are found here. Cattle form the chief object of local industry.

HATZFELD, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper-Hesse, district and 7 m. W of Battenberg, on the r. bank of the Eder, at an alt. of 1,165 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 950. It is surrounded by an old wall, and has a castle now in ruins. Ironmongery and paper form the chief articles of local manufacture.

HATZFELD, or **ZSOMBOLY**, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Torontol, 26 m. W of Temeswar, and 59 m. NE of Petervar. Pop. 4,786, chiefly Germans.

HAUBOURDIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Lille. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,442; in 1841, 20,387. The town is 5 m. WSW of Lille, on the canal from Douay to Lille. Pop. in 1841, 2,419. It has a commercial school, and possesses extensive manufactories of calico, and of white lead, several cotton spinning and saw-mills, a salt-refinery, a distillery of gin, and several tanneries.

HAUCHY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, dep. of Gilly. Pop. 600.

HAUD, a considerable walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district of Kobail, 30 m. SW of Barad, and 63 m. NNE of Chamir, between the 2 lofty mountains of Ajemar and Romiet.

HAUEISEN, a village of the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein, Ebersdorf, bail, and 3 m. NE of Lobenstein, on the r. bank of the Saale. It has a castle, and possesses a manufactory of vitriol, and several iron-works.

HAUENSTEIN, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail, and 7 m. SW of Waldshut, and 44 m. SSE of Friburg, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. (Cath.) 287.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, E of Pirmasens. Pop. 625.

HAUENSTEIN (OBER and NIEDER), summits of the Jura mountains, in Switzerland, on the confines of the cant. of Bâle and Soleure, 18 m. SE of Bâle. The Ober-H., which rises to the height of 248 toises, or 528 yds., above the level of Bâle, is traversed by the road from Bâle to Soleure. The Nieder-H. is about 6 m. NE of the higher summit, and is crossed by the road from Bâle to Lucerne.

HAUERZ, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, W of Aitrach. Pop. 417.

HAUGARON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrénées, cant. and 4 m. NW of Aucun, and com. of Arbéost. In the environs is a lead mine; and in an adjacent mountain peak of the same name a mine of iron and quarries of grey marble.

HAUGH, an extra-parochial district of Lincolnshire. Area 640 acres. Pop. in 1851, 13.

HAUGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. S of Louth. Area 1,907 acres. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1851, 117.

HAUGHLEY, a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. NNW of Stow. Area 2,518 acres. Pop. in 1831, 908; in 1851, 971. The Haughley Road station of the East Union railway is 11 m. E of Bury St. Edmunds.

HAUGHMOND, an extra-parochial district of Salop. Area included in the p. of Upton Magna. Pop. in 1841, 169; in 1851, 121.

HAUGHTON, a township in the p. of Banbury, Cheshire, 5 m. NW of Nantwich. Area 1,079 acres. Pop. in 1831, 172; in 1851, 155.—Also a township in the p. of Simonburn, Northumberland, 7 m. NW of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 139.—Also

a parish in Staffordshire, 4 m. WSW of Stafford. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 490; in 1851, 510. —Also a township in the p. of West Felton, Salop. Pop. 212. —Also a township in the p. of Manchester, Lancashire. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,042. —Also a township in the p. of Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 75.

HAUGHTON-WITH-SERLBY, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. WNW of Tuxford. Area 1,001 acres. Pop. in 1831, 55; in 1851, 78.

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE, a parish and township in the co. of Durham, 2 m. NE of Darlington, bounded on the S and E by the Skerne, and on the line of the Great North of England railway. Area of parish, 10,301 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,603; in 1851, 1,403. Area of township, 1,898 acres. Pop. in 1831, 710; in 1851, 474.

HAUGLEFJELL, or **HAUGLE-FIELD**, a mountain of Norway, on the confines of the dioceses of Bergen and Christiansand. It joins the Hardanger-field on the N, and forms a ramification of the great chain of the Lang-field.

HAUGSDORF (Gross), a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, circle and 33 m. NNW of Korneuburg, on the r. bank of the Pulkanbach. Pop. 1,865. It has a castle. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

HAUKIWUORI, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 69 m. SSW of Kyopio, district of Nedre-Sawolax, on the E bank of Lake Kyyvesi.

HAUKSWELL, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. S of Richmond. Area 4,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 328. It contains the townships of East and West H., comprising a total area of 2,040 acres.

HAULCHIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault. Pop. 1,010.

HAUL-OFF ROCK, a small island off the SE coast of the co. of Kent, SW. Australia, to the SW of Cape Riche, in S lat. 35° 25', E long. 118° 25'.

HAULOOD, an island in the Persian gulf, within the area of the Great pearl-bank, in N lat. 25° 40', E long. 52° 30'.

HAULTON. See **HALTON**.

HAUNSTADT (OBER), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Ober-Pfalz, presidial and 2 m. NNE of Ingolstadt, on the Haunstädler-bach, at its confluence with the Danube. Pop. 135.

HAUNSTETTEN, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, presidial of Goggingen, 4 m. SSE of Augsburg. Pop. 560. It has a brewery, a manufactory of wax-cloth, a saw and a tan-mill, and a bleachery.

HAUNTON, a township in the p. of Clifton-Campville, Staffordshire. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 197.

HAUPT-GRABEN, a canal of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam. It receives the waters of the Havel, near Nieder-Neuendorf, and 12 m. N of Berlin runs WNW, passing to the N of Nauen; and terminates at the Rhine, near Lochow, 8 m. NE of Rathenow, after extending a distance of 39 m. Another canal, named the Klein-Hauptkanal, joins the fore-mentioned near Wagenitz.

HAUPTWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, circle and 2 m. SE of Bischofszell, and 18 m. ESE of Frauenfeld. Pop. 1,250. It has considerable cotton-factories, dye and print works, and several oil and saw mills.

HAUROEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Herneaux. Pop. 216.

HAUS (UNTER), a village of Styria, in the circle of Judenberg, to the E of Schläming. Pop. 340.

HAUSACH, or **HAUSEN**, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 4 m. E of

Hasslach, on the l. bank of the Kinzig. Pop. (Cath.) 877. It has saw, tan, and oil mills, and extensive manufactories of arms and of nails. Its trade consists chiefly in timber and in pigs.

HAUSERBERGEN, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the regency, circle, and 4 m. S of Minden, near the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of starch, linen, and powder, and in the environs are several lime-kilns.

HAUSERBERGEN (OBER), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, 4 m. WNW of Strasburg. Pop. 300.

HAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, on the Danube, to the E of Geisingen. Pop. 520. —Also a village to the SW of Stockach, on the Ach. Pop. 245. —Also a village in the circle of the Upper Rhine, amt and 3 m. NNE of Schopfheim, on the l. bank of the Wiesen. Pop. 552. It has extensive blast-furnaces and forges, and a saw-mill, and in the environs are mines of copper. —Also a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 8 m. SE of Hechingen, and 17 m. NNW of Sigmaringen, near the Starzel. Pop. 1,300. —Also a village of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Andelsbach, to the S of Sigmaringen. —Also a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Ober-Hessen and circle of Marburg. Pop. 827. It has extensive manufactories of pottery, and in the environs are beds of excellent potters' clay. —Also a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, amt and 3 m. E of Brakenheim, and 15 m. NNW of Louisburg. Pop. 1,000.

HAUSEN (OBER and NIEDER), two villages in the duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, to the W of Ettenheim. United pop. 1,800.

HAUSNEINDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and circle of Magdeburg, to the NE of Quedlinburg. Pop. 630.

HAUSRUCK, or **HAUSRUGG**, a circle, or administrative division, in the centre of the archd. of Austria, bounded on the N by the Danube, which separates it from the circle of Muhl; on the E and SE by the circle of Traun; on the SW by the circle of Salzburg; and on the W by that of Inn, from which it is separated by the chain of mountains which give name to the H. circle. It has an area of 428 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 175,912. The capital is Wels. Its surface is to a considerable extent covered with mountains and hills, from which numerous small streams descend to the Danube on the N, and the Traun on the SE. The Ager, an affluent of the Traun, waters its S section, and here forms the Agersee. In this quarter also are Lake Wolfgang and the Mond-see. Agriculture forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. The H. mountains stretch from NE to SW between the basins of the Inn and the Ager. They are thickly covered with forests.

HAUSSULPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, on the Chambul river, near its source, and 11 m. SW of Mow. It contained in 1820 about 200 inhabitants.

HAUSSY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Solesmes, 12 m. ENE of Cambrai, and 38 m. SE of Lille, on the r. bank of the Selles. Pop. in 1841, 2,570.

HAUT-BECQ-WAHIER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 160.

HAUT-BOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Hatinne. Pop. 296.

HAUT-BOSQUET (LE), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Steenkerque. Pop. 97.

HAUTBOYS (GREAT), a parish in Norfolk, NNE of Norwich. Area 610 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181.

HAUT-CHENE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Vezon. Pop. 180.

HAUT-DONG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Ans-et-Glain.

HAUT-ET-BAS-BONFOSSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of St. Nicolas. Pop. 134.

HAUT-FAYS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg. Pop. of dep. 536; of com. 372.

HAUT-HAMEAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Beclers. Pop. 205.

HAUT-ITTRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. of dep. 572; of com. 388.

HAUT-REJET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Haviennes. Pop. 150.

HAUT-TRIEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Barry. Pop. 445.

HAUT-VENT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Fosse. Pop. 226.

HAUT-VINAVE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Slusse. Pop. 104.

HAUT-VOSSEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Vossem. Pop. 124.

HAUTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ellezelles. Pop. 143.

HAUTE (ILE), or HARE ISLAND, a small island in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 6 m. SW of Cape Chignecto, Nova Scotia, in N lat. 45° 16'; and W long. 65° 3'. It consists chiefly of a mass of steep rocks, but is accessible on its E extremity.

HAUTE-ET-BASSE-FEUILLES, a commune of France, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Monastier. Pop. 80.

HAUTE-BISE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Andenne. Pop. 126.—Also a commune in the dep. of Bioul. Pop. 82.

HAUTE-BODEAUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Basse-Bodeau. Pop. 187.

HAUTE-BORNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Eugies. Pop. 185.

HAUTE-BROUSSE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant., com., and 1½ m. SE of Servières, and 20 m. SE of Tulle. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs are held here 4 times a-year.

HAUTE-BRUYERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Virginal-Samme. Pop. 259.

HAUTE-CHAPELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Domfront. Pop. 1,143.

HAUTE-COUR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Ceyrierat. Pop. 1,055. Fairs are held here 6 times a-year.

HAUTE-CROIX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. 1,037. Pop. of com. 1,028.

HAUTE-FAGE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Servières, and 18 m. SE of Tulle. Pop. 1,102.

HAUTE-FAYE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. W of Nentron. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs are held here 3 times a-year.

HAUTE-FOLIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Naast. Pop. 458.

HAUTE-FORT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, arrond. of Perigueux. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,972; in 1841, 10,218. The town is 27 m. ENE of Perigueux, on a hill, near the Baure. Pop. 1,500. It has monthly fairs. In the environs is a mine of iron.

HAUTE-LUCE, a commune and village of Savoy,

in the prov. of Upper Savoy, mand. and 4 m. NNE of Beaufort, and 12 m. NE of Confians, on an elevated plateau, near the r. bank of the Doron. Pop. 1,585.

HAUTE-MASVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Bornival. Pop. 59.

HAUTE-MELIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Melin. Pop. 197.

HAUTE-NOUCELLES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Wauthier-Braine. Pop. 344.

HAUTE-RANSY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Vaux-sous-Chevremont. Pop. 53.

HAUTE-RIVE, or ALTENRYF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant., bz., and 4 m. from Fribourg, on the l. bank of the Sanne. It has an abbey, founded in 1137, now used as a normal school, and a library containing a valuable collection of historical archives.

HAUTERIVES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Le-Grand-Serre. Pop. 2,284. Fairs for cattle and for mercery are held here 4 times a-year.

HAUTE-RIVOIRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 4 m. SW of Saint-Laurent-de-Chamousset. Pop. 1,688. Fairs for cattle and for mercery are held here 5 times a-year.

HAUTE-RUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Cambron-Saint-Vincent. Pop. 114.—Also a com. in the dep. of Estaimbourg. Pop. 103.—Also a com. in the dep. of Hennuyères. Pop. 78.—Also a com. in the dep. of Wannebecq. Pop. 72.

HAUTE-SAIVE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Saive. Pop. 213.

HAUTE-SAUREE-ET-TAPEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Dison. Pop. 351.

HAUTE-TRIBOMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Wegnez. Pop. 131.

HAUTEM-SAINT-LIEVIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders. Pop. of dep. 1,743.

HAUTEM-SAINTE-MARGUERITE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. of dep. 389; of com. 263.

HAUTES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Hautes-Wiheries. Pop. 450.

HAUTES (ILES), or HIGH ISLAND, a group of small islands near the W coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 3° 30'. E long. 132° 40'.

HAUTEVILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, arrond. of Belley. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,590; in 1841, 5,249. The village is 17 m. NNW of Belley, in the mountains of Bugey. Pop. 770. Fairs for cattle, hemp, and mercery, are held here twice a-year. Resinous woods are found in the environs.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 4 m. S of St. Loup. Pop. 325.

HAUTEVILLE-LA-GUISCHARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St. Sauveur-Hendelin. Pop. 1,333. It has extensive coal-mines.

HAUTEVILLERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. of Ay, 14 m. S of Reims. Pop. 1,023. It produces varieties of excellent wine, and has also a considerable trade in wood. Fairs for mercery and agricultural implements are held here twice a-year.

HAUTMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 3 m. S of Moubenge, near the Sambre. Pop. 765. It has a bottle-work, a nail-manufactory, a saw-mill, and a marble-work.

HAUTOT-L'AUVRAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. ENE of Ourville. Pop. 809. It has an annual fair for horses and cattle.

HAUTOT-SAINT-SULPICE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Doudeville. Pop. 1,252.

HAUTPOOL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Olonzac, on the Ognon. Pop. 605. In the environs are quarries of marble and of gypsum.—Also a village in the dep. of the Tarn, cant., com., and 1½ m. S of Mazamet, at the confluence of the Molle and Larnette. It was formerly a fortified town, and capital of the district of Hautpoulois. It was taken by assault in 1212, by Simon de Montfort.

HAUTRAGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault. Pop. of dep. 1,189; of com. 1,129. It contains beds of fine clay.

HAUVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 2 m. NE of Routot. Pop. 1,800.

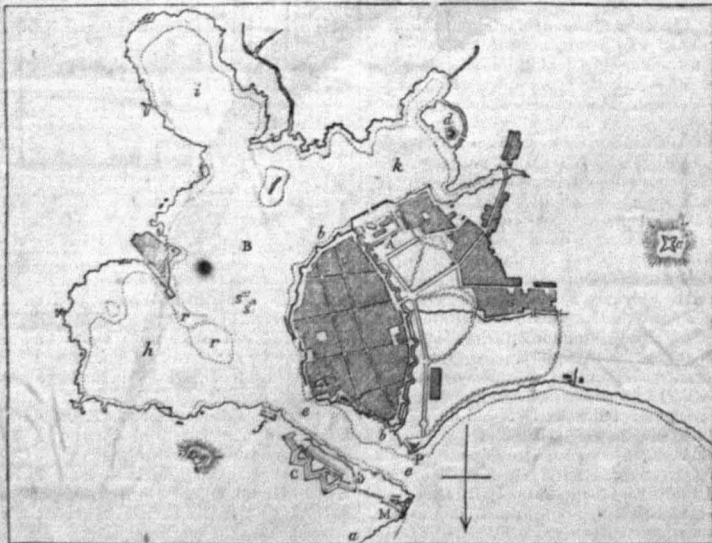
HAUXLEY, a township in the p. of Warkworth, Northumberland. Pop. 811.

HAUXTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Area 568 acres. Pop. 313.

HAUZENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 7 m. NW of Wagscheid, and 11 m. NE of Passau. Pop. 606.

HAVANA, HAVANNAH, or LA HABANA.—i. e. 'the Harbour,'—an important commercial city and port, the capital of the island of Cuba, one of the best harbours in the world, and the greatest emporium on the gulf of Mexico. It is situated on the N coast of the island, in N lat. 23° 9', W long. 82°

22' [Raper]; 660 m. from Mobile on the coast of Florida; 810 m. from Vera Cruz in Mexico; 740 m. from Jamaica; and 4,154 m. from Southampton via Nassau and Bermuda. The appearance of H. at the entrance of the port is one of the most picturesque and lively that can be found on the shores of Equinoctial America. The strong fortifications that crown the rocks to the E of the port,—its noble internal basin surrounded by villages and farms,—the majesty of the vegetable forms, especially the palms, which here rise to an immense height,—the city itself, with its white houses and deep red roofs, pillar and pinnacle, tower and dome, half-concealed by a forest of masts and the sails of vessels,—and the varied elements of a vast landscape in which the organic vigour that characterises the torrid zone is conspicuous,—all conspire to produce a most imposing *tout-ensemble*. The N side of the entrance to the harbour is formed by a high ridge, called the Cabana (*a*), the descent of which is nearly perpendicular, and which is crowned with extensive battlements overlooking the city and commanding the surrounding country; while fronting the sea, the land forms a glacis nearly to the coast. At the extreme point of entrance, the land terminates in a mass of rock, on which stands the Morro (*M*) or Castillo de los Santos Reyes, the light-house, and the signal-station. This range of fortifications, together with Fort Principe (*c*) and the castle of Atares (*d*) to the W, some ridges of low elevation, and a row of palm-trees, encompass the plain on which, on the W side of the harbour, in a semicircular form, stands the city. The Barrios extra Muros, or suburbs, cover more ground, and contain a larger pop. than the city itself; and yet they are so intimately connected with it, that the



first of the houses in the suburban streets stands on the very edge of the glacis. Within the walls, the streets are narrow; but on the outside, especially in the Salud (*S*), they are much more spacious. The line of fortifications (*b b*) embraces a sort of irregular polygon of an elliptical form, the greater diam. of which is 2,100 yds., and the smaller 1,200 yds. in extent. The streets cross each other at right angles. They are all Macadamized; "but their want of width has prevented the formation of sidewalks, unless the narrow row of flag-stones close to the houses, and which are

often below the level of the street, may be so named. These are not unfrequently used in common by the carts and pedestrians; and in wet weather, forming as they do the inner boundaries of the side-gutters, are scarcely preferable to the middle of the street. The Salle de los Mercaderes is the principal street for shopping, and contains many fine and extensive stores, filled with choice dry goods, jewellery, china, glass-ware, &c. The principal commercial houses have neither sign nor name, and can only be distinguished from the larger private dwellings by the

bales of goods, or boxes of sugar and bags of coffee that are piled up in their lower stories; the merchant and his family, and clerks, living in the upper part. The substantial manner in which even the most unimportant building is constructed attracts attention; every one seems made to last for ever. The walls of a single-story house are seldom less than 2 ft. in thickness; and to witness the erection of those of the larger ones, the masonry might readily be mistaken for that of some embryo fortification, destined to be cannon-proof. Many of the private dwellings are immense structures. The value of real estate is very high in H.; a lot about 60 ft. square, on which a store was afterwards built, sold a few years ago for 40,000 dollars, and the hotel of my host, that can accommodate from 30 boarders comfortably to 60 packed away—as they often are here—commands a rent of 6,000 d. With such a value set on the land but little is appropriated to yards, and the whole city may be said to be divided into squares of solid blocks. The architecture of the larger houses is heavy. They are so constructed as to form open squares in their centres, their only yards, where sometimes a few shrubs planted in boxes serve to relieve the eye, and upon which the lofty arches of the corridors look down. The lower story is occupied by the store-house, reading-room, kitchen, and stable; while the common entrance is often half-blocked up by the volante, its arched passage serving for a coach-house. From the side of this latter, a wide flight of stone steps leads to the corridor of the second story, into which all the rooms open, and which forms the common passage to all of them. It opens itself on the central square, and the spaces between its heavy pillars and high-sprung arches, are generally closed with Venetian blinds. An air of rude grandeur reigns throughout the whole structure, the architecture partaking of a mixture of the Saracenic and Gothic styles. The chief hall or parlour is generally from 40 to 50 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and as many high; while the windows and doors, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, render it cool and pleasant during warm days, but afford little protection against the damp northerly winds. The floors are all stuccoed or tiled, and the walls and ceilings not unfrequently ornamented with fresco; while only here and there, a few panes of glass let into the thick shutters, serve to admit the light when they are closed. Every window accessible either from the street or the roofs of the neighbouring houses, is strongly barricaded with iron bars, while the stout folding-doors, guarding the only entrance to the whole building, would not be unfit to protect that of a fortress. They are castellated palaces; and with their terraced roofs, their galleries and passages, their barricaded windows and ponderous doors, remind one of the olden Saxon strongholds which Scott has so graphically described. There is no 'West end' in H. The stately mansion of the millionaire is often in juxtaposition with the magazine of *tasajo* [jerked beef], with its sign of a large slice swinging over its door, and its putrid-like odours tainting the air; or its basement occupied by the tienda, with its stock of lard, garlic, and groceries, or the workshops of the humble artisan. Many of the dwellings are, however, of only one story, and their parlours are completely exposed to the gaze of every one, through their large windows, which open on the street. Two rows of arm-chairs, facing each other, are placed near these, where, during the evening, the older members of the family may be seen seated with their visitors. The younger ones stand within the windows, looking through the interstices of the iron bars at the pedestrians, and occasionally enjoying the conversation of an acquaintance as he loiters for

a moment to pay a passing compliment." [Notes on Cuba, 1845.]

The great buildings of H., the cathedral (1), the palace of the governor (4), the house of the commandant of the marine, the arsenal (A), the post-office, the tobacco-manufactory now a military hospital, are all less remarkable for their beauty than for their solidity of construction. The cathedral, which is situated near the palace of the captain-general, in the Calle del Ignacio, contains the tomb of Columbus. The body of the great mariner was transported to Hispaniola, and deposited in the cathedral of San Domingo in 1536. When the Spanish possessions in Hayti were ceded to France in 1795, his remains were exhumed, and conveyed in a gilded leaden case with great pomp and ceremony on board ship, and carried to H., where they were deposited in the wall on the r. of the grand altar. There are 9 parish-churches, and 6 other churches connected with hospitals and military orders, within the city; also 5 chapels or hermitages, a Casa Cuna or foundling-hospital, 4 convents for women, and 7 for men. The other public establishments are the university, the colleges of San Carlos and San Francisco de Sales, a Botanic garden, an anatomical museum, an academy of painting, a school-of-navigation, and 78 common schools. The great prison, situated near the gate of La Punta, not far from the sea, is a quadrangular edifice, each side of which is 300 ft. long, and 50 ft. high; and encloses a central square planted with shrubbery and watered by a handsome fountain. Its architecture is simple and massive; and it can contain 5,000 prisoners. The military hospital, formerly the royal tobacco factory, is likewise an immense quadrangular building, enclosing several separate squares, and presenting the appearance of a large fortress, with high walls secured by gates. It was in these buildings that all the segars of Cuba were made, and the tobacco packed for exportation, when the trade in that article was monopolized by a chartered company.

[Harbour.] The harbour of the H., when laid down topographically, assumes the form of the ace of clubs, the entrance being the handle; or if spoken of as the French do, then as the Spanish *Baños*, but by the gentler name of *Le Troife*, not the entrance would be the stalk of the shamrock, and the three internal bays its leaves. [Turnbull.] It is known at a distance at sea by the hills of Managua, which lie inland S from the entrance; to the E as well as the W, the land is low, with the exception of the Morro rock; 6 leagues to the E are the detached hills of Jaraco. At night an excellent revolving light can be seen at an offing of from 6 to 7 leagues. The entrance-channel (e e) lies nearly SE and NW. The depth of water at the entrance is not under 8 fath. The rise and fall of tide is about 22 inches. On entering, you pass between the Morro and the small fort of San-Salvador-de-la-Punta (P). The canal or inlet is nearly 2 cables' length across, but is contracted by a shoal on the S side to a little over one. The inlet is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length in a NW and SE direction. Issuing from this, and leaving to the N the castle of San-Carlos-de-la-Cabana (C), and the Casa Blanca (f), we reach a basin (B) in the form already suggested of the ace of clubs, of which the larger axis from SSW to NNE is 2 1-5th m. long. This basin communicates with three bights,—those of Regla (h), Guanavacoa (o), and Atares (k). The city itself forms a promontory bounded to the S by the arsenal, and to the N by the fort of La Punta. Stretching from Regla point, is the Regla bank (r r), a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, and exactly in the fair way, of which parts are dry at low water. The shoal of La Luz (s s), in the centre of the harbour, has only 18 ft. on it, though marked 4 fath. in some charts. Ships lie while discharging cargo with their sterns or stems to the shore; and in this way 36 of the largest class, and an equal number of coasters, can lie alongside each other.

Population, &c.] The pop. of the city and suburbs in 1791 was estimated at 44,337, of whom 23,737 were Whites; in 1810, at 96,304, of whom 41,227 were Whites; in 1827, at 94,023, and including the garrison, and the inmates of the hospitals and prisons, and transient inhabitants, 112,023; of whom 46,621 were Whites; 22,830 Negro slaves; 15,347 free Negroes; 8,215 free Mulattoes; and 1,010 Mu-

latto slaves.—The city is an episcopal see with a revenue of 110,000 dollars, the seat of government, and the residence of all the colonial authorities except the judges of the supreme court which sits at Puerto Principe.

Trade and commerce.] There are large dock-yards at H. for building ships-of-war; and the city has manufactories of coarse woollens, straw-hats, and cigars. The latter article is its most celebrated and important manufacture. The H. cigar is composed of two distinct parts, the inside and cover. For these two different kinds of leaves are used, of which the latter is generally finer in texture, as well as more pliant. Those leaves which are to be made on a Tuesday are damped on Monday evening, and allowed to remain so all night; and when rolled they are placed on a large table, where they are divided into the various qualities of first, second, and third, &c., and priced accordingly. Those which are most carefully and beautifully rolled are called *regalias*, and are sold at 22 dollars, 23 d., or 26 d. per 1,000; while the second best, which are of the same tobacco, and made by the same man (only with a little less attention to symmetry of form), are sold at 14 d., others as low as 6 d. per 1,000. Of the best common cigars a good workman can make 1,000 in a day; of the *regalias*, 600. They pay an export-duty of half-a-dollar per 1,000, and an import duty in England of 9s. Allowing for freight and insurance, 20 per cent. profit to the importer, and 20 more to the retailer, the best H. cigars should be sold in London at £5 per 1,000, which is 18d. per 16, or about 1½d. a-piece; instead of which they are generally charged 30s. to 40s. and sometimes 60s., and from 3d. to 4d. a-piece. The very best in quality do not find their way to Europe, and for the simple reason that they are not fashionable; they are generally dark-coloured, and a lighter coloured and smoothly-rolled cigar is preferred to the strong and highly-flavoured rough-looking ones. The export of cigars in 1848 was 101,480 packages of 1,000 each.—About two-thirds of the entire trade of the island is concentrated at H. The staple articles of export from H. are sugar and coffee. In 1839, 326,428 boxes of sugar of 400 lbs. each, and 1,204,086 arrobas of coffee, were exported from H. In 1844, the total value of British exports to H. was £40,400 in coals, iron, and general cargoes. The exports to Great Britain in the same years were valued at £73,662, of which £52,320 was the value of the sugar exported. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of produce from H. in the years noted:

	1833.	1840.	1844.
Sugar (boxes),	269,277	447,378	534,582
Coffee (arrobas),	1,857,125	1,272,822	579,248
Tobacco (manufactured),	117,450	137,067	149,583
... (raw—lbs.),	401,376	1,025,262	1,286,242
Honey (jars),	39,696	47,096	33,812
... (tires),	984	2,113	1,963
Bees'-wax (arrobas),	24,516	24,447	31,759
Spirits (pipes),	2,973	8,472	4,966

The general details of the commerce of H. are given in the article CUBA. The return of the number of ships that entered the port of H. in 1846 and 1849 was as follows:

	1846.	1849.
American,	659 = 125,343 tons.	743 = 200,069 tons.
British,	184	68,206
Spanish,	536	96,533
Dutch,	11	1,703
Belgian,	13	3,440
French,	35	7,213
Hamburg,	17	3,394
Bremen,	39	8,472
Danish,	14	2,623
From other countries,	59	11,992
	1,337	328,919
	1,611	407,034

A railway, 88 m. in length, connects H. with Guines, a town 45 m. inland. There are also railways to Batubano, 11 m.; to San Antonio, 8 m.; to Cardenas, 29 m.; and to Jucaro, with 2 branches, 35 m. Four steamers on the N side of the island maintain an almost daily communication between H., Matanzas, Cardenas, and El Jucaro; and once a-week one of them extends its trip to Sierra Morena and Laguna-la-Grande; while another visits Cabanas and Bahia-Honda.

History.] The city of H. was founded by Diego Velasquez in 1511. Its importance caused it to be repeatedly attacked. It was taken in 1563 by a French pirate, but ransomed for 700 dollars. It was again taken by the English, by the French, and by the buccaneers; but the most memorable attack was that executed by the British, in 1762, under Admiral Sir George Pococke and Lord Albemarle. After a resistance of 2 months and 8 days, on the 14th of August the Moro castle and the city surrendered. The victors captured 9 sail-of-the-line; 3 more were sunk by the Spaniards; 2 on the stocks were burned; and a great many merchant-vessels with valuable cargoes completed the spoil. The merchandise and specie found in the place was supposed to amount to £3,000,000. It was restored to Spain at the peace of 1763; since which period the government has been constantly employed in increasing its strength and resources.

HAVANNA, a village in Chemung co., in the state of New York, U. S., 194 m. WSW of Albany, on the inlet of Seneca lake, 3 m. from its mouth. Pop. 700.—Also a v. in Green co., in Alabama, 25 m. S of Tuscaloosa.—Also a town in Mason co., Illinois, 45 m. NNW of Springfield.

HAVANT, a parish and village of Hampshire, intersected by the London and South coast railway, which has a station here, 9 m. from Chichester, and 7 m. from Portsmouth. Area of p. 3,201 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,083; in 1851, 2,416.

HAVE (LE), a small island near the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in N lat. 44° 15', 48 m. SW of Halifax, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, which has a course of 45 m.

HAVEL, a navigable river in the N of Germany, which rises in the SE of the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Wobnitz or Kûbelick lake, near Klatzberg; receives the Spree near Spandau; passes by Old and New Brandenburg, and falls into the Elbe, on the r. bank, below Havelberg. It flows through or forms a number of lakes, and is connected with the Oder by the canal of Finow, and with the Elbe by that of Plaue. Its length is 180 m., of which 120 m., or to Zehderrick, are navigable. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Rhin and the Dosse; on the l., the Spree, the Nuthe, and the Plaue. It passes Furstenberg, Zehderrick, Liebenwalde, Oranienburg, Spandau, Potsdam, Brandenburg, Rathenow, and Havelberg.

HAVELBERG, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Priegnitz, on an island formed by the Havel at its influx into the Elbe, 56 m. NW of Berlin. Pop. 3,100. It was a bishop's see, secularized in 1598; but the chapter was not suppressed till 1812. The cathedral stands on an eminence on the N bank of the river. The principal manufacture is sugar-refining; but the inhabitants are much employed in building boats, and in navigating the Havel and the Elbe. Wood forms a main object of transport.

HAVELLAND (EAST), a circle of the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, near the centre of the reg. of Potsdam, intersected by the Havel from E to S. Its cap. is Nauen.

HAVELLAND (WEST), a circle of Brandenburg, in the W part of the reg. of Potsdam, intersected from S to W by the Havel, and on the N by the Rhine. Its cap. is Brandenburg.

HAVELTER-AA, a river of Holland, rising in the prov. of Drenthe, 6 m. SW of Assen; entering the prov. of Overijssel, and joining the Zwartte after a course of 30 m. from NE to SW.

HAVEN (EAST and WEST), two small fishing villages in the p. of Panbride, co. of Forfar, containing the one 145, and the other 301 inhabitants in 1841.

HAVEN (SOUTH), a village in Van Buren co., in Michigan, U. S. Pop. 99.

HAVEN (WEST), a township in Rutland co., in Vermont, U. S., 91 m. SW of Montpelier. Pop. 774.

HAVENINGHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. SW of Halesworth. Area 1,659 acres. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1851, 422.

HAVERA, a small island of Shetland, near the S extremity of the mainland.

HAVERAY, a small island near the coast of Lewis, in the Hebrides.

HAVERBRACK, a township in the p. of Beetham, in Westmoreland, 2 m. SW of Milnthorpe. Pop. 101.

HAVERCROFT, a township with Cold Hiendley, in the p. of Felkirk, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW of Wakefield. Pop. in 1851, 112.

HAVERFORD, a township in Delaware co., in Pennsylvania, 95 m. SE of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,139.

HAVERFORD-WEST, a parliamentary borough and county in itself, the capital of the co. of Pembroke, and one of the principal towns in S. Wales, situated at one of the inland extremities of the creek called Milford-haven, 8 m. NNE of Milford. The situation of the town is highly picturesque; and the streets rise one above the other to the summit of the hill on which it is built; but are generally narrow and steep. The hamlet or suburb of Prendergast is separated from the town by the Cleddy, across which there is a bridge. Among the public buildings, besides the churches and chapels, are the guild-hall, the county-jail, and the custom-house. There is a dock-yard, with convenient quays, to which vessels of 100 tons come up at spring-tides, though at neap-tides there is not water for vessels of more than 30 tons. Under the new municipal act, the borough is governed by 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Its income in 1839 was £1,240; in 1847, £895. For parliamentary purposes, the old boundaries of the town, including the p. of St. Mary, part of the ps. of St. Martin and St. Thomas, a small part of the p. of Prendergast, and a large extra-parochial area to the SW of the town, have been extended northwards, so as to include the whole suburban population of Prendergast and Cartlett. Pop. in 1851, 6,580. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 718; in 1848, 706. H. is a polling-place for Pembroke county election; and the assizes are held here. Timber is imported direct from the Baltic and Canada, to the amount of 6 ship-loads in a year, and iron and round coal are brought from Newport in Monmouthshire. The exports are chiefly butter and corn, which are carried to Liverpool and London. The yearly value of these articles is stated to amount to £100,000. Hard coal used for malting, is exported in considerable quantities to London and the S coast of England; leather and paper are also exported to a small amount. Cattle are largely exported. The custom-house is subordinate to Milford.

HAVERHILL, a parish and market-town, partly in Essex, and partly in Suffolk, situated 8 m. W of Clare. Area 2,549 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,025; in 1851, 2,535. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, and consists of one long and wide street. It was formerly of greater extent than it now is. The weaving of drabnets and of silk is carried on here. Drabbet is a fabric of which the warp is hem-thread, and the shute is cotton. It is used for smock-frocks. There are about 330 weavers employed on drabnets, and 70 on silk, which is here woven into umbrellas and parasol fabrics.

HAVERHILL, a town of Grafton co., New Hamp-

shire, U. S., situated on the E side of Connecticut river, 70 m. NNW of Concord. Pop. 2,784.—Also a handsome town of Essex co., Massachusetts, situated on the N side of Merrimac river, across which are two bridges, one 1,000 ft., and another 800 ft. in length, connecting this town with Bradford. The town consists chiefly of two streets, the principal of which runs parallel with the river. Vessels of 100 tons burden can come up to the town, which has a considerable inland trade. Pop. in 1841, 4,436.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, a parish in Essex, 3 m. N of Romford. Area 4,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 332; in 1851, 423.

HAVERINGLAND, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SE by E of Reepham. Area 2,062 acres. Pop. in 1801, 143; in 1831, 181; in 1851, 143.

HAVERSAY, a small island near the SW coast of the island of Sky.

HAVERSHAM, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. NE of Stony Stratford. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1851, 280.

HAVERSKERQUE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Merville, near the r. bank of the Lys. Pop. 1,280.

HAVERSTRAW, a township in Rockland co., in New York, U. S., 115 m. S of Albany, skirted by Hudson river on the E. Pop. 3,449.

HAVERSTRAW BAY, called by some Haversham, a bay in Hudson's river, 38 m. above the city of New York, which spreads S from Stony point, and is 10 m. long, and 3 m. wide.

HAVKNUDE, a small fort of Denmark, on the E coast of Jutland, on the Cattegat, 4 m. SSE of Greenae.

HAVRE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, cant. and 4 m. E of Mons, on the l. bank of the Haine. Pop. 1,905.—Also a v. in E. Flanders, in the cant. of Bouchaute. Pop. 152.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a seaport in Harford co., in Maryland, U. S., 64 m. NE of Annapolis, on the W bank of the Susquehanna, at its entrance into Chesapeake bay. Pop. 1,200. The Wilmington and Baltimore railroad passes through this place, and crosses the Susquehanna by a steam-ferry.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, or **LE HAVRE**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure. The arrond. has an area of 88,077 hect., and comprises the 9 cant. of Bolbec, Criquetot-Lesneval, Fecamp, Goderville, Le H., Ingouville, Lillebonne, Montevilliers, and Saint-Romain. Pop. in 1831, 134,755; in 1841, 149,427; in 1846, 163,651.

The town, which is the principal commercial port on the W coast of France, is situated at the influx of the Seine into the English channel, on its N bank, in N lat. 49° 29' 14", W long. 0° 6' 38"; by railway 31½ m. from Yvetot; 55½ m. from Rouen; 108 m. from Mantes; 126½ m. from Poissy; and 143 m. from Paris. It is chiefly built upon a low alluvial tract of ground; and is divided into 2 parts by its outer port and basins. The principal feature in the town is the fine street called the Rue de Paris, which runs N and S from the Place de la Bourse on one of the quays to the Ingouville gate. The rest of the town chiefly consists of long narrow streets lined with lofty houses. There are no remarkable buildings. The custom-house is a large plain building. The theatre was burnt down in 1843. The suburb of Ingouville contains several pleasant detached villas, and commands a fine view of the embouchure of the Seine, the town, and the cliffs of Cap la Hève. The town possesses a public library of 25,000 vols., a museum of natural history, a founding hospital, and a Protestant chapel, in addition to 2 parish churches. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, a school of

hydrography, a communal college, and several educational establishments; and has consular establishments representing England, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, the two Sicilies, Spain, the United States, Hanover, Mexico, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Hanseatic towns. The pop. in 1789 was 17,524; in 1831, 23,816; in 1841, 27,154; in 1846, 27,053, exclusive of the suburb of Ingouville. The town was strongly fortified by Louis VII. in 1509; and its fortifications were perfected by Napoleon. They consist of bastioned ramparts and a triple line of trenches embracing a circuit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The citadel, constructed in 1564, comprises the barracks, and military arsenal. A tower constructed by Francis I., nearly 70 ft. in height, and 85 ft. in diam., commands the entrance to the harbour on one side; and a battery of 6 guns is placed on the opposite side of the river.

Harbour.] The harbour consists of 3 basins, separated from each other, and from the outer port, by 4 locks, and capable of accommodating about 450 ships. Connected with one of the basins is a canal which runs from H. to Harfleur. The tide rises from 22 to 27 ft.; and the port is a most convenient one both for getting into and going out, for by means of artificial sluices sufficient water is provided for the entry of the largest vessels 2 hours before full tide, and 2 hours after ebb. On Cape de la Hève, a promontory $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of the town, are 2 light-houses 210 ft. apart, and having their lights 397 ft. above high water. The position of the SW tower is N lat. $49^{\circ} 30' 43''$, E long. $0^{\circ} 4' 15''$. There are two readsteads,—the great or outer about a league from the port, and the little or inner about half-a-league. The former has from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ fath. water at ebb; the latter, from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fath. The tonnage of the port consisted, in 1838, of 436 vessels = 80,000 tons; in 1841, of 333 vessels = 63,257 tons; and 31 steamers = 3,352 tons.

Commerce.] Though much inferior in size to Marseilles, Bordeaux, or Nantes, the other great mercantile sea-ports of France, H. yields to none of them in bustle and activity, from its being the only eligible harbour along the whole coast from Cherbourg; from the extensive inland intercourse opened by the navigation of the Seine, and the railway to Rouen and Paris; and, above all, from its being the sea-port of Paris. All that the capital requires from England, Holland, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, or the United States, passes by H. The merchandise taken back by foreigners from H. consists in colonial produce, silks, woollen and cotton stuffs, lace, gloves, perfumery, wines, brandy, books, corn, cider, and fruit. Normandy being a corn country, there is a frequent export from H. of that article, but less to foreign parts than to the S. provs. of France. H. is also much frequented by French coasters from the W and S; and at one time had a considerable share in the herring and whale fishery. The latter fishery has greatly declined; but is only supported from the ports of H. and Nantes. The chief produce which H. receives from America are coffee, indigo, hides, peltry, and above all cotton for the Rouen and Mulhausen factories. From Spain, are imported wine, oil, barilla, and wool; from Sweden and Norway, planks, deals, masts, pitch, and tar. The import of cotton in 1847 was 267,500 bales; in 1848, 237,935 bales; and in 1849, 367,178 bales. The import of coffee in 1836 was 20,619,337 kilogrammes; in 1847, 26,330,000 kils.; in 1848, 20,685,510 kils.; in 1849, 25,814,190 kils. The imports of raw sugar from Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1836 were 86,300,468 kils.; in 1847, 67,850 hhds.; in 1848, 33,065 hhds.; in 1849, 36,420 hhds.—The customs-

duties in 1833 produced 24,873,126 francs; in 1837, 18,123,923 f.; in 1848, 18,914,814 f.; in 1849, 28,113,446 f. The navigation-dues in 1848 were 758,568 f.; in 1849, 886,201 f.

The manufactures of H. are on a small scale. They chiefly consist of chemical stuffs, furniture, earthenware, starch, oil, tobacco, lace, cables, cordage, tar, and sailcloth. It has two private *chantiers* or dockyards, at which good boats and steamers are constructed.—The H. station of the Paris, Rouen, and H. railway covers an area of 36 acres. The passenger-station abuts on the Cours Napoleon, from which it is separated by an iron-railing. The pay-office is lofty, spacious, and of fine architecture. The upper story is fitted with offices and apartments for the accommodation of the various employés of the company, together with a spacious committee-room. At the E wing of the station is a lofty saloon, with ante-rooms attached. The arrival shed and platforms are lighted by well-arranged sky-lights. This station is separated from the goods-station by the Rue Casimir Perier, which traverses the line from N to S, communicating with Gravelle and the Bassin Vauban. The goods-station is one of the most commodious of the kind in Europe. It has a frontage and entrance distinct from the passenger-station. The entrance is on the Rue Casimir Perier, by a commodious brick building, fitted up as offices and dwellings for the employés in that department. To the rear of this building, stretching in an easterly direction, are 6 immense warehouse sheds, to serve as entrepôts for the merchandise in-transit up the line, as well as for the reception of goods coming down the line from Paris, Rouen, &c. The engine sheds are capable of containing 40 locomotives, and the carriage-sheds will contain 70 carriages. There are 24 coke ovens attached to the station, with a chimney of 112 ft. elevation.

History.] Louis VII. laid the foundation of H. in 1509, where only a few fishing-huts had previously existed. Francis I. took it under his special protection, and bestowed upon it the name of Franciscopolis; but a chapel dedicated to Notre Dame de Grace ultimately gave it its present name. The French East India company, and the companies of Senegal and Guinea made it their entrepot and the chief seat of their commercial operations. In 1759 preparations were made here for an invasion of England, which led to the bombardment of the place by Admiral Rodney. It was again bombarded by the British in 1794 and 1795.

HAW, a river of the state of North Carolina, which has its sources in Rockingham and Guilford counties, flows SSE through Orange and Chatham counties, and on the SE extremity of the latter unites with Deep river, and thence forms the NW branch of Cape Fear river.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, or SANDWICH ISLANDS, an important but isolated group in the Pacific, in the NE quarter of that extensive oceanic region called in recent geography Polynesia. They extend, in a WNW and ESE direction, between the parallels of $18^{\circ} 50'$ and $22^{\circ} 20' N$ lat., and the meridians of $154^{\circ} 53'$ and $160^{\circ} 15' W$. They are 12 in number; but only 8 are inhabited, the remaining 4 being mere barren rocky islets. The following table exhibits the names of the 8 inhabited islands, written according to the orthography adopted by the missionaries who have given the inhabitants of these islands a written language; and the dimensions, area, and pop. of each:

	Length.	Breadth.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1832.	Pop. in 1836.
Hawaii, .	88 m.	73 m.	4,000	45,792	39,364
Mau, .	48	30	620	35,062	24,199
Lanai, .	17	19	100	1,600	1,200
Molokai, .	40	7	190	6,000	6,000
Kahoolawe, .	11	8	60	80	80
Oahu, .	46	26	530	29,755	27,809
Kauai, .	22	24	500	10,917	8,934
Niihau, .	20	7	90	1,047	993
			6,090	130,313	108,579

These islands are all mountainous, and some of the mountains ascend into the region of perpetual congelation. No primitive formations have yet been found on any one of the group. The soil consists of decomposed lava; and it is more than probable that all these islands have been raised from the sea by internal convulsions. Mouna Roa in Hawaii has an alt. of 13,430 ft.; and Mouna Kea, another mountain in the NE part of Hawaii, was estimated by Mr. Douglas at 13,764 ft.

Climate and productions.] Situated under the same parallels of latitude with the W. Indies, the H. islands enjoy a climate in many respects similar, but more temperate and healthy. There is nothing like winter; hurricanes, so much dreaded in the W. Indies, are little known; and the only variation in the uniformity of the seasons is occasioned by the frequent and heavy rains which usually fall between December and March, and the prevalence of southerly and variable winds during the same season. According to a meteorological journal, kept by the American missionaries, from August 1821 to July 1822, inclusive, the general temp. was from 70° to 83°, and rain fell on 40 days. The mean temp. is about 75°. The climate is indeed so equal and mild, that the native language contains no word to express the general idea of weather. The following meteorological observations were made by Dr. Pooke, at Honolulu, in N lat. 21° 18', W long. 155° 1', in 1838:

	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
January, . . .	30.18	29.96	78	68	0.8 inches
February, . . .	30.16	29.85	78	68	8.5
March, . . .	30.19	29.95	81	69	2.1
April, . . .	30.21	30.01	80	68	1.0
May, . . .	30.24	30.00	83	71	0.5
June, . . .	30.17	29.92	84	73	2.5
July, . . .	30.15	30.02	85	75	1.5
August, . . .	30.14	30.01	86	75	1.2
September, . . .	30.12	29.98	85	73	2.5
October, . . .	30.13	29.81	82	71	12.0
November, . . .	30.18	29.70	80	67	6.7
December, . . .	30.12	29.77	79	62	7.5

The soil is poor and unproductive, except when constantly irrigated. The lands most susceptible of culture lie generally within 2 to 7 m. of the sea. The interior of the islands is generally broken into steep ridges and deep ravines.—The natural history of this group, as regards the animal kingdom, is exceedingly circumscribed. The only quadrupeds originally found inhabiting these islands were a small species of hog, a few dogs, lizards, and an animal betwixt a mouse and a rat. There are now large herds of cattle in Hawaii; and goats and horses thrive well. Birds, excepting those which are aquatic, are seldom seen near the shores; in the mountains they are numerous, and some of them beautiful, especially the *Melothreptes Pacifica*, whose feathers form the head-dress of females of high rank in H. There are no noxious reptiles except scorpions and centipedes. The insect tribes are few. Fish are not abundant; but the Hawaiians take great pains to rear them for the table. They take mullet when small, and convey them from the sea to a pond of salt water, where they are fed for several months; thence they are transferred into brackish water; and finally introduced into fresh ponds.—Vegetable productions are found in considerable variety. The natives subsist principally on the roots of the *arum esculentum*, the sweet potato, and the yam. The islands are capable of producing arrow-root, cotton, castor-oil, coffee, silk, indigo, tobacco, turmeric, sugar, rice, maize, wheat, beans, and potatoes. The principal indigenous fruits are the cocoa-nut, plantain, bread-fruit, strawberry, and raspberry. Oranges, lemons, citrons, grapes, pineapples, papaw-apples, cucumbers, and water-melons, have been introduced. The sugar-cane is indige-

nous, but is not yet much cultivated; about 600 tons of sugar and 80,000 galls. of molasses are produced. The yearly produce of kukui or paint-oil is about 10,000 galls. Large tracts of land still lie waste in most of the islands; and much of the surface is still covered with dense forests.

Population.] A singular decrease in the native pop. of these islands seems to have taken place since the date of Cook's visit. That navigator estimated their total pop. at 400,000; but probably half that number would have been nearer the truth. In 1825, it was only 142,050; in 1832, 130,313; in 1836, it had declined to 108,579; and in 1849 it was only 80,641, with an apparent rate of mortality exceeding 8 per cent. per ann. The foreign pop.—of which about one-half are Americans, one-fourth British, and the remaining fourth, French, German, Portuguese, Chinese, and Tahitian,—amounts to about 600, and is chiefly concentrated at Honolulu, the cap. of Oahu. The natives are of moderate stature; but the chiefs, both male and female, are somewhat remarkable for their great size and flabby obesity. Their faces are flat and broad; their lips full; and the nose is spread, but without the peculiar flatness of this feature in the Negro. Their complexion is olive. Their hands and feet are small. Captain Beechey noticed in them a darkness of complexion and coarseness of feature which he did not observe in the Society islands.—The houses of the natives are of the simplest form; they are oblong structures, with low-side-walls, and high thatched roofs; and usually consist of one apartment without tables or seats. They are however kept very clean; and the household utensils, consisting of wooden dishes, and calabashes, are hung upon the walls. The floors of the meaner houses are bare, except the sleeping place, where a few mats are spread; those of the higher orders are entirely covered over with mats worked with great elegance into different patterns. At one end a platform, raised about 3 ft. from the ground and extending the whole breadth of the apartment, is spread with a layer of rushes and covered with mats. This forms the sleeping-place for the upper part of the family: the attendants sleep at the opposite end. As the two sexes, till of late, never ate together, the chiefs had always a separate eating-house; and even the lower ranks had one to every 6 or 7 families for the men. Few houses, except those of the chiefs, which are surrounded with a paling, have windows, the light being admitted by the door. The mode of cooking is by baking and broiling on hot stones, wrapping the article to be baked in leaves. Fish are frequently eaten raw. A kind of pudding made of taro root, and dried in the sun, serves as a substitute for bread. The sugar-cane is also a general article of food. The *footoco-nut*, from its oily nature, supplies the place of candles, and yields an oil well adapted for painting. From the *tee* root the natives used formerly to distil an ardent spirit to which they were too much attached. Smoking tobacco, which grows in abundance on the islands, is another luxury of which they are very fond; and great ingenuity is displayed in the formation of their pipes. The dress of the women, when Cook visited these islands, consisted of a piece of cloth about one yard broad and three in length wrapped round the waist, with the end tucked in below, and reaching to the calf of the leg; in cold weather they used an additional piece, like a plaid, over their shoulders. Wreaths of flowers were sometimes worn, and an ivory ornament round the neck; and the hair was combed back in front, and plastered white with a kind of lime made from burnt shells. Every female was provided with a mirror, and all ranks paid the utmost attention to personal cleanliness. The women now generally wear a loose slip or gown. The dress of the men still in numerous instances consists of a small giraffe called the *malo* or *maro*, which, like the *langote* of India, is merely a string about the loins supporting a fold of native cloth worn between the limbs; upon great occasions the chiefs wore elegant cloaks, and helmets of red and yellow feathers. In every article of their manufacture they displayed an extraordinary degree of neatness and ingenuity; and acquired in a very short time a knowledge of the useful arts from their visitors. Dancing, wrestling, and a game similar to draughts, but more complicated, were their favourite amusements. With much comparative superiority to the other Polynesian families, Cook found the morals of the inhabitants of this group exceedingly debased. Theft, drunkenness, impurity, immorality, and murder by poison were common vices. Happily this state of things is now altered. The vice which in Cook's time and later stalked abroad in open day, writes a correspondent of the *Nautical Standard*, from these islands, under date July 13th, 1849, "is now driven under cover of night to conceal its foul visage. Seemly costumes have put out of sight the unseemly *malo*; and if immorality still exists to a greater degree than in older civilized nations, the American missionaries must, nevertheless, receive their meed of praise for the immense revolution they have been instrumental in effecting in less than half a century, with a people whom they found sunk in all the depravities of heathenism. A stranger to the history of the Hawaiians since the time of Cook, if dropped down at Honolulu now, would scarcely credit his senses, so completely altered would he find everything. Here is now a large town with well laid out streets, commodious houses, and industry and commerce considerable; very many foreign residents, American and English chiefly; and many of both permanently located, having taken the oath of allegiance to Kamehameha III., to enable them to possess land; several also have married native wives. The natives are well-clothed, and very few cases of actual want

are ever known or heard of; but for this they are more indebted to a bountiful Providence than their own industry. Idleness and improvidence prevail throughout; but the great abundance with which a fair soil in a good climate supplies them, prevents any great amount of distress; and that even is only occasional. On Saturday, the men and women, in their gayest dresses, ride out to a plain near Honolulu for amusement. Forbidden to ride on Sunday, this is their usual holiday; and then indeed the Hawaiian ladies are seen to advantage, with Panama hat and scarlet riding dress, black satin body, mounted in saddles like the men, and sitting upright and stately, with a good-natured face, ever readily lighted up into a smile as they return the customary *Aloha*,—something like our 'how-do-you-do' style of salutation. For horse-riding and card-playing they have quite a mania, and both habits are strongly indicative of their disposition to idleness; many are excellent horsemen, and both men and women play an excellent game at whist; they will sit silently playing for hours together, seated upon a mat, and occasionally whiffing a pipe of strong tobacco. Stinted almost entirely from spirituous liquors of foreign manufacture by prohibitory duties, and forbidden to distil any themselves, drunkenness is almost unknown amongst them, while at the same time I dare not affirm that sobriety can be reckoned one of their virtues. It is wise of their government to shut out spirits from them, for, with their innate laxity of morals, ability to drink would be fraught with fearful consequences. The race is now passing rapidly away with epidemic measles, hooping-cough, influenza, and other causes; but with intoxication superadded, their rapidity of decline would be quadrupled."

Religion. The ancient system of idolatry which the missionaries found established in these islands operated only on the fears of its votaries. Its requisitions were severe, and its rites cruel and bloody. Grotesque and horrid wooden figures, animals, and the bones of chiefs, were the objects of worship. Human sacrifices were offered whenever a temple was to be dedicated, or a chief was sick, or a war was to be undertaken; and these occasions were frequent. One merciful provision, however, had existed from time immemorial, and that was sacred enclosures or places of refuge, into which those who fled from war, or from any violent pursuer, might enter and there be safe. Their principal god, to whom they attributed the creation of the world, was called *Eloah*; and they had seven or eight subordinate deities to whom also offerings were made. Their *morais*, or places of worship, consisted of one large house or temple, with a few smaller ones placed round it in which were placed the images of the inferior gods. The *tabu* system, so universal throughout all the Polynesian islands, and the most terrible instrument of human tyranny ever known, existed here in full force; and made every individual more or less wreathed with imaginary fears, or with actual privation and suffering.

Such was the condition of the H. Islands till April 1820, when a body of missionaries from America arrived at Hawaii, and were favourably received by Rihorho, the son and successor of King Tamahameha, who has been styled the George-Khan or Napoleon of Polynesia, standing out in bold relief in the list of men who, by their talents and force of character, have acquired unbounded dominion over surrounding men. When the vessel which took out the missionaries approached Hawaii, the first intelligence that came from the shore was that of the death of Tamahameha in 1819, and the abolition of idol worship, and of the old *tabu* system, by his son and successor Rihorho, in whom we are presented with the rare phenomenon of a savage prince, educated in the most superstitious rites, not only deserting the religion of his ancestors, but using his power to abolish it, and, what was more surprising still, suddenly bringing the great mass of his subjects into his own views. When the missionaries applied for permission to settle in the different islands, as religious teachers, several of the chiefs were opposed to their application, but it met with the approbation of the king's prime minister and the queen-dowager; and the king finally said, "Let them remain a year, and we shall know what to do." The year passed away, the missionaries gained favour, and from that time they have been pursuing their labours with zeal and fortitude, and a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations. Both Rihorho, or, as he is known in Hawaiian annals, King Kamehameha II., who died in England in 1824, and his younger brother, who now rules with the title of king Kamehameha III., with the great body of their chiefs, assisted the missionaries with their authority throughout, as well as by setting an example of temperance to their people. This was an immense advantage to the cause for which the missionaries laboured, and contributed much to the success which has attended their labours.

Later they have suffered vexation and trouble by the clamouring of a few jealous foreign residents, and the forcible introduction of Roman Catholicism by French arms. The entry and forcible ejection of the priests of that persuasion, at various periods from 1827 to 1839, led to the proceedings narrated in the historical paragraph to this article; and the Hawaiian government was obliged to abrogate the law which prohibited the introduction of Roman Catholicism into any of the H. Islands. The French authorities demanded the lodgment of 20,000 dollars to ensure their good behaviour; and it was only in 1848 that this money was refunded, minus interest. Both parties are now fairly in the field, and time alone will tell whether or not the *Palanis*—as the Hawaiians call the Roman Catholics—are to succeed in gathering larger flocks than their Puritan predecessors. At present they have a large substantially-built

chapel at Honolulu, where Bishop Maigret resides. The chiefs are all followers of the American missionary doctrines and practices, and together with the king and great bulk of the people are strongly opposed to Roman Catholicism; giving it, however, free scope. Their identification with the Hawaiians by an oath of allegiance, and the possession of glebe-lands, must tend materially to this result. The Protestant missionaries are now, with one or two exceptions, in poor districts, supported by the country where they reside. They are now a numerous body, scattered throughout the group, consisting of pastors, teachers, and three secular agents, stationed at Oahu, who have charge and direction of the stores. Churches have been erected in every locality, and are well-ministered; schools are established without number almost; for by law, whenever 7 pupils can be collected, a school is to be established under the direction of a native teacher. High schools are established at Hilo, Hawaii, Lahaina, and Maui, for the training of native teachers; and besides these a number of young men are fitted for other situations in the state, of either a public or private nature. Thus in H. a general government system of education is established, second to none in its completeness; in the short space of 30 years an unlettered people have had a written language made for and taught to them; and so universal is the system in its action, that it is hardly possible to find a Sandwich Islander who cannot both read and write. In 1850, there were 441 Protestant schools, with 12,949 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic schools, with 15,308 scholars. The amount paid for teachers' salaries in 1850 was 20,630 dollars; and the average yearly cost of each school was 47 d. There is a boarding-school for the young chiefs at Honolulu. On the 1st April 1843, the number of churches under the Protestant missionaries was 23; of members, 23,804.

Language. The language of the Hawaiians, according to Mr. Ellis, is a dialect of what the missionaries in the South seas have called the Polynesian language, spoken in all the islands which lie to the E. of the Friendly Islands, including New Zealand and Chatham. The numerals are similar to those of the Malays; and a number of words appear to have true Hebrew roots. The simple construction of the words, the predominance of vowels, and the uniform terminations, are its great peculiarities. The syllables are in general composed of two letters, and never of more than three. There are no syllables in the language, nor any double consonants; and as every word and syllable terminates with a vowel, the sound is peculiarly soft and harmonious. "In settling the orthography of the Hawaiian dialect, the alphabet was adopted which had been recommended by Mr. Pickering for the Indian languages of North America. It answered the end proposed, and when applied to the Hawaiian, it was found to correspond very nearly with the system before pursued in the dialects of the Society Islands and New Zealand. We may here take occasion to remark, that five principal dialects of the Polynesian tongue have been discovered, namely, the Hawaiian; the Tahitian, which prevails at the Society Islands; the Marquesan; that of New Zealand; and the Tongatabuan, or that of the Friendly Islands. This is stated in the preface to the Tahitian grammar, published at Tahiti in 1825, and drawn up by persons, some of whom had been more than 20 years engaged in the missionary service in the islands of the South seas. It is supposed that all the dialects of the smaller islands are closely allied to one or another of these. The demonstration is complete that these five dialects are radically the same language, and hence the importance of adopting at the outset a uniform system of orthography. With such a system, the inhabitants of the different islands, although living several thousand miles asunder, will be able to read, almost without the labour of study, the books written in all the dialects. Seventeen letters of the English alphabet serve to express all the sounds of the Hawaiian tongue, and these are the five vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, and the twelve consonants, *b, d, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w*. The missionaries add, moreover, that five of these might very well be dispensed with, namely, *b, d, r, t, v*. The sounds of these letters are sometimes heard, but yet so indistinctly that they may be supplied by others; that is, *p* may be used for *b, l* for *d* and *r*, *k* for *t*, and *w* for *v*. From these facts it is seen what exceeding simplicity prevails in the sounds of the language. To exemplify this statement, in regard to the use of one letter for another, it is mentioned, that when the name of the late king was first printed, it was shown to him in two forms of orthography, expressing the two modes in which it was pronounced, that is, *Rihorho* and *Eloho*. When desired to determine which should be the uniform mode, he decided on the former. The language abounds so much in vowels and liquids, and one sound slides so imperceptibly into another, that it is often difficult to mark the precise shade of difference. In the name of the king, for instance, it would frequently not be easy to tell whether it was pronounced after the first or second mode of spelling. It may be remarked, however, that this indistinctness will gradually disappear as a written language becomes known; for as each letter has a definite sound, the ear will become accustomed to it, and the organs of speech familiarized to its use. It is remarkable that in the Tahitian and Hawaiian languages every syllable, and consequently every word, ends with a vowel. Whether the same rule is applicable in so great a latitude to the other Polynesian dialects, has not been fully ascertained. No Tahitian can pronounce a word accurately which ends in a consonant; his voice slides irresistibly into a vowel sound. Thus the names of the missionaries Nott and Ellis were pronounced *Notti* and *Ellis*, the *k* in the latter being substituted for *t*, which the natives cannot sound. Hence, as syllables often begin and always end with

a vowel, it is obvious that there must be a perpetual concurrence of vowel sounds, which renders the pronunciation of words hard to be acquired although each sound is extremely simple in itself. The difficulty consists in making new combinations of sounds already familiar; which is much less, after all, than that of first moulding the organs to new sounds, and then to strange combinations, as must be the case with every Polynesian who attempts to learn English." [*N. American Review*, April 1826.]

Government.] The H. islands now form a constitutional monarchy, under the title of 'the kingdom of Hawaii.' The king receives an income of 12,000 dollars per ann., besides the rents accruing from his private estates, which amount to about 25,000 d. more. His ministry is, in all its departments save one, conducted by foreigners. His ministers of finance and of public instruction are Americans; the office of foreign affairs is filled by a native of Ayrshire; and the minister of the interior is the son of an Englishman and a native woman of high caste. The ministers receive each £600 per ann. The government is carried on in conjunction with legislative chambers. The revenue, which is raised from customs, poll-tax, land-tax, stamps, and rents, was in 1843, 41,000 dollars; in 1846, 127,855 d.; in the financial year ending March 31, 1851, it was 330,546 d., and the expenditure 250,707 d.—Under the old regime, the king was regarded as proprietor-in-chief of all the lands; and his chiefs paid tribute, or a tax in produce, for the lands which they held. In his address to the "nobles and representatives" of his people, at the opening of the parliament on 10th April 1850, the king says: "In June 1848, in concurrence with my chiefs, and with the aid of my privy council, I made a division of lands upon the principle of surrendering the greater portion of my royal domain to my chiefs and people, with a reserve of certain lands for the support of the fort and garrison of my capital, and certain other lands as my own private property, in lieu of the share which I, inheriting the right of my predecessors, held in all the lands of the islands. Under that joint tenure, all lands, howsoever or to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will; no man's possession, even that of the highest chief, was secure, and no man thought of improving land the possession of which was so uncertain. To remove this great bar to improvement, the division was made; but as the interests of my poorer subjects appeared to me to require further protection, with the concurrence of my chiefs, and the aid of my privy council as aforesaid, on the 21st December 1849 certain resolutions were passed, with the view of giving to the industrious cultivators of the soil an allodial title to the portions they occupied, and to facilitate the acquisition of land in fee simple by others inclined to be industrious." An act has recently been passed, empowering aliens to hold land in fee simple. The policy of the government "is essentially protective to the Hawaiian or native race, to the intent that the question of their capability of civilization may be fully solved." Although the intercourse of the people from the commencement of the century has been mostly with America, and their predilections towards that nation are gradually increasing, they have never ceased to regard England with favour; and the sentiment that she was their protector, and that she exercised a species of guardianship over them, was more or less nourished down to a recent period. This innate disposition to friendliness it is now more than ever desirable both for Great Britain and for America to cultivate. Gradually becoming an important depot of trade and transit, and ill-adapted for agriculture, the prosperity of the country will proportionably benefit Oregon and Vancouver's island, whence not only coals, but increasing supplies of food, must constantly be drawn. A step which has recently been suggested, and which seems to

have the good wishes of the government, that Honolulu should be made a free port, will also, if adopted, prove of great advantage to all who are interested in its trade.

Commerce.] The unfortunate death of Captain Cook, and the frequent murders committed by the natives on navigators, particularly in Woahoo, in which Lieutenant Hengist, and Mr. Geoch, astronomer of the *Daedalus*, Messrs. Brown, Gordon, and Prince Le Boo, lost their lives, gave such ideas of the savage nature of the inhabitants, that for many years few ships would venture to touch at these islands. But after that Tamehameha I. had fairly established his power, he regulated his conduct by such strict rules of justice, that strangers found themselves as safe in his ports as in those of any civilized nation. A few years ago, the Sandwich islands were hardly known in the commercial world, and two or three annual arrivals of merchant-vessels was the limit of their trade: they are now attracting considerable attention; and are likely, from their situation, to command increasing attention. Equidistant from Central America, Mexico, California, Oregon, and the Hudson's bay territories, on one side, and from the Russian dominions, Japan, China, and the Philippines, on the other, they hold a most favourable position for commerce; and the timely admission of their complete independence, and the establishment of free institutions amongst them, will insure the development of their resources more surely and systematically than ever before. The chief harbour is at Honolulu. Vessels are supplied with fresh provisions, live stock, salt, hides, goat-skins, sugar, and articles of outfit, for which they give in return cloth, fire-arms and ammunition, the teeth of the sea-lion, carpenters' tools, hardware, and in general European articles of every description. Sandal-wood, pearls, furs, consisting of otter skins and beaver skins, and mother-of-pearl shells, are purchased at these islands for the China market; and mustard seed, arrow-root, spermaceti, cocoa-nut, and kuku oil, are exported. The inhabitants of Hawaii excel in making paper cloth, whilst those of Atou excel in canoes, paddles, and spears; and they often make exchanges in these articles. Owing to the number of ships touching at these islands, provisions are by no means cheap. The main income of the government is derived from the whalers of different nations which put into Honolulu and Lahaina for refreshment. In 1844, no less than 353 ships and barks put into these ports, registering 124,340 tons, and navigated by 7,163 American and 2,448 other seamen, and the value of whose cargoes was 17,783,411 dollars. The imports for the year amounted in value to 350,347 d.; of which 121,061 d. were from the United States; from Sydney, 38,232 d.; from England, 34,005 d.; and the remainder from other foreign ports. Of this amount 60,054 d. were re-exported; the remainder, amounting to 289,969 d., being consumed in the country. The estimated value of domestic produce exported in 1844 was given as 49,187 d.; of produce supplied to shipping, as 60,400 d. The imports and exports into Honolulu for 1845 are thus stated:

Imports,	581,390 dols
Exports—domestic produce,	31,390
Produce and provisions to 643 vessels, such as beef, sugar, potatoes, poultry, pork, &c. &c.,	202,700
Re-exported,	61,011
Specie,	55,000
Exchange from whalers, &c.,	350,000
	706,100 d.

During the years from 1843 to 1846, the trade of the H. islands became doubled. At the latter period the exports amounted in value to 763,950 d.; the imports to 598,382 d. Of the import-trade the totals were:

From the United States,	325,630 dols.
England,	116,929
China,	43,040
Valparaiso,	38,985
Columbia river,	23,101
California,	17,040
Other countries,	33,677

The number of vessels belonging to the islands in 1846 was 29 = 1,585 tons. In 1847, the imports amounted to £150,000; the exports to £100,000, of which £58,000 consisted of foreign goods re-exported. The imports for the financial year ending 31st March, 1848, reached 822,729 dollars; the exports were only 454,265 d. For further details of commerce see HONOLULU.—The coins most current are the Spanish or Spanish-American, viz. dollars, half-dollars, quarter-dollars, rials, and half-rials. The gold doubloon is taken at 16 dollars; the eagle at 10 d.; the sovereign at 4 d. 50 cts.; the shilling, at 25 cts.; 5 francs, at 1 d.; the ruble at 75 cts.; the rix-dollar of Hamburg, Denmark, and Holland, at 1 d.—The commerce of these islands has been largely increased by the trade recently opened with California, and they must continue to participate in the extension of trade in the Pacific, especially that to be derived from the rapid progress now making in steam-navigation, in regard to which their situation is peculiarly favourable. The *Polynesian* recently contained the following observations as to the importance of developing the resources which these islands afford:—"A much greater amount of foreign merchandise might be consumed by the pop. of the islands, and their comfort and convenience augmented in equal proportion, were the natural capabilities of the soil developed to any considerable extent. A fertile soil and a genial climate we certainly have; and, properly developed, these are quite as likely to prove of permanent value to the country as gold or silver. But they lie unemployed to by far too great an extent. The wealth that lies buried in the soil cannot be got at without capital and labour; and these are elements of advancement that have not, as yet, found their way hither to a sufficient amount. But very few plantations are being opened, while hundreds might, with every reasonable prospect of success, be commenced at once. Their productions are wanted, and are likely to continue to be in demand, for all future time. Could a few of the millions which are said to be a drag in Europe be actively employed here, in the cultivation of the soil, the prospects of the islands would assume an aspect at once new. Wealth would be then created where none now exists. The means for improvement and permanent progress would exist here, at home, and enter at once into those departments of trade where most needed. Our harbours would become a still greater resort of ships seeking our products, leaving their merchandise and money, as those of the W Indies, Manila, and China now are. We hope to see this theory realized, to a greater or less extent, within a short time. The extension of the territory and government of the United States to the borders of the Pacific, the wonderful discoveries in California, and the consequent almost instantaneous creation of a mighty state on the western front of the American Union, have, as it were with the wand of a magician, drawn this little group into the very focus of civilization and prosperity. We find ourselves suddenly surrounded by intelligent, enterprising neighbours who call loudly to us to furnish of our abundance, and receive in exchange of theirs. Our coffee and sugar no longer remain piled in our warehouses. Our fruits and vegetables no longer decay on the spot where they were grown. We are not even compelled to seek for them a market, but clamorous purchasers come to our very doors, and carry off our supplies with an eagerness that has

caused us to feel a scarcity ourselves, and we are assured that not only for all these, but for any other products of the soil that we may raise, a ready and increasing demand may be relied upon."—The average passage of sailing vessels from London to the H. islands is 159 days; from Boston, 153; from New York, 146; from New Zealand, 87; from Sydney, 84; from Manila, 75; from China, 60; from Panama, 55; from Huasco, 50; from Valparaiso, 49; from Copiapo, 40; from Callao, 38; from Sitka, 26; from Tahiti, 26; and from San Blas, 24.

History.] For some time after Cook visited these islands, in 1778—where he was killed in an unprovoked conflict with the natives at the village of Rowroa in Hawaii—he was universally considered as their first discoverer; but La Perouse has made it appear more than probable that they were discovered by the Spanish navigator, Gaetano, as early as 1542. Vancouver visited them in 1794. The most important event in their brief annals, the arrival of the American missionaries in 1820, has been already noticed. In 1824, King Kamehameha II., and his queen, visited England, where they died after a few weeks' residence amongst us. In 1843, Lord George Paulet, in the Queen of England's name, and with the consent of the king, took possession of these islands. Her majesty's government declined to ratify that act of possession; but on relinquishing all exclusive claims to the sovereignty of the H. islands, the British government took care to obtain from other states a recognition of their independence. On the 22d of August, 1849, M. Dillon, the French consul at these islands, backed by Admiral Tromelin with the frigate *Poursuivante* and a steamer of war, thought fit to address to the Hawaiian government a string of very peremptory demands. They required the complete adoption of the treaty of 1846, as it reads in the French text; the reduction to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* of the duty upon French brandy; the subjection of Catholic schools to the direction of the French mission, and rigorous equality for the two forms of Christian worship; the adoption of the French language in official intercourse between French citizens and the Hawaiians; some concessions with reference to customs-duties, and the return of a small fine imposed on a French vessel for an infringement of customs-regulations; an official apology for "certain scholars of the high school whose impious conduct gave rise to the complaints of M. l'Abbe Candell;" the removal of the governor of Hawaii, who had caused the house of another French missionary to be "violated;" and an indemnity to the keeper of the *Hôtel de France*, Hawaii. Three days were given to the government of the Sandwich Isles to consider these demands, and, as the Hawaiian government sent back a stout refusal, hostilities commenced. The crew of the *Poursuivante* and the steamer landed and took possession of the fort; the stores and provisions found there were destroyed, the cannons spiked, and the tricolor flag hoisted in place of the Hawaiian standard. All the Sandwichian vessels in the harbour were seized, including the yacht of his majesty King Kamehameha III., and although, after four days' occupation, the fort was evacuated, and the vessels relinquished, this unlucky yacht was actually manned by a French prize-crew, and carried off to Valparaiso. The claims thus enforced were of course finally conceded.

HAWAII—formerly called **OWHYTHEE**—the most SE of the Sandwich group, and which has given name to the newly organized state, is the largest and by far the most important of the group. It is 88 m. in length; 73 m. in breadth; and 280 m. in circumf. Its area is about 1,000 sq. m. smaller than Yorkshire, and 1,600 sq. m. larger than the island of Corsica. The pop. in 1836 was only 39,364, and was rapidly decreasing. The interior is occupied by a table-land, the edge of which is about 25 m. from the E coast; but approaches within 20 m. of the W and S coasts. Near these edges are situated three volcanic peaks; all of which have recently exhibited signs of intense activity. The whole island indeed presents evident traces of having, at no very remote period, been convulsed by volcanic eruptions; yet the true beauties of landscape are by no means wanting. At a distance of 2 m. from the coast, the land begins to be well-covered with trees of different kinds, and the woods are rendered almost impassable by an undergrowth of vines and ferns. Rain seldom falls on the coast, except in slight showers; a rainy day once in the year is looked upon as something remarkable. This, together with the absence of all dew, prevents the existence of much cultivation near the coast; but a mile back from the shore, the surface becomes covered with herbage sufficient to maintain cattle; and 2 m. in the interior there is sufficient moisture to

keep up constant verdure. "To one unacquainted with the great height of the mountains of H., this island might appear of comparatively small elevation, for its surface rises gradually from the sea, uniform and unbroken; no abrupt spurs or angular peaks are to be seen, and the whole is apparently clothed with a luxuriant vegetation. The scene which the island presents from the anchorage in Hilo bay is both novel and splendid. The shores are studded with extensive groves of cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, interspersed with plantations of sugar-cane; through these numerous streams are seen hurrying to the ocean; to this succeeds a belt of some miles in width, free from woods, but clothed in verdure; beyond is a wider belt of forest, whose trees, as they rise higher and higher from the sea, change their characters from the vegetation of the tropics to that of the polar regions; and above all tower the snow-capped summits of the mountains. From this point of view, Mauna-Kea, distant about 35 m., has the appearance of being much the highest mountain on the island; while Mauna-Loa, distant 60 m., and rounded at its summit to the shape of a regular dome, requires an effort of reason to satisfy the observer that it really has as great an elevation."

[Wilkes.] The great volcano of Kilauea, or Kirauea, is situated in the S part of the island, in the Kan district. See KILAUEA. The climate is mild and salubrious. Onions, cabbages, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, bread-fruit, figs, grapes, melons, and oranges abound. The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly; coffee and cotton are cultivated; taro and sweet potatoes are extensively grown. Goats, pigs, turkeys, and common poultry are numerous. There are few cattle or horses. The chief town is Kailua, where the governor resides; it has a pop. of about 500. The only available ports are Kealahuea, Kailua, Kawaihai, and Hilo or Byron's bay. The great navigator Captain Cook was killed on the N shore of the bay of Kealahuea, on the W side of this island.

HAWARDEN, or **HARDEN**, a market-town and parish of Flintshire, 7 m. W of Chester, and 195 m. NW of London, connected by a railroad with the banks of the Dee. Pop. 6,203. The town is large and well-paved. Pop. 586.

HAWASH, a river of Abyssinia, in the country of the Gallas, formed by the union of two streams which have their source in the Maghar district, one descending from the S side of the Chakha mountains, the other issuing from Lake Zawaja. After their junction in E long. 29° 50', the river takes a NE direction, bounding the kingdom of Shoa and Efat on the S and E, enters Lake Houssa, and is ultimately lost in the sands or led off in canals by the natives. It has a total course of about 500 m., and at mid-distance from its source retains, in the dry season, a breadth of 60 ft. Its banks here rise upwards of 15 ft. in height and are well-wooded.

HAWAZ. See AHWAZ.

HAW CREEK, a township of Morgan co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 608.

HAWELBAUGH, a locality in Northern Hindostan, in the district of Kumaon, 5 m. NE of Almora, on the Cosila river. It is the residence of the civil commissioner, and the site of the cantonments of the district. It was formerly a favourite retreat of the rajahs; but the only remains of the royal dwelling is a lofty stone gateway, now converted into a court of justice.

HAWERBY WITH BEESBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. NNW of Louth. Area 1,179 acres. Pop. in 1831, 66; in 1851, 85.

HAWES, a market-town and chapelry in the p. of Aysgarth, N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 16 m. W of Middleham. Area 16,872 acres. Pop. in 1831,

1,559; in 1851, 1,708.—Also a township in the p. of Bassenthwaite, Cumberland, 6 m. E of Cockermouth.

HAWESVILLE, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 135 m. SW of Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of Lead creek. Pop. in 1840, 420.

HAWES-WATER, a picturesque lake in Westmoreland, 5 m. N of Kendal. Its breadth does not exceed that of a stone's throw, but its depth at the narrowest part is not less than 50 fath. It is 3 m. in length, and forms, on the road from Kendal to Penrith, a fine cataract.

HAWICK, a parish in the SW of Roxburghshire, 15½ m. in extreme length, by 3½ m. in extreme breadth, with a superficial area computed at about 15,360 imperial acres. The Teviot rises in two head-streams at its boundary with Dumfries-shire, and traces for 9 m. its boundary with Upper Cavers, till it makes a confluence with the Allan. Rather more than one-fourth of the whole area is in tillage; about 160 acres are under wood; all the rest is in pasture. Pop. in 1801, 2,798; in 1831, 4,970; in 1851, 7,801,—an increase attributable to the extension of the woollen manufactures. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway, 53 m. in length, branches off from the North British line at Portobello; and runs by Dalkeith, Tyne-head, Stow, Galashiels, Melrose, and St. Boswells, to H.—The town of H. is situated at the confluence of the Teviot and the Slitrig, 10 m. from Jedburgh, and 20 m. from Kelso; and by railway 19½ m. from Galashiels, and 53 m. from Edinburgh. The Teviot approaches the town in a NE direction, makes a bend opposite the upper part of it, and then resumes its NE course. Just after it has completed the bend, the Slitrig comes down upon it from the S, and the town adapts its topographical arrangement to the course of the streams and the angle of their confluence. A handsome bridge carries the Edinburgh road across the Teviot. H. has considerable manufactures in the tanning of leather and dressing of skins, and in the making of thongs, gloves, candles, and machinery. It is also the seat of various species of staple woollen produce. The earliest woollen manufacture seems to have been that of carpets, established in 1752. Several new factories on a large scale have recently been erected, and large additions made to almost all the previously existing mills. The fabrics at present made are hosiery, druggets, checked woollen for trousers, checked woollen for shepherds' plaids, checked woollen for women's shawls with fringe, coarse and large pattern, a fine tartan, coarse Scotch blankets, and a coarse white plaiding for trousers. A table constructed in the *New Statistical Account* exhibits the value of property employed in manufacture in 1838 at £101,861; the annual amount of wages, £48,726; the quantity of yarn manufactured, 854,462 lbs.; the annual consumption of wool, 108,162 stones; the annual consumption of soap, 132,899 lbs.; the number of stockings made, 1,049,676 pairs; the number of articles of under-clothing, 12,552; the number of operatives, 1,788; the number of stocking-frames, 1,209; and the number of weaving-looms, 226. A public library, established in 1762, contains about 3,500 vols.; and the Trades' library, instituted in 1802, contains about 1,200 vols. H. is a burgh-of-regality or barony, nearly approaching, in some of its institutions, the character of a royal burgh. The revenue in 1832-3 was £386. The pop. of the town, exclusive of the suburb of Wilton, and of the landward parts of its own p., was in 1791, 2,320; in 1821, 3,684; in 1851, 6,625.—Also a township in the p. of Kirkharle, Northumberland, 7½ m. E of Bellingham. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 18; in 1851, 6.

HAWIZAH, a district and town of Persia, in

Khuzistan.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Kerkhah, about 40 m. above its junction with the Shat-el-Arab. It was nearly swept away by an inundation of the river in 1837, and its present pop. scarcely exceeds 500.—The district is inhabited by Arabs of the four tribes of Sadat, Neis, Kutu, and Saki, who, during the summer and autumn, roam along the banks of the Kerkhah or H. river, and the marshes; and in winter and spring drive their cattle and flocks into the desert on both sides of the river for pasturage. Their wali or chief pays an annual tribute of 6,000 toman.

HAWKCHURCH, a parish in Dorset, 8 m. N of Lyme-Regis, bounded on the NW by the Axe. Area 4,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 886; in 1851, 773.

HAWKE BAY, an indentation of the E coast of Labrador, to the N of Bay St. Michael, in N lat. 53° 10'. To the E of its entrance is a small village.

HAWKE BAY, or **WAIROA**, an extensive indentation of the E coast of New Ulster, or North Island, New Zealand. It is enclosed on the NE by Tera-kako peninsula, and extends S to Cape Mata-mawi or Kidnapper point, in S lat. 39° 42', E long. 177° 15', a total distance of about 60 m. It receives several considerable streams, one of which forms at its estuary Ahuriri harbour.

HAWKE CAPE, a headland of New South Wales, in Gloucester co. It forms a lofty summit at the N extremity of the peninsula which separates Lake Wallis on the E from the ocean.

HAWKEDON, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NNE of Clare. Area 1,461 acres. Pop. in 1851, 359.

HAWKESBURY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. ESE of Wicker. Area 9,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,182; in 1851, 2,185.

HAWKESBURY, a river of New South Wales, formed, near Richmond, and 39 m. NW of Sydney, by the junction of the Nepean and Grose. The united stream forms the NW, N, and NE boundaries of the co. of Cumberland, separating it from the cos. of Cook, Hunter, and Northumberland; and after a sinuous course of about 60 m. in a generally E direction, falls into Broken bay. The principal places which it bathes are Wilberforce, and Windsor or Hawkesbury. It is navigable to the latter place for vessels of 150 tons burthen, but is liable to great and rapid inundations. A period of 11 years has elapsed in one instance without a single inundation; but two inundations have, in another instance, occurred in the course of the same year,—one in the month of March, and the other in August,—although not a drop of rain had fallen for some time previous in the district in which the inundation was most severely felt. These inundations are produced by the fall of rain on the Blue mountains, along the base of which the H. flows in a N direction, receiving its drainage by numerous mountain-torrents; and so vast is the accumulation of water on these occasions, and so narrow the gorges through which it has to force its way in its circuitous course to the ocean, that the river has in one instance been known to rise, in the neighbourhood of the town of Windsor, 97 ft. above its ordinary level. Its banks consist of fine alluvial soil. See also **WINDSOR**.

HAWKESBURY (East), a township of Upper Canada, in the Ottawa district, bounded on the E by Lower Canada; on the W by West-Hawkesbury; and on the N by the Ottawa river. Pop. 1,751.

HAWKESBURY (West), a township of Upper Canada, in the Ottawa district, bounded on the N by the Ottawa. Pop. 1,796. It contains Hawkesbury village, or Headport, situated in the N of the township, possessing 250 inhabitants, and about a mile to the W of the v. is Hawkesbury mills, the largest sawing-establishment in West Canada.

HAWKESBURY ISLAND, an island of British North America, in New Caledonia, on the confines of New Hanover and New Cornwall, in N lat. 53° 30', W long. 129°. It is formed by several channels or arms of the sea, which extend N from Princess Royal island, and presents an area 42 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in medium breadth. It was discovered by Vancouver.

HAWKESDALE, a township in the p. of Dalton, Cumberland, 8 m. SE of Wigton. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 353.

HAWKESWELL, or **HAWKWELL**, a parish in Essex, 1½ m. NW of Rochford. Area 1,353 acres. Pop. in 1831, 329; in 1851, 349.

HAWKESWICK, a township in the p. of Arncliffe, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Kettleswell. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 81; in 1851, 57.

HAWKHURST, a parish, partly in Kent, and partly in Sussex, 8½ m. SSW of Tenterden, bounded on the S by the Rother or Kent-dyke, which here divides Kent and Sussex. Area 6,494 acres, of which 2,060 are in Sussex. Pop. in 1851, 2,704.

HAWKINGE, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. N of Folkstone. Area 521 acres. Pop. in 1851, 129.

HAWKINS, a county in the NE part of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area, generally mountainous, of 750 sq. m., drained by Holston and Clinch rivers. Pop. in 1840, 15,053, of whom 1,499 were slaves. Its capital is Rogersville.

HAWKINS-ISLAND, an island near the S coast of Russian America, in the E part of Prince William's sound, to the NE of the island of Hichinbrook, in N lat. 60° 33'. It is about 21 m. in length from NE to SW, and 6 m. in breadth, and forms with the continent the port of Cordova.

HAWKINS (Mount), a mountain of New Holland, between Croker's and Hervey's bay.

HAWKINSVILLE, a village in Pulaski co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 71 m. S of Milledgeville, on the W bank of Ocmulgee river.

HAWKLEY, a parish in Hants, 3½ m. N of Petersville. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 277; in 1851, 329.

HAWKRIDGE, a parish in Somerset, 3½ m. WNW of Dulverton, S of the Barle. Area 3,725 acres. Pop. in 1831, 67; in 1851, 69.

HAWKSHEAD, a parish and township in Lancashire. Area of p. 19,252 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,060; in 1851, 2,283. Area of township, 3,732 acres. Pop. in 1831, 797; in 1851, 825.

HAWKSWORTH, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7 m. SSW of Newark, between two branches of the Trent. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 212; in 1851, 171.—Also a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSW of Otley. Area 2,451 acres. Pop. in 1831, 327; in 1851, 295.

HAWKWELL, a township in the p. of Stamfordham, Northumberland, 11 m. NE of Hexham, on the Pont. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 135.

HAWLBOLINE, an island in Cork harbour, 2 m. S of Queenstown.—Also a rock near the entrance of Carlingford harbour, co. Down.

HAWLEY, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 111 m. NW of Boston, watered by branches of Deerfield river. It has a hilly surface, but affords good pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 977.

HAWLING, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. SSE of Winchcombe. Area 1,846 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 212.

HAWN, a township in the p. of Hales-Owen, Worcestershire. Pop. in 1851, 150.

HAWNBAY, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW of Helmsley on the Rye. Area of p. 24,312 acres. Pop. in 1831, 754; in 1851, 814.

Area of township, 7,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 326.

HAWNES, or **HAYNES**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 6 m. SSE of Bedford. Area 2,561 acres. Pop. in 1831, 847; in 1851, 937.

HAWORA, a district of E. India, in the zillah of Dinajpur, in N. Bengal. It occupies both banks of the Jomuna river, and has an area of about 180 sq. m. Its principal v., of the same name, contains about 100 houses.

HAWORTH, a chapelry in the p. and 10 m. WNW of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 10,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,835; in 1851, 6,848.

HAWRIDGE, a parish in Buckinghamshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Chesham. Area 696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 270.

HAWS, a river in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn at Aberhaws.—Also a river in Radnorshire, which falls into the Ithon above Dysart.

HAWSKER with **STAINSIKER**, a township in the p. of Whitby, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of Whitby, on the shore of the North sea. Area 4,396 acres. Pop. in 1831, 654; in 1851, 786.

HAWSTEAD, a parish in Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of St. Edmunds-Bury. Area 2,237 acres. Pop. in 1831, 414; in 1851, 520.

HAWTHORN, a township in the p. of Easington, co. of Durham, on the shore of the German ocean, at the mouth of a rocky glen, watered by a small stream named Hawthorn Dean. Area 1,552 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 183.

HAWTHORP, a hamlet in the p. of Ireham, Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1821, 52; in 1851, 94.

HAWTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. SSW of Newark, on the E bank of the Dévon. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1851, 227.

HAXBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N of York, and E of the Foss. Area 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1851, 527.

HAXEY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NW of Gainsborough, and W of the Trent. Area 8,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,868; in 1851, 2,129.

HAY, a market-town and parish in Breconshire, 20 m. W of Hereford, on the Wye, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,959; in 1851, 1,952. Pop. of township in 1851, 1,258.

HAY, a county of South Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Peel, on the SE by that of Kent, on the S by the co. of Plantagenet, and on the W by that of Goderich. Its S part is intersected by Stirling range, the principal summit of which, Toolbrunup, rises to the height of 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Towards the W extremity of the range are several peaks of considerable elevation. Further N are numerous salt lakes, and towards the NE is Salt river, apparently a considerable stream, but still only partially explored.—Also a township of Upper Canada, in the Huron district, bounded on the W by Lake Huron. Area 33,684 acres. Pop. 113.—Also a river of British North America, in the district of Peace river, which descends from the E side of the rocky mountains, and flows NNE to the Great Slave lake.

HAY, or **GELUNUP**, a river of South-West Australia, in Plantagenet co., which descends from the S side of Mount Barker, and flows SSW to Wilson Inlet.

HAY (L'), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Villejuif, 10 m. from Paris. Pop. 361.

HAY'S CASTLE, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. E of St. David's. Pop. in 1831, 934; in 1851, 345.

HAYANGE, or **HEYINGEN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Thionville, on the Fensch. Pop. in 1841, 1,508. It

has extensive iron-works, a tile-kiln, and several lime-kilns.

HAYCOCK, a small island in the Asiatic archipelago, off the W coast of Borneo, in N lat. $2^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $108^{\circ} 58'$.—Also an island in the Celebes sea, NNW of Sanjir island, in N lat. $4^{\circ} 5'$, E long. $125^{\circ} 22'$.—Also an island in the Philippine group, to the SE of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 32'$, E long. $127^{\circ} 38'$.—Also a group of small islands in the channel of Mozambique, near the NW coast of Madagascar, to the N of the embouchure of the Marindango, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$.

HAYCOCK, a township of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 12 m. from Doylestown, watered by Tohickon creek and its tributaries. It has a hilly surface and gravelly soil.

HAYD, or **HAYDE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. W of Pilsen, and 35 m. NW of Klattau, in a marshy district. Pop. 1,710. It is surrounded by walls, has a castle, and possesses several breweries.—Also a town in the circle and 27 m. NE of Leitmeritz, and 29 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive and celebrated glass and crystal-works, and manufactories of wax-cloth, flannel, and hats.

HAYD (**OBER** and **UNTER**), two contiguous villages of Bohemia, in the circle and 22 m. S of Budweis, on the railway to Linz.

HAYDOCK, a township in the p. of Winwick, Lancashire, 2 m. NW of Newton. Area 2,362 acres. Pop. in 1831, 934; in 1851, 1,994.

HAYDON, a parish in Dorset, 3 m. ESE of Sherborne. Area 632 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 109.

HAYDON, or **HEYDON**, a parish in Essex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Saffron-Waldon. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 368.

HAYDON-BRIDGE, or **ELRINGTON**, a chapelry or quarter in the p. of Warden, Northumberland, 6 m. NW of Hexham, on the South Tyne, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, with a station on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Pop. in 1831, 338; in 1851, 2,085.

HAYDOR, a parish in Lincolnshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Grantham. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 575; in 1851, 648.

HAYE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Vertou, on the r. bank of the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. 995.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Roux-Miroir. Pop. 125.

HAYE-AUBRE'E (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Routot, near the forest of Brotonne. Pop. 1,006.

HAYE-DESCARTES (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, arrond. of Loches. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,042; in 1841, 7,780. The town is 18 m. SW of Loches, and 32 m. S of Tours, on the r. bank of the Creuse. Pop. in 1841, 1,459. It has a large flour-mill, and an extensive trade in dried plums, wax, and honey. Fairs for cattle, grain, and hemp are held here monthly. The locality is noted as the birth-place of Descartes.

HAYE-MALHERBE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Louviers. Pop. 1,031.

HAYE-PESNEL (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Avranches. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,377; in 1841, 10,807. The town is 8 m. N of Avranches, and 27 m. SSW of St. Lo. Pop. 963. Fairs are held here 5 times a year.

HAYE-DU-PUITS (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, ar-

rond. of Coutances. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,272; in 1841, 16,342. The town is 19 m. N of Coutances, and 26 m. NW of St. Lo, about 3 m. from the sea. Pop. 1,082. It has a castle, and possesses an extensive trade in grain. Fairs for cattle, grain, and lint are held here 7 times a-year.

HAYER (EL), a town of Arabia, in Nedjid, 42 m. SSE of El-Derreyeh, and 51 m. N of Yemamah.

HAYES, a district of the island of Guadaloupe, forming the NW part of Basse-Terre. It is one of the most unhealthy and infertile portions of the island. The soil is everywhere volcanic, and to the extent of 9-10ths covered with wood and savannah. Coffee, sugar, cotton, cacao, and manioc are cultivated in small quantities, and form its chief productions. Pop. 494. The district derives its name from a town now nearly ruinous. It has a good harbour for small vessels.

HAYES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Chatelineau. Pop. 269.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Gilly. Pop. 1,300.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Macon. Pop. 128.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Marcinelle. Pop. 530.

HAYES, a parish in Kent, 2 m. SSE of Bromley. Area 1,275 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504; in 1851, 552.—Also a parish in Middlesex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Uxbridge, in the line of the Great Junction railway and the Grand Junction canal. Area 5,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,575; in 1851, 2,076.

HAYES (LES), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Mont-sur-Marchienne. Pop. 535.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Nalinnes. Pop. 507.

HAYES RIVER. See **HILL RIVER.**

HAYETTES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Chatelineau. Pop. 82.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Papignies. Pop. 106.

HAYFIELD, a chapelry in Derbyshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 1,757.

HAYINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 10 m. SSW of Münsingen, on the r. bank of the Lauter. Pop. (Cath.) 655.

HAYLE, a small town on the E side of the river Hayle, in Cornwall, 6 m. W of Camborne, on the West Cornwall railway. It forms the port of St. Ives, and has extensive quays, and large iron-foundries, and machine-works, at which many of the large steam-engines at work in the co. have been made. Vessels of 200 tons can now cross the bar, and enter the harbour at high water. Several steamers run between this port and Bristol.

HAYLING, an island in the English channel, in the co. of Southampton, separated from the mainland by a channel about a mile in breadth. It comprises the parishes of North and South Hayling. The former is 2 m. SW of Havant. Area 2,532 acres. Pop. in 1831, 294; in 1851, 272. South H. is 4 m. SSW of Havant. Area 8,123 acres. Pop. in 1831, 588; in 1851, 824.

HAYN, GROSSEN-HAIN, or ASSECK, a town of Saxony, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the circle and 21 m. NW of Dresden, on the l. bank of the Röder, at an alt. of 344 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1835, 5,755. It has a lyceum, and possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics and an iron-works.

HAYNAU. See **HAINAU.**

HAYNESVILLE, a village of Lowndes co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 116 m. SE of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Big Swamp creek.

HAYNLEITE, or **HAYNE-AN-DERLEITE**, a range of hills in Germany, which extends from Keula, in

the W part of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen to Kindelbrück in Prussian Saxony, a distance from W to E of about 30 m., between the Wipper on the N, and the Helbe on the S.

HAYONS (LES), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Noire-Fontaine. Pop. 244.

HAY PEAK, a summit of Eastern Australia, to the E of Laidley Plains, in S lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, and E long. $152^{\circ} 17'$.

HAYSTHORP, a township in the p. of Burton-Agnes, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WSW of Bridlington. Area 1,352 acres. Pop. 122.

HAYSVILLE, a small village of Upper Canada, in the township of Wilmot, on the Huron road, 22 m. from Galt. Pop. 70.

HAYSVILLE, a village of Vermilion township, Richmond co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 78 m. NNE of Columbus.

HAYSYN. See **GAISIN.**

HAYTI, SAN DOMINGO, or HISPANIOLA, the second in point of size, and one of the most fertile of the Greater Antilles. It lies between Porto Rico—from which it is separated by a channel called the Mona passage, 76 m. wide—on the E, and Jamaica and Cuba on the W and NW. The channel between the latter island and H., denominated by seamen the Windward passage, is about 48 m. wide. From Jamaica it is 112 m. distant. The island extends from $17^{\circ} 42'$ to $19^{\circ} 56'$ N lat.; and from $68^{\circ} 24'$ to $74^{\circ} 35'$ W long. There are a variety of statements with respect to its dimensions: Edwards estimates its length at 390 m.; Rainsford says it is more than 450 m.; the Abbé Raynal represents it as 200 leagues in length; and modern French geographers state that it is 160 leagues in length, by 50 in average breadth, measured from E to W. On the parallel of $18^{\circ} 25'$, on the most recent maps, it has an extreme length of 400 m.; and its extreme breadth may be taken at 150 m. on the meridian of $71^{\circ} 20'$. Mr. Macgregor estimates its area at 29,000 sq. m., or 18,816,000 acres. Several small islands lie round it, the principal of which are Altarde, Saone, Beati, and St. Catherine on the S side, from W to E; Mone and Monique on the SE side; Guymete and Gonaive on the W; and La Tortuga on the N side. Columbus conferred on this island the name of Hispaniola. It afterwards frequently bore the name of its capital, St. DOMINGO. By the aboriginal inhabitants it was called Hayti, that is, 'the high or mountainous land' on account of the hilly nature of its N division; and under this revived name it has become famous in modern history as a great island occupied by men who, suddenly passing from the condition of slaves to that of free men, established their political power with their personal liberty: "A people of uncivilized men, who became in a few years civilized and even refined, and formed a dynasty and government for themselves, presents a spectacle at once novel in the history of the species, and attractive from the extraordinary incongruities which it appears to involve and to reconcile. The proximity of this scene to our own settlements, and the great similarity of their circumstances to those in which so strange a revolution was effected, adds mightily to the importance of the subject." A succinct sketch of this event will be found in our concluding historical paragraph.

Physical features. The general direction of the mountain-chains in H. is similar to that on the other islands, being parallel with the bearing of the island; their summits form a regular curve. A great mountain-knot, called the Cibao, and attaining an alt. of 6,000 ft., occupies the centre of the island; from it two chains of mountains stretch from E to W; and from these numerous spurs branch out. The valleys

are numerous, and in general extensive and fertile. The valley of La Vega Real is one of the largest and finest in the island; its length is computed at 80 leagues, and its average breadth at 10. To the E of the city of San Domingo, and separated from the plain of La Vega by a range of hills, are immense plains called Los Llanos; they are perfectly level, with no trees upon them except a few small shrubs on the margin of the springs or pools of water, and are said to occupy nearly a sixth part of the island, stretching almost to the E end, a distance of more than 90 m., while their breadth is about 30 m. Along the S and N shores of the W part of the island, small tracts of level cultivable ground occur only in detached portions; but between the hill-ranges are the plains of Artibonite and Cul-de-Sac.

Rivers.] The rivers are numerous, though most of them ought to be rather regarded as torrents or brooks which flow with great rapidity. The Ozama, Haina, Nigua, Villegas, Norsae, Cuan, Ocao, and Yane, take their rise in the mountains, and in general descend towards the W. There are a few which flow to the N and a few to the E; but these are not so large as the others.—The Ozama falls into the sea at the city of San Domingo, forming at its mouth the harbour of that city. In rainy seasons the current is very rapid and strong.—The Haina flows about 3 leagues to the W of the city of St. Domingo. It takes its rise at the foot of a ridge of mountains which bound the prospect from the city. These elevations are particularly remarkable from the sea opposite the harbour, and serve to close the view which intervenes by giving shade and limits to the perspective. This river is frequented by water-fowl of several kinds; and abounds in excellent fish, particularly the snook and bastard-mullet, the salmon and trout of the W. Indies. Its margin was once studded with plantations of cocoa, sugar, indigo, cotton, &c., but is now overgrown with wild shrubbery. The recent formation of an irregular bar of sand, not far from its entrance into the bay, rendering the navigation difficult, may account for this decay of cultivation on its banks.—The Nigua, two leagues lower, draws its source near the preceding river, rolling over a beautiful bed of sand and pebbles for a distance of 9 leagues, in such a serpentine form that, within a distance of 2 m., it is necessary to cross it five times. This river in its progress to the sea receives the united waters of smaller streams. It is fordable unless when swelled by great rains, but in the driest months the stream is very low.—The Yane, or Yuna, flows through an extent of nearly 200 m., and waters the rich plains of La Vega Real, Cotuy, &c. It receives upwards of 40 smaller streams, and falls into the great bay of Samana.—There is a singular lake situated near the S part of the old French line of demarcation, on a little island, near the town of St. John's. This sheet of water is known by the name of La Laguna de Henriquillo, or 'the lake of Little Henry,' from its being the seat to which the Indian chief of that name retired, after his defeat, and where he was captured by the Spaniards. It is upwards of 20 leagues in circumf.; and though its nearest margin is 8 leagues from the sea, in which distance several considerable mountains intervene, the same flux and reflux of the tide takes place in it, and at the same time, as in the neighbouring ocean. The water is salt, and of the same specific gravity and appearance as that of sea-water; and sharks, seal, porpoise, and other sea-fish, are found in it. In the centre is a small island nearly 2 leagues long and 1 wide, containing springs of fresh water, and abounding in wild goats and game. The adjacent lake of Azney is fresh.

Bays and Harbours.] H. has many excellent bays

and harbours. The bay of Samana, on the S side of the low peninsula of that name, in point of situation, extent, and communication with the interior of the country, is one of the most important in the W. Indies. From Cape Raphael, which forms the S side of this bay, to the opposite side, is a distance of 18 m., protected by rocks and sands, yet leaving a safe and deep channel. It is 60 m. long, and bounded on every side by a fertile country. Neyba bay, into which a river of the same name enters, might be made larger and more commodious for shipping, if the various channels through which the river flows into it were formed into one; at present the pilots are often at a loss, from the number and frequent shiftings of the channels, for a proper navigation. The entrance of Ocao bay, so called from the river of the same name, is 2 leagues across, and increases gradually to nearly 6; its shores are clear, and their elevation makes it a good place for shelter. On the E side of the bay is the harbour of Caldera. Here ships drawing too much water to cross the bar lie to complete their loading, moored to the trees. A great part of the coast of the island is rocky and dangerous, affording insecure anchorage or sheltering from storms. The harbour of Cape Francois on the N side of the island is spacious; that of San Domingo is exposed to S winds. Gonaives is a safe and deep harbour.

Climate, &c.] From the situation of this island, it might be supposed to suffer from intense heat during at least one-half of the year; but this is provided against by an E wind which blows with great regularity at certain seasons. This wind is not much felt till about 9 o'clock in the morning; it increases as the sun advances to his meridian, and decreases as he descends again to the horizon. In the plains of what forms the Spanish part, the heat is nearly uniform, sometimes rising as high as 90°; but as the mountains are approached, it gradually subsides. It rarely rises above 72° or 77° on them; and during the night, particularly on some of the highest mountains, as those of Cibao, Lille, and Holte—the former of which is estimated at about 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea—the temp. is often piercing. In the central part of the island, the plains of Banica are remarkable for their high temp. when compared with those of the more elevated and of course colder districts of St. John's and St. Thomas, by which they are bounded; while the valley of Costanza, divided from St. John's by a ridge of mountains, and closed in like an amphitheatre by surrounding hills, has a climate so cold and pure that meat may be there kept for five or six days without being tainted. The seasons are divided into wet and dry; the heaviest rains fall in May and June. Hurricanes are seldom experienced; earthquakes are not now nearly so frequent as formerly. In the S part of the island, violent gales of wind are not uncommon, but they are not attended with such dreadful consequences as the hurricanes in the windward islands.

Soil and minerals.] Little is known of the geology of H. Limestone appears to be a prevalent formation. The soil in some places, after digging a few feet, is soft gravel, or sand-stones; in others it consists of clay, potter's earth, or a bed of sand.—This island is pre-eminently distinguished for its mines of gold and silver, copper and iron. About 8 leagues from the city of San Domingo, the mines known by the name of Buena Ventura were situated. From one of these mines, called Cibao, a piece of gold weighing 200 ounces was once obtained. These mines are not now wrought; but the neighbouring inhabitants, after heavy rains, often gather, among the sand of the rivulet Santa Rosa, small particles of gold sometimes to the amount of an ounce a-day

In the centre of the island, also, are remains and vestiges of extensive gold mines; these were the first wrought, and at one time very productive. In the S part of the island, are the mines of Guaba, Rubia, and Baoruco; and gold is still gathered here in small quantities by the Maroons who inhabit this part of the island. On the borders of the small streams Obispo and Peidras, there is a rich silver-mine; and not far from the capital, an excellent vein of this metal has been wrought. On a ridge called Maymon, near the centre of the island, there is a copper mine; and within a few leagues of the city of St. Domingo, there are two valuable mines of iron. In 1645 quicksilver was found at the source of the river Yaque; it has also been met with near the gold-mines of Cibao. Emeralds have been dug not far from the copper-mine already mentioned; loadstone is found in several places, also jasper, porphyry, alabaster, and agates. Besides these, Walton mentions a mine of antimony which yields pieces of 6 and 8 lbs., and what he calls mineral coppers. The mineral treasures of this island are, however, very imperfectly known, though from the accounts given by Herrera and other Spanish authors, they seem highly deserving scientific and careful investigation. According to Herrera, the mines of La Vega and Buena Ventura alone, formerly exported upwards of 460,000 marks of gold.—No mineral waters have yet been discovered except those which suddenly burst forth from the mountains of Viagana after the dreadful earthquakes in this part of the island in 1751. In many places there are natural salt-pits along the coast; and in one of the mountains that enclose the lake Xaragna, there is a salt-mine. The Spanish historian Oviedo, states, that the whole mountain is in fact a rock of salt.

Vegetable productions.] Perhaps no country could present an herbal more extensive and interesting than the varied vegetable kingdom of this island. The mahogany-tree, in which the country abounds, is at present a staple export. The *koa*, though of the same species as that of Europe, differs considerably in its appearance; it is used for buildings, and frequently furnishes beams from 60 to 70 ft. long. The *hacana* resembles the oak, but is preferable in many cases, from being less corruptible. The machineel tree affords a wood of a beautiful appearance, shaded like marble with green and yellow veins. The pine is abundant, but in consequence of its being liable to be attacked by the wood-ant, it is seldom employed. Brazil-wood is found on many parts of the coast, but hitherto it has not been much attended to. The satin wood of H. is heavier than that which grows in the E. Indies; it also takes a better polish, and does not require to be varnished. But of all the vegetable productions of the island, the *ceiba*, or cotton-tree, is the largest. It receives its name from a down which it affords, resembling cotton, but of a shorter staple, not unlike the down of the black poplar. The palmetto, or mountain-cabbage, frequently rises to the height of 70 ft., and is cut down for the sake of the production with which it is crowned, or the wild honey with which its sides often teem. The sugar-cane, cotton, and coffee-plant flourish remarkably well in H. The quality of the coffee is remarkably good. Cotton, of an excellent quality, grows naturally, even in the stony soil, and in the crevices of the rocks. Indigo seems at one time to have been more extensively cultivated than it at present is. The plantain, banana, calabash, and cashew-nut, are abundant. Vanilla is indigenous in the woods; but though a useful and valuable plant, no attention has been paid to its culture or commerce in the island. The tobacco of H., according to Valverde, has a larger leaf than that of any part

of the continent of America; and in quality is equal to that of Cuba or the Havannah. Two crops of rice are annually gathered, but this crop is not so abundant in St. Domingo as in Porto Rico and some of the other islands.—Mr. Candler, in his recent notices of Hayti, says: "The greater part of the land, in some of the extensive plains, is well adapted to the cultivation of sugar; and the exportation of that article was once very large. Previous to the year 1789, according to the table given by Bryan Edwards, in his history of the W. Indies, the annual export of sugar from this colony, chiefly to the mother country, was 1,296,360 cwts., or about 65,600 hds. of a ton each. This trade has entirely ceased; and on this circumstance is built the hypothesis, maintained in France, and in all the colonies where slavery still exists, that freedom has ruined the island, and that slavery, and slavery alone, can be relied on to insure a sufficient supply of sugar for the markets of the old world. By far the larger part of the estates of the old proprietors went out of cultivation for want of hands, on the depopulation that followed the civil wars; but much land is still devoted to the sugar-cane, and yields an abundant supply of syrup, or uncrystallized sugar, and also of a spirit that is distilled from it, called *tafia*, which is consumed in the island to an astonishing extent. A great part of what once constituted the wealth of slave-proprietors goes to supply the wants of the descendants of their slaves, who are now free, and possess the soil. It is quite true that these wants of the people pursue a wrong direction; that sugar is better than *tafia*; that it would be far better to export sugar, and purchase manufactured goods with the produce, than to consume the ardent spirit distilled from it; but this is a matter of taste with the consumers, whose comforts real or imaginary are bound up in the present system; and all we can say to them, as we might say to multitudes of the English, Scotch, and Irish, who pursue the same course, is, that in using strong drinks they greatly mistake the meaning of comfort, and retard their own advancement in civil society. The syrup consumed is of excellent quality, as good and useful for all domestic purposes as sugar itself." In H., says Mr. Macgregor, "agriculture has been so far neglected, and the products so badly prepared, that H. coffee is in little repute in European markets, from the careless and slovenly way in which it is gathered; good and bad berries are mixed up with stones and dirt, to add to the weight. When properly cleaned and separated, the coffee of H. has always been considered superior to any in the W. Indies. The same negligence applies to H. cotton, cocoa, and logwood. The cause of this slovenly preparation is obvious—the general poverty of the agricultural class. They are all mere labourers; there are no intelligent and enterprising capitalists among them; no men who, possessed of funds, and with capacity for head-work, can render the labour of the community more productive by combining it. Nor will such men be found so long as the influx of capital from without is precluded by the law which forbids white men to hold property in H." Mr. Franklin says: "When a Negro obtains a grant of a small tract of land, he cares little about the cultivation of it beyond the production of enough for his own immediate wants; and these wants are trifling. Two or three hours' labour in each week will suffice to answer all the purposes of the culture required to produce food enough for himself; the rest of his time is then allowed to dwindle away in the most puerile pleasures and inconsistencies. No object which moderate industry could procure would balance the insatiable desire for reposing under the shade of the guava, and for ablutions in the neighbouring

stream; with these and a little food, all his wants are supplied. Such being the case, and known to be so by the government, it is enough to surprise one that they should parcel out their lands in this way; because, even under the *Code rural*, the person holding it is no longer a labourer, but a proprietor, and is not, therefore, amenable to it. Had the government proceeded differently, and let the estates to farm as they were originally laid out, so many petty proprietors would not have existed, but would have remained amenable to the law for enforcing cultivation. From this unwise system, labourers are scarce in H., and the few that are to be obtained are of the worst character.—Negroes so abandoned as not to have been considered worthy of inheriting a patch of land. H. abounds with these small proprietors; their patches of land, with their huts upon them, are generally situate in the mountains, or on the most elevated parts, on spots, as the poet has described them, 'the most inaccessible by shepherds trod.' They are therefore lost for the purposes of agriculture; their cultivation does not extend beyond vegetables for the markets in their vicinity; added to which they furnish an occasional supply of pork, poultry, and wild pigeons. The Haytian proprietor is not a planter practically, and he is ignorant of its theory. There is nothing regular in his system; it is an anomaly, a strange incongruous method of proceeding, having no tendency either to improve the soil or benefit himself. The sugar planter, in the first place, is so ignorant that he knows not the virtue which his soil possesses, nor what it is capable of producing. He considers not whether one field be better adapted for the production of canes than another, but plants indiscriminately in bad or good soil, in heavy or light; in fact, he knows not whether it ought to be planted with canes or cotton, or if it would be wise to allow it to become common pastures. He is contented, and seems to be quite satisfied, if he can but obtain vegetation in any way; careless about the manner in which it is accomplished. To ascertain whether it can be improved by art or industry, is a matter about which he is unconcerned." [*Present State of Hayti.*]

Animals. On the original discovery of this island, four species of quadrupeds were found upon it, which the Indians called *hutia*, *quemi*, *mohuy*, and *cory*: like the aboriginal race of natives, however, they have become extinct, with the single exception of the *hutia*, or agouti cat, which is yet to be met with, and resembles the squirrel and rabbit. All the other quadrupeds have been introduced by Europeans, and they have increased greatly, especially cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses, mules, and asses. Some graziers in the district of Seibo keep upwards of 12,000 head of cattle, which they sell in herds at 6 and 8 dollars per head. Poultry is good, and much cheaper than in other parts of the W. Indies. Game is plentiful, and the island abounds with birds of beautiful plumage: unlike the main, however, and the neighbouring islands, no singing birds are found here, excepting the Jamaica nightingale or mocking-bird, and the banana-bird. The land-crab is thought a great delicacy by the Creoles; it abounds in all parts of the island, particularly near the city of San Domingo. Centipedes are large, dangerous, and numerous; the scorpion is rarely found, but the venomous crab-spider is sometimes met with. The wood-ant is one of the most destructive insects in the island. It attacks all kinds of wood, especially the wood of the pine. If packing-cases are made of it, it will perforate through every fold of the goods which they contain, till it works a passage out at the other side. The cattle are often attacked by a large fly something similar to the cantharides of the Mediterranean. The cochineal insect is found indigenous in

the district of St. John's, Banis, and along Ocao river. The *nigua*, or tick, is by far the most disagreeable insect in the W. Indies. It makes its attack generally on the foot; and so great is the difficulty of extracting it, that it is often necessary to cut out the part, and totally extirpate the diseased portion it has formed. The *cocullo* is a kind of glow-fly that emits from its belly and eyes a luminous matter. On certain festival-days, in the month of June, they are collected and tied in great quantities all over the outer garments of the young people, who gallop through the streets on horses similarly ornamented, producing in a dark evening the effect of a large moving body of light.

Population. The original native population of H., previously to its subjugation by the Spaniards, was estimated by Bishop Las Casas at 3,000,000. This was probably an exaggeration; but, though the numbers may have been much less, the falling-off unquestionably was great after the conquest. In the 17th cent., the island was divided, as we have seen, between the Spaniards and French; and the former, in 1798, were estimated by the ecclesiastical authorities, from the confession-tickets, at 110,000 free persons, and 15,000 slaves. The French pop. amounted in 1726 to 100,000 Negroes, and 30,000 Whites. In 1779, according to Mr. Necker, the numbers were, 249,098 slaves, 7,055 free Blacks, and 32,650 Whites: in all 288,803 persons. They were stated in the National assembly by M. Prieur to amount in round numbers to 500,000 Blacks, and 40,000 Whites; adding these numbers to the pop. of the Spanish part, the whole pop. at the commencement of the French revolution could not exceed 665,000 souls. From that period till 1809, when the French troops were finally expelled, the country was laid waste by a succession of sanguinary wars, notwithstanding which the pop. of the whole island seems to have increased in an astonishing degree: for by the census taken in 1824, the actual pop. was given at 935,335 souls, and this number has received a large accession of free Blacks and men of colour from the United States. It now certainly exceeds 1,000,000, of whom one-half are Blacks, about 450,000 Mulattoes, and the remainder Whites. Of this pop. about one-third belongs to the Dominican republic.—The dress of the lower orders is plain, but neat and clean. The men wear a short blue jacket of woollen cloth, with waistcoat and trousers of white chintz. The women's dress consists of a cotton chemise and petticoat, with a handkerchief tied in the form of a turban round the head.—The language of the country is Creole-French.—An article in the *Colonial Magazine* gives an unfavourable account of the moral characteristics of the pop. of that part of H. which at present owns allegiance to the Black emperor Faustus I. "So jealous are the swarthy inhabitants of those rights which they have acquired, that every white man is viewed with suspicion; and, to prevent his gaining any degree of superiority, he is placed under a variety of disabilities. White men may reside on the island; but they are expressly forbidden to purchase land, or even to inherit any such permanent property in what manner soever it might have been acquired. A white merchant may import cargoes, and ship them off to other islands; but the produce of the country is placed under an interdiction, and secured from his unhallowed touch. He may procure a livelihood by his labour; but the merchandise which he is permitted to import he dares not sell as a retailer. He is viewed as a being who is degraded from his forfeited rank in society; and the descendants of his father's slaves exact from him that homage which his progenitors once extorted from their ancestors. Among the lower orders, the intercourse between the sexes is almost promiscuous; not one scarcely out of a hun-

dred knows anything about marriage. For a man to have as many women as he can procure, is tolerated by law, and sanctioned by established custom. Among these domestic hordes quarrels frequently happen; and when they occur, the man takes his departure with indifference, leaving the women and children to load his memory with reproaches, and to provide for their own support. No provision is made by law for the maintenance of the poor; and this furnishes a reason why legislative authority has never interposed in these departments of domestic life. Residing in a climate which seems congenial to deminution, they view clothing as an article of subordinate consideration; and while they can procure plantains and a little fish, they feel but little solicitude for other food. In this state of indolent tranquillity and moral depravity, bearing a striking resemblance to that of the aboriginal inhabitants, many thousands spend their days with but few anticipations either for time or eternity. Among the higher orders vice has not resigned its dominion; polygamy is not considered as dishonourable, and other modes of life are scarcely branded with the name of sensuality."

Constitution.] By the constitution of H., of the 27th Dec. 1806, revised in 1816, the unity and indivisibility of the republic were declared; no person who was not of African or Indian descent, with a few special exceptions, was eligible to the right of citizenship, or allowed to hold land in the island; slavery was for ever abolished; the government was declared to be elective; and the Roman Catholic religion was established as the religion of the state, but with toleration of others.—After the fall of Boyer, and the events detailed in the historical section of this article, the congress of Santo Domingo assembled at St. Christopher in 1845, and elected their present president for 8 years. The new constitution adopted by the Dominican republic appears to be more liberal than the one under which the whole island was governed, and which still prevails in the French portion. White persons are allowed to hold freehold property, and to enjoy civil rights, and encouragement is held out to foreigners to settle.

Government.] The legislative power in the republic of H. was vested in a chamber of representatives chosen by the commoners, and amounting to 72 members in 1827, and a senate of 24 members. The former held their seats for 5 years; the latter for 9. No representative could hold any office under government; and any citizen convicted of having sold his vote was excluded from all public functions for 20 years. The executive power was vested in the first magistrate or president of the state, who was chosen for life by the senate. The president might nominate his successor, but the senate might receive or reject him. A high national court nominated by the senate, judged in cases of accusation preferred against any member of the legislative bodies, or against the president himself and the other public functionaries. The ordinary revenue of the new empire of H. is about £240,000. The emperor receives about £3,200 a-year, the empress from £1,000 to £1,200; the three ministers have each a little less than £120 a-year as salary. The French indemnity weighs heavily on the budget. Under the original treaty H. was to pay to France:

For the 5 years from 1828 to 1842, . . .	1,500,000 dols.
1843 to 1847, . . .	1,600,000
1848 to 1852, . . .	1,700,000
1853 to 1857, . . .	1,800,000
1858 to 1862, . . .	2,000,000
1863 to 1867, . . .	3,000,000
Total, . . .	12,000,000

Under the new treaty France is to forego her claims

till 1849; and H. sets apart one-half of the annual revenue from import duties as a fund sacred to the payment of the French debt.—The clergy costs little; there are not more than 48 priests in the whole bounds of the empire. People have been mistaken when they spoke of the influence of the Jesuits at the court of Port-au-Prince. The H. territory is closed against all monastic orders. The municipal administration is formed on the model of that of France.—In 1846, after the dissolution of the union between the French and Spanish parts of the island, a constitution was published in Santo Domingo declaring the limits of the republic of that name to be the boundary of 1793; and the government to be representative, elective, and responsible. The rights of citizenship are extended to all paying taxes; and the executive in a president, with a legislative assembly, and council.

Military force.] The armed force of Hayti, while united under Boyer, appears to have been such as to put its independence out of any danger from foreign attack. The whole male pop. was in fact armed, and was divided, in the official returns, into the following classes:

Regulars, (including, we suppose, regularly trained militia.)	83,247
National guard, comprising all men capable of bearing arms,	192,654
Gens d'armes, the military employed in the police and maintenance of internal tranquillity,	22,469
	298,361

We have no returns of the military force or revenues of the Dominican republic.

Commerce.] The commerce and manufacturing industry of H. have been subjected to many vicissitudes. In 1789 the French part of this island exported goods to France to the value of 135,620,000 francs; and imported from that country to the value of 54,578,000 f. In addition to these sums, its authorized exports to other countries amounted in value to 3,707,000 f., and its imports to 7,000,000 f. In 1791, 1802, and 1804, the exports of the French part of the island were as follows:

	1791.	1802.	1804.
Sugar, . . .	163,405,220 lbs.	53,400,000 lbs.	47,600,000 lbs.
Coffee, . . .	68,151,180	34,370,000	31,000,000
Cotton, . . .	6,286,126	4,050,000	3,000,000
Cocoa, . . .		234,600	201,800
Indigo, . . .	930,016	37,600	35,400
Molasses, . . .	29,502 hhds.	9,128 hhds.	10,655 hhds.
Rum, . . .	303 puns.		

In 1814 English merchants imported goods to the value of 28,800,000 francs into the island. Since that period its commerce has been gradually increasing. In 1822, the first year after the union of the island under Boyer, it exported to foreign parts 652,541 lbs. sugar; 891,950 lbs. cotton; and 35,117,834 lbs. coffee; 322,145 lbs. cocoa; 3,816,583 lbs. logwood; and 20,100 ft. of mahogany, over and above the home-consumption. The whole exports of the island for that year were of the value of 9,030,397 dollars, or above £2,000,000; the value of the imports was nearly £3,000,000; and the tonnage employed in the export and import trade together was about 200,000, in 1,835 vessels. The duties upon exports and imports during the same year exceeded £678,000. In 1824 H. exported 725,000 lbs. of sugar, 992,950 lbs. of cotton, and 37,700,000 lbs. of coffee; besides a considerable quantity of cocoa, dye-woods, cabinet-woods, rum, and treacle. In 1836, the exports of coffee amounted to 37,662,674 lbs.; of cotton, to 1,072,555 lbs.; and of tobacco to 1,222,716 lbs. In the same year H. exported 4,954,944 ft. of mahogany, and 6,767,902 lbs. of logwood. The tonnage of vessels that arrived at the different ports of the republic, in 1836, was 50,580 tons; the num-

ber of ships, 369; and the value of their cargoes £474,782. Of these, 84 ships, of a tonnage of 12,807 tons, were under the British flag; and the value of their cargoes was £192,262. Since the expulsion of Boyer it has been impossible to procure accurate or authentic statistics from either division of H. The latest trustworthy accounts relate to the year 1841. In that year the arrivals and departures, and invoice values of the cargoes imported and exported at the three principal ports of the republic were as follows:

	Arrivals.	De- partures.	Invoice value Imp.	Invoice value Exp.
Port-au-Prince,	145	144	£275,424	£368,122
Cape Haytien,	84	78	156,484	162,770
Gonaïves,	55	52	15,158	78,864
Totals,	284	274	£427,066	£609,756

But the year 1841 is scarcely a fair representative of the average annual value of Haytian trade: from various causes it was considerably depressed below that of 1840. There was a great deficiency in the coffee crop, and the poverty superinduced by its failure in many instances diminished the ability to purchase goods.* Thus both imports and exports were affected. About one-fourth of the shipping, and about the same proportion of the invoice values of cargoes stated above, belonged to British subjects. When the great fire at Port-au-Prince in 1843, by reducing many citizens to beggary, rendered them unable to pay their debts, the creditors of the greater number of them were found to be Dundee and Glasgow houses. Mr. Candler says: "A review of the present exports of H. brings us to a comparison of its foreign commerce with that carried on by other nations: nor shall we discover in it that ruinous deficiency of which the pro-slavery press of Europe and America is so constantly complaining. The annual exports of the republic at the present day exceed in value £1,000,000 sterling. Its trade with the United States of America was greater a few years since than it is at the present time. In the year 1839 the United States imported from H. to the value of 2,347,556 dollars; and exported thence to the value of 1,815,212 d., whilst, from all the British W. Indies in the same period, the imports were only 1,835,227 d., the exports 1,522,347 d., leaving a balance of imports in favour of H., as compared with that of our colonies, of more than 500,000 d. In the same year, H. sent more merchandise to the United States than almost any European power, except Great Britain, France, and Russia, and nearly as much as the latter. During the year 1840 the imports of foreign goods into the United States amounted to 107,141,519 d.; the exports to 132,085,946 d., or £27,000,000 sterling. The pop. of the United States is twenty times as large as that of H.: its trade is only twenty-seven times as large. In 1840 the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from this country to H. was £251,979, a larger amount than it sent either to Denmark, to Prussia, or to our own trading port of Malta; and more than half as much as it exported either to Mexico or to the great empire of China! The proceedings of the newly self-created emperor Souloque have been far from favourable to the development of the commercial resources of the French or Haytian part of the island. One of his first imperial edicts, in 1849, was to the effect that no vessel will be permitted to load a cargo in H. without having first brought a cargo of some kind or other to the island; that no foreign merchants will be allowed to trade without paying a yearly license fee of 1,800 Spanish dollars, being double the fee hitherto exacted, nor permitted to employ a foreign clerk without a yearly tax of 1,000 d. Besides these stringent and injurious enactments, others of a more sweeping character had been passed,

by which the export duty on coffee and sugar is raised from 5 d. Haytian to 500 d. per 1,000 lbs., and the same increase of duty on all merchandise, whilst prices have been fixed for all imports and exports. A private letter says, "His imperial majesty is going to great extremes in the way of taxes and duties. I suppose for the purpose of supporting his new dignity, and asserting his new rights."—The Dominican republic, on the other hand, has liberalized its commercial principles, and recently negotiated a treaty of reciprocal freedom of commerce with Great Britain. A number of horses, mules, and horned cattle are exported from the E coast.—The principal entrepôts of commerce are Cape Haytien, St. Nicholas, Port-au-Prince, Les Gonaïves, Jasmel, Aux Cayes, and Porto Plata.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents as in the United States. The dollar is worth 5 francs 56 centimes, French money, and contains 11 *esculins*. The doubloons are valued at 16 dollars; the *jees* at 8 dollars.

History. On the 6th of December, 1492, Christopher Columbus landed on the N coast of this island, to which, as already mentioned, he gave the name of *Hispaiola*, or 'Little Spain.' He found it at this period divided into five kingdoms, governed by caciques, living in a state of mutual amity and intercourse. The natives appeared to be of a Caribbean race; they were simple in their manners, and chiefly supported themselves by the chase. Columbus left a detachment of Spaniards on the island, under charge of his son. These colonists founded St. Nicholas; but their excesses roused the resentment of the surrounding natives, who rose upon them and destroyed their establishment. The Spaniards thereupon betook themselves to the S coast, where they founded the town of San Domingo, which afterwards gave its name to the whole island. The subjugation of H. was effected by the Spaniards in 1495. About the middle of the 17th cent., a number of buccaners, most of them natives of Normandy, settled themselves in Tortuga, a small island lying to the N of H. From this place they made constant incursions against the Spanish settlements on the main island, till at last, by the treaty of Ryswick, that part of the island in which these buccaners had established themselves was ceded to the French king, who had acknowledged them as his subjects, and taken them under his protection. From this period, the island was divided into two parts; that which is now properly and strictly called HAYTI, and HISPANOLA, the former comprehending the French division, and the latter what belonged to the Spaniards. The ancient divisional line which separated these two parts stretched from the river Pedernales on the S side, to the river Massacre on the N side, at the head of the bay of Manzanillo. The Spanish or E part was reckoned to contain about 90 leagues in its extreme length from E to W, and about 60 leagues in its greatest breadth, having a surface of about 2,200 sq. leagues. The Haytian or French division extended 400 m. in length, and 140 m. in breadth; and contained 1,500,000 acres in high cultivation before the commencement of the French revolution in 1789. No event of any importance occurred in the history of this island after this cession of a division of its territory to France, except the attempt made upon it by Admiral Penn, in 1692—a dreadful mortality, occasioned by the measles and small-pox, in 1666, which is still remembered by the appellation of *La Tragedie de los Seis*, or 'the tragedy of the sixes,'—and a revolt of the Blacks in 1722. The instant emancipation of the slaves in their W. India islands was one of the first measures of the French revolutionists towards the end of last cent. At the same time, however, the white slave-owners adopted with ardour the republican principles of the revolutionists as far as regarded their own allegiance to the parent-state. The government, imbued with the spirit of the ancient regime, sought support against the democratic colonists by an alliance with the men of colour; on the other hand, the colonists strenuously resisted the attempt to apply the new maxims of liberty and equality to people of colour; and amidst the excesses and insubordination which resulted from the conflicting feelings and views of the colonists and the government, the slaves themselves awoke from their sleep of servitude, and all the horrors of a civil war instantly ensued. In 1791 the coloured pop. of H. rose and massacred the Whites, and in a short time the French division was deserted by all the white families that had it in their power to emigrate. The British, taking advantage of these disturbances, landed a body of troops in H. in 1793; but after the loss of a number of men, principally by the unhealthiness of the climate, they were obliged to evacuate it. In 1795, the Spanish government ceded its part of the island, which exceeded the French territory in area, to the French; and most of the Spanish clergy and men of property withdrew from the island, to seek new homes in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Spanish main, rather than pass under a strange system of laws and a foreign government. When the insurrection of the Negroes first broke out, in 1791, it found Toussaint Louverture raised by his master to the rank of postillion. At first this man refused to join them, until the insurrectionists, having become better organized, had renounced their massacres and contented

themselves with victory. He then no longer hesitated to range himself under banners which from that moment he led constantly to glorious combat, but never to devastation or to carnage. After having achieved the liberation of his country, this noble-minded man became its legislator. His constitution of the 1st of July, 1801, procured many years of happiness and prosperity to H., and the last traces of its devastations had begun to disappear, when a French armament, under General Leclerc, appeared in sight of the Antilles. By an act of the greatest duplicity, Toussaint was removed out of the way; but the French troops, after being repeatedly defeated, and losing an immense number of men, were ultimately compelled to evacuate the island, with the exception of a small force which withdrew into the city of St. Domingo. The Blacks now formed themselves into a regular government; and their chief, Dessalines, having driven the French out of the island, assumed the supreme authority and the title of emperor. Dessalines was of a ferocious disposition, and was shot by one of his own soldiers, a Mulatto youth not exceeding 15 years of age, on the 17th of October, 1806.

'The empire of Hayti'—for so it was denominated—was now disputed by many chiefs. The most celebrated and successful of these were Petion and Christophe; the former, under the name of president, held possession of the southern part of the island; the latter, with the title of king, of the northern. Christophe is said to have been born in the island of Grenada, and to have been a slave in St. Domingo at the breaking out of the revolution in 1791. He had been an early friend and faithful adherent of Toussaint, and displayed some similarity of character. The regulations adopted by Christophe, on his accession to the government, displayed great good sense, and a mind considerably enlightened on subjects of general policy. The tranquillity of the country was however soon disturbed by the appearance of another candidate for power, in the person of Petion. Petion was a Mulatto general, who had succeeded to the rank of third in command; and, at the death of Dessalines, was commander-in-chief at Port-au-Prince. He had been educated in the military academy at Paris, and was known to be a man of letters, of mild disposition, and engaging manners. Each chief in support of his claims had recourse to arms; and the struggle between them soon became very fierce. On the 1st of January, 1807, a battle was fought between the two parties, when Petion was defeated, and pursued by Christophe to the gates of Port-au-Prince. In hope of completing his triumph over his rival, Christophe laid siege to that city; but the necessity of his presence to the establishment of his authority in other parts generally favourable to him, induced him to raise the siege and retire towards Cape Francois. He found little difficulty in establishing his sway over the N districts of the island. A council convened at Cape Francois, composed of Christophe's generals and the principal citizens, formed a new constitution, which was published on the 17th of February, 1807. This constitution declared, that every person residing on the territory of H. was free in the fullest sense; and that slavery was for ever abolished within its limits. The government was vested in a chief magistrate, with the title and quality of president and generalissimo of the forces both by sea and land. This office was declared to be for life; and the president had a right to choose his successor, but from among his generals only. The council of state was composed of 9 members, of whom two-thirds were to be generals. This council was a deliberative body; but as the appointment of the members was confined to the president, the government, though approaching nearly to an oligarchy, had all the strongest features of a monarchy without the name of royalty. The Roman Catholic religion was declared to be that of the state; but the exercise of every other was tolerated. Schools were established in each district, and every Haytian, from 16 years of age to 50, was liable to military service. It was carefully announced as a fundamental part of the act of state, that the government would give no disturbance to the colonies of other nations; and that the Haytiens would make no conquests out of their own island. But the struggle for sovereignty still continued, and a sanguinary war was carried on between the rival chiefs for several years. The chief seat of contest was the mole of St. Nicholas, where numerous exploits of personal bravery were achieved on both sides. At length this place, which was occupied by a part of Petion's army, was formally invested by Christophe in person, and after 20 days of regular siege, the garrison surrendered at discretion, and were united to the army of the conqueror. After this event, which took place in October 1810, the principal part of the besieging army were allowed to go to their homes, and their chief himself returned to Cape Francois. Christophe had taken advantage of the state of anarchy which prevailed in Spain, to endeavour to effect a good understanding with the Spanish inhabitants of H., who manifested a corresponding disposition, and amicable and commercial relations were accordingly established between them. In November 1809, the town and port of Sanana, and a number of vessels in the harbour, were taken by a small British squadron; the French troops were made prisoners, the vessels were seized as prizes, and the place was delivered up to the Spaniards. In July 1810, a British force, under the command of General Carmichael, sailed from Jamaica, to co-operate in the reduction of the island. The governor, Barquier, having capitulated, the officers were sent to France on their parole, and the private soldiers became prisoners of war. The Spaniards regained possession of their capital, after it had been in the hands of the French about 8 years; and thus affairs remained until after the death of Christophe.

In the spring of 1811, Christophe exchanged the title of president for that of king. This alteration was made under the authority of the council of state, assembled at Cape Francois, "for the purpose of revising the constitution of February 1807, and deliberating upon the alterations which it required." The council further declared the establishment of royalty, in the person and family of the chief who had governed them with so much credit to himself and advantage to the people to be an act of necessary duty and national gratitude. With the establishment of a throne, they decreed the foundation of a rank of hereditary nobility, into which were to be admitted all such persons as had rendered important services to the country, either in the magistracy or the army, or in the departments of literature or science. On this basis, the council of state framed a constitutional act establishing the regal dignity in the person and family of Christophe, appointed the various officers of state, and made such other additions to the constitution of 1807 as the alteration in the form of government was thought to require. This act was soon after publicly promulgated, and appears to have been received by the people at the time with general satisfaction. Immediately after its promulgation, Christophe assumed the title of King Henry, and surrounded himself with all the usual appendages of royalty. On Sabbath, the 2d of June, 1811, he and his wife were crowned with great pomp in the Champ-de-Mars, at Cape Francois, now called Cape Henry. The various institutions of this new kingdom were copied from the monarchies of Europe, and particularly from France. It had its princes of the blood, its dukes and counts, barons and echevillers; its grand marshal, grand almoner, and master of ceremonies; its levee-days, and drawing-rooms; royal birth-days, coronation-day, and other national festivities; its royal palaces, chamberlains, pages, and body-guards; royal and military order of St. Henry; chancery and other courts; notaries, solicitors, barristers, and judges; intendents, surveyors, and directors of different departments; royal academy and theatre royal; and some of the arrangements were announced to the world in a style which exhibited an amusing imitation of the language of court-journalists. But no impartial observer could withhold his admiration from the high state of order and civilization which prevailed in the dominions of Christophe. In the long and sanguinary war which had been carried on between the rival chiefs, the preponderance of success was in favour of Christophe; but their forces proved on the whole so nearly balanced as to preclude all expectation that, in any short time, the one would be able to subdue the other. Nor could it escape the observation of either party that continued hostilities would eventually enfeeble both, and probably render them an easy prey to their mutual oppressors. Hostilities were at length suspended as if by mutual consent; no battle was fought, nor any hostile movement made on either side, for more than six years; so that though there was no treaty of peace, or formal armistice concluded, yet tranquillity prevailed throughout the island. Both Christophe and Petion appear to have applied themselves with great assiduity to the encouragement of industry and good morals, and the diffusion of knowledge in their respective territories; and to the preparation likewise of adequate means of defence, against any attempts that should be made on their liberty and independence. The organization of the districts, under the government of Petion, though differently and more modestly constructed, was not less complete. No titles of nobility were adopted by him; but there were the same gradations of military rank, the same distribution of administrative offices, the same care was evinced in keeping up and disciplining a military force, and equal solicitude on the grand subject of public instruction.

The full occupation which Bonaparte found for his armies in Europe, and the exclusion of his squadrons from the sea by the naval power of Britain, preserved the island from any further annoyances on the part of France. But no sooner had Bonaparte ceased to reign, and Louis XVIII. ascended the throne of his fathers, than the ex-colonists renewed their attempts for the recovery of their lost possessions. With this view, they presented a petition to the chamber-of-deputies, calling its attention to the state of the island. The petition was referred to a committee; and the chairman, Desfourneaux, who had formerly served in the colony, reported the result of their deliberations. He began with an exaggerated statement of the commercial advantages which had accrued to France from the possession of St. Domingo. He next proceeded to examine the means of re-establishing the colony; and asserted that, from his own knowledge of both Christophe and Petion, he fully believed they would be eager to acknowledge the sovereignty of the king, in which case it was proposed that his majesty should be entreated to grant to them, and to various other black chiefs named in the report, all the marks of honour, and all the pecuniary advantages befitting their situation and that of the colony; but as this hope might by possibility be disappointed, his majesty was advised to send a sufficient number of land and sea forces to occupy the colony. The re-possession and re-cultivation of this island appear to have been favourite objects with a considerable number of the leading men of France; and, in the hope of effecting them, the French cabinet, though placed in circumstances which prevented the total rejection of the proposal of Great Britain for an abandonment of the African slave trade, yet refused the immediate relinquishment of that traffic, and stipulated for its continuance for five years, promising its definitive cessation at the end of that period. As soon as the designs of the French government were known in St. Domingo, an address was published explaining to the people the new political relations in which they were placed, by the peace

between France and the other powers of Europe. After expressing the joy, which they could not but feel at the downfall of the man who had endeavoured to exterminate them, or to subject them again to the yoke of bondage, and with whom they had determined never to enter into any amicable engagements, this document intimated that there existed not the same reasons for rejecting peaceful overtures from the new monarch of France, but that, in the event of his manifesting a friendly disposition, it would be advisable to form with him a treaty of amity and commerce compatible with the honour, liberty, and security of H. This address appeared on the 16th of August; and on the 18th of September was published a manifesto of King Henry, giving a detailed narrative of the events which had produced and accompanied the independence of H., justifying before the tribunal of nations the legitimacy of that independence, and expressing a firm resolution to maintain it.

In the month of June 1814, Malouet, the French minister of the colonies, sent to the W. Indies three commissioners, for the avowed purpose of obtaining and transmitting to the French government information respecting the state of St. Domingo, and the disposition of its chiefs. These commissioners endeavoured to win over and intimidate both Petion and Christophe to their purposes; and although the king of France formally and officially disclaimed any participation in their proceedings, and declared their mission to have been directed to the single point of procuring information to guide the deliberations of the French government, yet the well-known character of the minister by whom the commissioners were sent, left little room to doubt that the conduct of his agents had been conformable to the spirit at least of the secret instructions received from their employers; and the subsequent disclosure of those instructions established this fact beyond all contradiction. The party of the ex-colonists, however, was so powerful at the court of Louis, that preparations were actually made, and an expedition was intended to sail in the spring of 1815, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of St. Domingo to their former servitude, or sweeping them from the face of the earth; but the return of Bonaparte from Elba defeated these projects. Bonaparte thought it politic to issue an edict for the abolition of the slave-trade, and soon after sent overtures to St. Domingo which had for their object to bring back the island to the condition of a French colony. His propositions were rejected with disdain; and during the short period that passed before his second fall, he was too much occupied with European warfare to admit of his annoying the inhabitants of H. But as soon as Louis was replaced upon his throne, the ex-colonists renewed their intrigues, and employed subaltern and ex-official agents to make further overtures to the Haytiens. In July 1816, the king of France, on the report of the secretary-of-state for the department of the marine and the colonies, issued an ordinance, appointing several commissioners to St. Domingo, who were to be invested with the administration of all the affairs of that island, both civil and military. These commissioners—who were all ex-colonists, and men particularly obnoxious to the Negroes and men of colour—proceeded towards the intended scene of their mission, and sailing along the coast in an American vessel, sent on shore letters addressed to "Monseigneur le General Christophe," a superscription which having become obsolete, and being deemed injurious and insulting to the existing order of things in H., caused the papers to be instantly returned unopened. They then resorted to the expedient of enclosing their communications in an envelope, addressed to the commandant of the port of Gonaïves. These papers served only to produce fresh allegations of all connection with France, and to strengthen the resolution of the Haytiens to maintain their liberty and independence.

In 1818 Petion died, and was succeeded by General Boyer, a native of Port-au-Prince. His father was a store-keeper in that town; his mother, a negress of the Congo country. Having resided in France for some time, with many other persons of colour, Boyer attached himself to the expedition of Le Clerc, and accompanied that armament for the subjugation of the colony; but, on the death of Le Clerc, he joined Petion, who successively appointed him his aid-de-camp, private secretary, chief-of-staff, and general of the arrondissement of Port-au-Prince, and finally named him his successor in the presidential chair. Boyer immediately renewed the war with Christophe. The latter chief was daily losing his hold upon the affections of his people. The system pursued by him had become too despotic for the Haytiens; his ambition had no limits, and his tyranny and oppression became at last so insupportable that neither the people nor his troops would any longer submit to his power and caprice. A revolution ensued. On the 3d of October 1820, the garrison of St. Mark sent their submission to Boyer, along with the head of Jean Glondie, Christophe's governor. The garrison of the city of Cape Haytien, headed by General Richard, followed their example on the 6th. On the 8th, Christophe, seeing his affairs desperate, shot himself, and his family fled to the fortress of Ferrière, where they speedily fell into the hands of the president, with all the treasures of the ex-king. Boyer entered Cape Haytien on the 24th, with an army of 20,000 men; and General Romain, who had taken post on the mountains of Gros Morne, immediately submitted, on condition of his soldiers and himself being admitted citizens of the republic. An address to the people, and to the army, signed by all the generals and principal inhabitants, and declaring that there now existed only one government and one constitution in H., was promulgated on the 22d of October. After Boyer's accession to the government, a negotiation with France was entered into on the part of H., for the purpose of securing its

independence by a formal recognition. An indemnity was demanded by the former, amounting to about 24,000,000, and this was in a train for adjustment, when the whole negotiation was suddenly broken off, upon France stipulating to retain the lordship-paramount or suzerainty over H. The Haytiens rejected this proposal with scorn; declared the republic free; and intimated their resolution to preserve it so without further intercourse with France. At last, in 1825, the king of France, by a royal ordinance, acknowledged the full and entire independence of H., on the single condition of France receiving an indemnity. Numerous difficulties, however, occurred in the settlement of the proposed indemnity; but on the 12th of February 1838, two treaties were finally adjusted, by one of which it was declared "that the consuls, citizens, vessels, goods, or produce of each of the two countries should fully enjoy, in the other, the privileges granted, and which may subsequently be granted, to the most favoured nation, gratuitously, if the concession be gratuitous, or with the same compensation, if the concession should be conditional." And by the other the amount of the indemnity due by H. was fixed at the sum of 60,000,000 francs, which sum is to be paid in 30 years in annual instalments.

Some years subsequent to these transactions, there was a revolution in the eastern part of the island, then under the government of Spain. Boyer was called in here also; success attended his arms, and he thus gained possession of the entire island. His reign,—the long reign of the island,—lasted until 1843. He was then overthrown and driven from the island by a revolution, headed by Riviere Herard, who succeeded him as president. After four months the Spanish part of the island revolted, and declared themselves a free and independent state, separate from the Haytian republic; Riviere marched with an army to reduce them to subjection; while absent there was a general rising against the Mulattoes, and he was compelled to escape to Jamaica. The Spanish population were thus left in possession of their part of the island; the party in the W. that had revolted made Guerrier president, who died after eleven months. He was succeeded by Pierrot, who in less than a year was overthrown by a revolution headed by Riche, who was made president, March 11, 1845. After a most stormy reign the latter died, and Soulouque, the present emperor, was elected president, March 1, 1846. The following is the history of the second change of the H. portion of the island, from a president and republic to an emperor and empire:—On the 20th of August 1849, a petition, praying for this change, was passed round the city of Port-au-Prince. No one knew where it had originated; but 354 citizens—every one to whom it was presented—signed the petition. While this was passing, one of the generals, hearing of it, called upon the president, and gathered from him that he would accept the title, change, &c. He then circulated a petition to the same effect, which was signed by 41 generals. The third, and only other petition, was signed by 29 colonels. These were presented to the chamber-of-deputies on Friday the 24th. It came upon them like a clap of thunder. After deliberating upon the matter—in silence—until Saturday evening, the vote was unanimous in favour of the petition. The next morning it was referred to the senate. The crown had been made, and placed upon the table in the senate; and upon their assembling on the 26th, nothing more was necessary but for them to pass the vote, and place the crown upon his head, which of course was done unanimously. The cannon, previously distributed through the city, boomed forth; the bells rang out their merry coronation-peals; and the empire rejoiced in their emperor. Entering completely into his imperial role, Faustin I. did not delay creating orders and titles of nobility, and is greatly honoured for this conception by the Haytiens. There are at present two orders in the empire,—the military order of St. Faustin, and the civil order of the Legion of Honour. The emperor proclaimed himself the grand-master, and has made grand-crosses, and commanders, and knights. The titles are those of princes, dukes, counts, barons, and knights. The princes and the dukes have been chosen amongst the generals-of-division and the vice-admirals; the counts amongst the generals-of-brigade and the rear-admirals; the barons amongst the adjutant-generals, the colonels, and captains of the navy; the knights amongst the lieutenant-colonels and commanders of the navy. An assimilation of grades has been in some measure established between the civil and the military functionaries. The senators, the representatives, the judges, the superior officers of the customs, &c., are all barons. For the women, besides the feminine of the titles accorded to the men, there exists the special title of Marchioness. The present emperor, Faustin Soulouque, or, as he is officially known, 'His Majesty, Faustin I.', had, previously to his present election, been unknown to fame, save as a military chieftain. His first connection with the army was in the capacity of a servant to a distinguished general. Since that time, an early period of his life, he has been constantly in the service, and has gone through the various grades, until he had served for some time as general. He has ever been regarded as a man of moderate abilities and acquirements, but of undoubted bravery. In November 1849, the new emperor moved against the Spanish part of the island, for the purpose of taking San Domingo. This effort had been anticipated for some time; and was accelerated by the partial success of the Spanish republicans, who had recently taken two or three Haytian vessels, and burned some small towns on the S. side of the island. The Dominicans have hitherto successfully resisted the Haytiens; and on the 10th of Sept. 1850, a treaty of commerce and navigation was entered into between the Dominican republic and Great Britain.

HAYTIEN (CAPE), a town and sea-port of the island of Hayti, in 72° 16' W long. and 19° 46' N lat. It was founded in 1760; burnt in 1792; and in 1842 nearly destroyed by an earthquake, attended by the blowing up of the powder-magazine, and an attempt to plunder the town in its defenceless state. It was the last town retained by the French; but was surrendered by them in 1803, when it became the capital of Christophe. At a period antecedent to this, it contained a number of elegant buildings, about 900 houses of stone and brick, and a pop. of about 12,000. Mr. Mackenzie, however, who was for some years British consul-general in H., states that the pop. of Cape H. was 38,566. The city is situated on the N coast of the island, at the base of a mountain called *Morne-du-Cap*. It has had a variety of designations at different periods of its history. At first, it was known as *Cabo-Santo*; then, under the French, as *Cap Français*, *Cap Republicain*, *Cap Henri*; and, finally, it assumed the name, which it bore at the time of its destruction, of *Cape Haytien*; though the Spaniards still give it the aboriginal name of *Gaericco*. The harbour extends to the E and S, and forms a bay, at the bottom of which is the small town of *Petite Anse*. The town is well-fortified. Towards the sea, the ramparts are very commanding, and are mounted with guns of large calibre. A military force of about 5,000 men was kept up here, part of which garrisoned the city, in barracks, and the other divisions in stations on the plains. Among its public buildings were the arsenal, built in the reign of Louis XV.; the cathedral, the theatre, the college of the Jesuits, the government-house, and two convents of very considerable extent. At no great distance were those two stupendous works of Christophe,—his palace of *Sans Souci*, and the *Citadel Henri* or *Fort Ferrier*. Cape H. was the seat of government not only under the French, but also under *Toussaint* and *Christophe*; and though in that respect it recently held only a secondary rank, yet in political importance and extent of trade, it was little inferior to the capital. The inhabitants consisted of the same classes as those of the other towns of H., but were generally accounted more accessible to strangers, better informed, and as blending more cordially among themselves.

HAYTON, a parish and township in Cumberland, 8 m. NE of Carlisle, and E of the Eden, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Area of p., 7,285 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,291; in 1851, 1,243. Pop. of township in 1831, 582; in 1851, 532.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. NNE of East Retford, intersected by the Chesterfield canal. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 256; in 1851, 260.—Also a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SE of Pocklington. Area 3,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 434; in 1851, 525. Area of township, 1,846 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 220.

HAYTON (LOWER AND UPPER), two townships in the p. of Stanton-Lacey, Salop, containing respectively 104 and 256 inhabitants.

HAYTON-AND-MEALD, a township in the p. of Asparria, Cumberland, 6 m. NE of Maryport, on the line of the Carlisle and Maryport railway. Pop. 461.

HAYWARD'S HEATH, a station on the London and Brighton railway, Sussex, at the junction of the Lewes branch, 12 m. N of Brighton.

HAYWOOD, a county in the SW part of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 1,890 sq. m.; bordered on the NW by Smoky mountains, and intersected in the S by the Blue ridge. It has an elevated surface, its lowest level being 1,500 ft. above that of the sea; and is drained by Cowee and Tuckasee creeks, and other head-streams of the Tennessee river. Pop. in 1840, 4,975, of whom

304 were slaves. Its cap. is Wagnersville.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 600 sq. m., watered in the S by the Hatchey river and its branches, and in the N by the S fork of Forked Decker river and its branches. Pop. 13,870, of whom 6,257 are slaves. Its cap. is Brownsville.—Also a village of Chatham co., in the state of North Carolina, 31 m. W of Raleigh, at the confluence of Haw and Deep rivers.

HAYWOOD (GREAT AND LITTLE), two townships, partly in the p. of Colwich, and partly in that of Stowe, Staffordshire, containing respectively 756 and 519 inhabitants. The former is 5 m. E of Stafford, on the Trent.

HAYZ, HAIX, OR KATZ (EL), a valley and oasis in the Western part of Egypt, in the Libyan desert, between El-Wad-el-Kasar, or the Lesser oasis, on the N, and Farafreh on the SSW, in N lat. 28° 10'. It has some dhoom and date-trees, and a ferruginous spring. In the vicinity are the remains of several buildings erected for Christian worship; they are built of unbaked bricks.

HAZARAH, a chain of mountains in Afghanistan, to the N of the Western Hindu-kush or Ghur mountains, running a distance of about 90 m. in a WNW direction along the r. bank of the Murghab, from the source of that river to the point at which it bends abruptly N. On the E it joins Mount Horcan.

HAZARD, or RICHMOND GULF, an indentation of the coast of East Main, Labrador, on the W side of Hudson's bay, from which it is separated by a narrow peninsula. It receives Deer and Clear-Water rivers, and contains several small islands. The Esquimaux who inhabit its banks name it *Arthwinipick*.

HAZAREHS, a people of Tartar origin, in the N of Afghanistan, who inhabit the district extending from the sources of the Murghab to the N to the Helmand on the S. They are composed of several tribes, the most considerable of which are the *Delh Zeng*, *Delh Kuch*, *Jaughure*, and *Pulandi*, each having its own sultan whose power is absolute in his own tribe, like that of the *Elmauk* chieftains. The H. tribes, like our Highland clans of old, are almost constantly at variance with each other. As their country is much more rugged and elevated than that of the *Elmauks*, it is proportionally worse peopled. The H. generally live in villages of from 20 to 200 houses, though some live in tents like the *Elmauks*. Each v. is defended by a high tower capable of holding 10 or 12 men, and full of loop-holes. Each v. has a chief called the *Hokl*, and one or two elders denominated in Turkish *Auknakul* [i. e. 'white beard'], but all entirely dependent on the sultan. The H. are an irritable race, fickle and capricious; a single word is sufficient to produce a quarrel. They are very ignorant and credulous. The women have the sole management of their domestic affairs, take care of the property, do their share of the honours, and are much consulted in all their husbands' affairs; they are never beaten as in savage communities, and have no concealment. Both sexes spend a great deal of their time sitting in their houses round a *suwe* singlar and playing on the guitar. Lovers and their mistresses will sing verses to each other of their own composition; and men will often sit for hours together railing at each other in extemporaneous poetical satire. Their out-door diversions are hunting, shooting deer, and horse-racing. They are all good archers, and also good shots, every man having a watchdog. Their houses are thatched and sunk in the slopes of the hills. Their religion is that of Mohammed; but, while the *Elmauks* are Sunnis or orthodox Musulmans, the H., on the contrary, are Shias like the Persians; and hold the Afghans, *Elmauks*, and *Usbees* in detestation on this account. Their number is stated at 350,000 by Elphinstone.

HAZARYBAUGH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district and 24 m. N of Ramghur, on the new military road from Calcutta to Benares, 241 m. W of Calcutta. It was formerly a place of considerable importance. The principal bazaar, which is open, is regularly built; and the houses, though all mud-built, are in some instances two stories in height. A handsome mausoleum was erected here by the king of Oude for the celebrated *Tofazul-Hosseini-Khau*. In the vicinity are several hot mineral springs.

HAZEBROUCK, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord

The arrond. comprises an area of 69,308 hect., and contains 5 cant., viz.: Bailleul, Cassel, Hazebrouck, Merville, and Steenvoord. Pop. in 1831, 104,007; in 1836, 105,879; in 1841, 105,574.—The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 28,052; in 1841, 28,118. The town is 26 m. ESE of Lille, and 24 m. SSE of Dunkerque, on the Beurre. Pop. in 1789, 5,200; in 1821, 7,374; in 1831, 7,522; and in 1841, 7,574. It is well built, and has a parish church with a fine steeple, a college, a library, a handsome town-house, 2 theatres, and a printing-establishment. It possesses an active trade in thread, yarn, leather, soap, tobacco, grain, and butter; and has 4 annual fairs. Oleaginous plants, tobacco, and hops are extensively cultivated in the locality.

HAZEILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Erezée. Pop. 73.

HAZELEIGH, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Maldon. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1841, 131; in 1851, 148.

HAZEL-HATCH, a village in the p. of Newcastle, 10 m. from Dublin, on the Grand canal.

HAZELTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW of North Leach. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 287; in 1851, 278.

HAZENDONCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Konings-Hoyekt. Pop. 283.

HAZERSWOUDE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and 12 m. E of the Hague. Pop. 2,739. Gauze is extensively manufactured here.

HAZINAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. SE of Burgos, and 16 m. NW of San Leonardo, at the foot of the Idubea mountains, near the Arlanza. Pop. 413.

HAZLE, a township of Lucerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 893.

HAZLERIGG, a village in the p. of Long Benton, Northumberland.

HAZLEWOOD, a township in the p. of Duffield, Derbyshire, 2 m. SW of Belper. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1851, 416.—Also a parish in Suffolk. Area 1,937 aer. s. Pop. in 1851, 102.

HAZLEWOOD AND STORITHS, a township in the p. and 7 m. ENE of Skipton, W. R. of Yorkshire, on the E bank of the Warfe. Area 2,483 acres. Pop. in 1831, 221; in 1851, 202.

HAZON, a township in the p. of Shilbottle, Northumberland, 6 m. S of Alnwick, on a branch of the Coquet. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1851, 118.

HAZORTAS, a people of Abyssinia, who inhabit the shores of the bay of Annesbay, and the mountains which separate the prov. of the coast and the Kingdom of Tigre. Its principal tribes bear the names of Assa-Karri and Assa-Lessan. The H. are subject to six chiefs, one of whom, who holds superiority over the others, resides at Zulla, near the island of Valentia. The other seats of government are Assourri at the foot of Mount Taranta, Assa-latha, Dulleith, Assubah, and Dufferkeish near the Taranta pass. Game, and the milk of their herds, form their chief articles of subsistence. In the rainy season they migrate to the coast, whence they bring grain in exchange for the salt they convey from the mountains in the interior. The H. are said to be able to bring 3,000 fighting men into the field.

HAZY, or **BRUMENSHIR**, a group of small rocky islands in the N. Pacific, near the coast of Russian America, to the NW of the Prince of Wales archipelago, in N lat. 55° 55'.

HEA, or **HANA**, a district of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by the Jebel-Aidon-Aighal, or Western range of the Atlas mountains. On the N it perhaps extends to the Tensift river. Its cap. is Mogador.

HEACHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 9 m. N of Castle-Rising. Area 4,853 acres. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1851, 916.

HEAD-OF-HARBOUR, a village of Smithtown

township, Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., 50 m. E of New York, at the head of Stony Brook harbour. Pop. in 1840, 125.

HEADBOURNE WORTHY, a parish in Hants, 2 m. N of Winchester, and intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1851, 193.

HEADCORN, a parish in Kent, 9 m. SW of Charing, intersected by the South-Eastern railway. Area 5,011 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,193; in 1851, 1,344.

HEADEN-WITH-UPTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. SE of East-Retford. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 248; in 1851, 269.

HEADFORD, a market-town in co. Galway, 9 m. SW of Tuam. Pop. in 1851, 1,195.

HEADINGLY-WITH-BURLEY, a chapelry in the p. of St. Peter, Leeds, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Leeds, E of the Aire, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 3,058 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,849; in 1851, 6,105.

HEADINGTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Oxford. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,388; in 1851, 1,653.

HEADLAM, a township in the p. of Gainford, co. of Durham, 5 m. SSW of Gateshead. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 44; in 1851, 129.

HEADLEY, a parish in Southampton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Alton. Area 6,977 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,228; in 1851, 1,424.—Also a township of Surrey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Leatherhead. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 253; in 1851, 363.

HEAGE, a township in the p. of Duffield, co. of Derby, 4 m. SSW of Alfreton, intersected by the North Midland railway. Pop. in 1831, 1,845; in 1851, 2,278.

HEALAUGH, a parish in the ainstey of the city of York, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Tadcaster. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 212; in 1851, 223.

HEALEY, a hamlet in the township of Spotland, p. of Rochdale, Lancashire. Pop. 1,804.—Also a township in the p. of Bywell St. Peter, Northumberland. Pop. in 1851, 67.

HEALEY-WITH-SUTTON, a township in the p. of Masham, N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE of Middleham. Area 4,827 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 378.

HEALEY-AND-COMB-HILL, a township in Netherwitton parochial chapelry, Northumberland, 6 m. SSE of Rothbury-upon-Trent. Pop. in 1831, 44; in 1851, 31.

HEALING, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. WNW of Great Grimsby. Area 1,327 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1851, 92.

HEALYFIELD, a township in the p. of Lanchester, co. of Durham. Area 1,221 acres. Pop. in 1851, 299.

HEAN, a town of the empire of Anam, in Tonquin, on the Song-koï, at the point of its disjunction into 2 branches, and 50 m. ESE of Kachiao. It is of great extent, and is the residence of numerous China merchants.

HEAND, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. of St. Etienne. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,730; in 1841, 11,519. The town is 7 m. N of St. Etienne, and 18 m. ESE of Montbrison. Pop. in 1831, 1,661; in 1841, 3,483. Plates for gun-locks, and combs, are the chief articles of local manufacture.

HEANOR, a parish in Derbyshire, 9 m. NNE of Derby. Area 6,870 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,282; in 1851, 5,982.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDON, a parish in Devonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Barnstaple, on the N side of the embouchure of the Taw. Area 3,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 586; in 1851, 576.

HEAPEY, a chapelry in the p. of Leyland, Lancashire, 2 m. NE of Chorley, on the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,495 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 495. There are large bleaching-works here.

HEAPHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. ESE of Gainsborough. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 143; in 1851, 156.

HEARD, a county in the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area, generally level and fertile, of 175 sq. m., watered in the NE by the Chittabochee. Pop. in 1840, 5,329, of whom 1,577 were slaves. Its capital is Franklin.

HEATH, a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. SE of Chesterfield, on a branch of the Rother. Area 1,611 acres. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1851, 378.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 4½ m. NNE of Bicester. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 414; in 1851, 418.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Stoke St. Milborough, Salop. Area 390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 42; in 1851, 44.

HEATH (UPPER AND LOWER), a township in the p. of Worthen, Salop. Pop. 546.

HEATH AND REACH, a chapelry in the parish and 2½ m. N of Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire, on the line of the Grand Junction canal. Pop. in 1831, 784; in 1851, 925.

HEATHER, a parish of Leicestershire, 5½ m. NNW of Market-Bosworth, on the Sence, an affluent of the Anker. Area 1,015 acres. Pop. in 1831, 449; in 1851, 384.

HEATHFIELD, a parish in the co. of Somerset, 5½ m. WNW of Taunton, on a branch of the Parrot. Area 692 acres. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1851, 135.—Also a parish in Sussex, 6½ m. NE of Hailsham. On the down between Heathfield and H., was fought the memorable and decisive battle between William the Conqueror and King Harold, usually called the battle of Hastings. Area, with Warbleton, 7,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,801; in 1851, 2,208.

HEATHY-LEE, a township in Alstonefield p., Staffordshire. It is a large moorland district, including the village of Hardings-booth, 2 m. W of Longnor. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 689; in 1851, 578.

HEATON, a township in Dean p., Lancashire, 2 m. NW of Bolton-le-Moors, on the river Croal. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 719; in 1851, 826.—Also a township in All-Saints p., Northumberland. Pop. in 1831, 501; in 1851, 435.—Also a township in Leek p., Staffordshire, 4½ m. NW of Leek, on the river Dane. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 405.—Also a township in Bradford p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NNW of Bradford, on the river Aire. Area 1,296 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,452; in 1851, 1,637. Worst weaving for the Bradford market is carried on in this township.

HEATON-UPON-OSCLIFFE, a township in Lancaster p., Lancashire, 2½ m. SSW of Lancaster, on the river Lune. Area 1,977 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 184.

HEATON (GREAT), a township in the p. of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, Lancashire, 4 m. N of Manchester, on the W bank of the Irk. Area 866 acres. Pop. in 1831, 181; in 1851, 150.

HEATON (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, Lancashire, 2 m. SW of Middleton. Area 509 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1851, 809.

HEATON-KIRK, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, intersected by the Leeds and Manchester railway. It comprises the townships of Dalton, Lep-ton, Upper Whitley, and Kirk-Heaton. Area 6,498 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,020; in 1851, 11,972. Pop. of township in 1831, 2,755; in 1851, 3,068.

HEATON-NORRIS, a chapelry in Manchester p.,

Lancashire, 5 m. S of Manchester, intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway, which is here carried over the Mersey by a viaduct. Besides the suburban village of H., it contains Heaton-Mersey, a village 2 m. WNW of Stockport. Area 2,108 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,768; in 1831, 11,238; in 1851, 15,697. H. forms a large and handsome suburb to the thriving town of Stockport, from which it is divided by the Mersey. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Manchester manufactures. The cotton trade is extensively carried on here in large mills; and there are also extensive bleaching-works.

HEAVITREE, a parish in Devon, 1 m. E of Exeter. Area 3,469 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,112.

HEBBURN, or HENROX, a parish, township, and village in Northumberland, 2½ m. N of Morpeth. The parish comprises the townships of Causey-Park, Cockle-Park, Earsdon-Forest, Earsdon, Fenrother, and Tritelington. Area 7,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 564; in 1851, 618.—Also a township in Chillingham p., Northumberland, 5 m. SE of Wooler. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 107.

HEBDEN, a township in Linton co., W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NNE of Skipton, on the river Warfe. Area 3,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1851, 460.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE, a village in the p. of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. W of Halifax, on the line of the Manchester, Leeds, and York railway, which has a station here 24 m. from Manchester; 9 m. from Halifax; and 27 m. from Normanton. The cotton and worsted manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent.

HEBRIDES (THE), or WESTERN ISLANDS, a large and elongated cluster of islands and islets stretching along nearly the whole W coast of Scotland. The Hebrides—called by the ancients *Hebrida*, *Hebudes*, *Ebudes*, and *Ewodes*—include, according to some writers, the islands and islets in the frith of Clyde, the isle of Rachlin due W of the S part of Kintyre, and close to the NE extremity of Ireland, and even the isle of Man situated in the Irish sea, at nearly equal distances from Scotland, England, and Ireland; while they are limited, according to other writers, to a chain stretching from about 56° 46' to about 58° 37' N lat., and separated from the more easterly groups, and the coast of Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire, by the sounds called the Little Minch and the Minch. But in regard to geographical position and political connexion, they have in recent times been defined as terminating respectively in 55° 35' and 58° 37' N lat.; and as lying W of the peninsula of Kintyre on the S, and the continent of Scotland in the middle and on the north: thus excluding from the term Hebridean the islands in the Clyde which unitedly form the co. of Bute. The Hebrides, thus defined, are for the most part disposed in groups, yet not in every case with distinctness of aggregation, or without leaving particular islets to stand in doubt as to the group to which they belong. On the S, opposite Kintyre and Knapdale, lies the Islay and Jura group. The most southerly individuals of it are Gigha and a trivial islet near its southernmost point; both stretching N and S near the coast of Kintyre, and screening the entrance to Loch Tarbert from a SW wind. On a line with Gigha to the W, but three times farther from it than Gigha is from the peninsula, commences the large island of Islay; and though not elongated in its own form, it has resting on its NE side, with the intervention of the narrow strait or sound bearing its own name, the base of the slenderly pyramidal figure of Jura, and is so continued by that island as to form with it a stretch of territory extending from SW to NE, and separated, in the Jura part of it, from the districts of Knapdale and Lorn on the mainland, by the sound of Jura.

W of Jura, NW of the sound of Islay, and N of the island of Islay, lie the islets Oronsay and Colonsay. N of Jura, and pretty near the coast of Lorn, Scarba, Seal, Easdale, and various other islets, form a chain which belongs geographically, in its S end, to the Islay and Jura group, and in its N end to the Mull group, but which strictly connects them, and might over its whole length be pronounced independent. W of the N part of this chain, or opposite the districts of Lorn and Appin, and along the whole SW coast of the district of Morvern, and separated from the narrow stripe of water called Mull-sound, lies the large island of Mull. On its E side, in the mouth of Loch-Linnhe, stretches Lismore; near its SW limb, is Icolmkill; in a deep broad bay on its W side, lie Ulva, Gometra, Staffa, and some other islets; due W, at a considerable distance, lies Tiree; and on the NW, not so far from Mull, is Coll.—Tiree and Coll forming in their elongated shape and continuous position a stretch of territory extending from the SW to the NE. Immediately N of Mull, the long promontory of Ardnamurchan runs out into the sea, and so far intervenes between the two Hebridean groups we have noticed, as if not strictly to separate them from the groups on the N, at least to give fair occasion for their being respectively designated the SOUTHERN and the NORTHERN H. The Skye group lies in general very near the coast, and flanks the whole of the little continental districts of Moidart, Arisaig, Mòr, Glenelg, Kintail, Lochalsh, Applecross, and Gairloch. Commencing a little N of the point of Ardnamurchan, and at a greater distance W of the district of Moidart, Muck, Eig, Rum, Sandy, and Canna form, with the intervention of two considerable belts and two thin stripes of sea, a stretch of territory extending from SE to NW. Northward of it, and very slenderly detached by sea from the districts of Glenelg and Kintail, stretches NW the large island of Skye,—the largest in the H. except the compound or double-named one of Harris and Lewis. N of Skye, commencing close on its shore, and running direct N between its NW horn and the continental district of Applecross, is a chain of islets, consisting of Scalpa, Rasay, and Rona. From a point nearly due W of Ardnamurchan, but at a great distance, to a point considerably W of Loch Inichard in Sutherlandshire, and in its central part W of the island of Skye, and separated from it by the Little Minch, extends curvingly from S to E of N, through an extent of 150 m., the largest and most compact of all the Hebridean groups, quite elongated and continuous in its form, and cut asunder from all other territory by a broad sea-belt,—that which is commonly designated the Long island is sometimes called the WESTERN H., or the OUTER HEBRIDES, and has by some been made to usurp the whole Hebridean name. At its S point Bernera, Mingala, Pabba, Sandera, Muldonick, Vatersa, Barra, Fladda, Hellesla, Fudia, Linga, Eriska, and some other islets, are closely concatenated, and, as they have Barra for their mainland or monarch of the series, are usually called the Barra islands. Immediately on the N, with a profusion of islets in the sound which separates them, and a noticeable sprinkling of islets on their flanks, stretch continuously the islands of S. Uist, Benbecula, and N. Uist. In the sound of Harris, north of N. Uist, the series is continued by Borera, Bernera, Killigra, Ensa, Pabba, and various other islets. From the N side of that sound, Harris and Lewis, the continuous part of one great island, the monarch one of the whole Hebrides, stretches away to the N extremity of the group, flanked in various parts of its progress, by Scalpa and numerous tiny islets on the E, and by Taraasa, Scarpa, Berensa, and some smaller islets on the W. Far away to the

W of the western extremity of Lewis, lies the desolate and pigmy group of St. Kilda, consisting of the islet St. Kilda itself, and its tiny attendants Levenish, Soa, and Borera.—Classified geographically, the whole Hebrides thus consist of five groups;—three, or those of Islay, Mull, and Skye, of considerable and nearly equal bulk, close upon the coast, almost continuous and concatenated in their range, and flanking the continent from the district of Kintyre to the district of Gairloch,—one group, so large in its proportions, or in the aggregate extent and the number of its isles, and so distinctive in its position at a considerable distance from the coast and from the other groups, as to have occasionally won the plea of being exclusively Hebridean,—and another group so distant and solitary, and so exceedingly inconspicuous as to attract notice solely on account of remarkable features in its natural history, and patriarchal peculiarities in the character of its inhabitants. They shelter the whole W coast of Scotland from the fury of the Atlantic ocean, and, in a certain and no mean degree do it service as a sort of umbrella; and they seem, especially the three groups nearest it, to have once been a continuation of its shores, and to have become disconnected by the dissevering action of the elements.

Number and Area.] In their political classification, the H. belong to the shires of Argyle, Inverness, and Ross, nearly in the line of their coincidence with the coasts of these respective cos. Their entire number, including considerable rocks and utterly inconsiderable islets, has been usually stated in round numbers at 300; but, understanding islands and islets to be objects which on a large map have a distinct figure and characteristic outline, it amounts to only about 160. Of this number 70 are inhabited throughout the year; 8 are provided with houses, but abandoned by their inmates during winter; and 40 are either transitorily inhabited or turned to some productive account during summer. In area, the H., measured on the plane, comprehend rather more than 3,184 sq. m., or 1,592,000 Scottish acres, or 2,037,760 English statute acres; or nearly one-twelfth of Scotland or one-thirtieth of Great Britain. In consequence of the general ruggedness and mountainousness of their character, they might, if measured over the undulations of their superficies, be found to comprehend between 3,000 and 3,700 sq. m. These measurements, however,—which are those of Mr. James Macdonald in his *General View of the Agriculture of the H.*—include the Clyde islands, or Arran, Bute, and the Cumbraes, and must suffer a subtraction equivalent in value to their area, which is estimated at 103,040 acres.—The islands are distributable, as to size, into four classes. The first class, consisting of the largest in dimensions, includes Islay, Jura, Mull, Skye, Lewis, Harris, and Uist, and comprehends 1,323,000 Scottish acres, or about eight-ninths of the whole Hebridean area. The second class includes Gigha, Colonsay, Tiree, Coll, Lismore, Ulva and Gometra, Bernera, Luings, Seil, Eig, Rum, Rasay, Rona, and Barra. The third class includes Scarba, Lunga, Shuna, Icolmkill, Eisdale, Inchkeneth, Staffa, Muck, Canna, Ascrib, Fladda, and St. Kilda. The fourth class includes about 120 tiny islets, which are chiefly satellites of the others, and which have some productive value, and an unascertained number of rocks and dottings on the sea which figure in the flaunting announcement of 300 H., both classes too unimportant and multitudinous to require the specification of names.

Geological character.] Dr. McCulloch classifies the H. according to their geological character, under the heads schistose, trap, sandstone, and gneiss. The schistose islands are the Islay and Jura group, with all the islets, even including Lismore, which connect it with the group of Mull. Though not of schistose struc-

ture as to every rock they contain, they consist chiefly of those primary stratified rocks—micaceous, schist, quartz rock, argillaceous schist, chlorite schist, and other associated substances—which all, in a greater or less degree, present the schistose character. They are capable, however, of subdivision into three portions, the islands in each of which have features of mutual resemblance peculiar to them from those of the other islands. *Kerrera*, *Soil*, *Luing*, and *Torva*, are characterized by the prevalence of clay slate, and may be called the slate islands. *Islay*, *Jura*, *Scorria*, *Lunga*, *Oransay*, *Colonsay*, and the *Garveloch* islets, are characterized, in the main body of the group, by the prevalence of quartz rock, and in the wings by community or alternation of the other leading strata of that rock, and may be designated the quartz islands. *Gigha*, *Carra*, *St. Cormac*, *Lismore*, and *Shuna*, are distinguished by a series of schistose rocks in which chlorite schist predominates, and may be entitled the chlorite islands.—The trap islands, excepting *Tiree*, *Coll*, *Iona*, *Rona*, and some islets, are the *Mull*, the *Skye*, and the *St. Kilda* groups, with a cluster of very small islets, called the *Shiant* isles, off the W coast of *Lewis*. Some individuals in the groups contain few masses or none of trap, yet they present conspicuous and interesting tracts both of the primary and of the secondary rocks, the illustration of which mainly depends on a joint view of the structure of all the neighbouring parts, and are included in the classification, less in methodical accuracy than for scientific convenience. The *Mull* and the *Skye* groups, while connected, yet distinct in geographical position, are blended yet respectively peculiar also in their geological character. The trap which distinguishes them in common is distributed into fields corresponding to their groups, occurs in detached but connecting masses either in the intermediate islands or on the mainland, and again looks up at the *Shiant* isles, and far to the W—but without any connecting links—in the little group of *St. Kilda*. The connections of the *Skye* subdivision with the continent are formed solely by the primary strata; and those of the *Mull* subdivision are traced chiefly in the secondary strata, and in the superincumbent masses of trap.—The sandstone islands are for the most part a few inconsiderable islets close on the coast of the continent, either of doubtful geographical aggregation with the *Skye* group, or far distant from it, and dissociated from all the *H.* They consist of *Soa* in the *Skye* group, *Lunga* and the *Croddin* isles at the mouth of *Loch-Krionn*, the *Summer* islets off the entrance of *Loch-Broom*, *Handa* lying between *Scourie* bay and *Loch-Laxford*, and two or three other islets; and several smaller features to those of the sandstone field of the continent.—The granite islands are *Iona*, *Tiree*, and *Coll*, belonging to the *Mull* group, *Rona*, belonging to the *Skye* group, and, with the very trivial exception of the *Shiant* isles, the whole of the largest of all the Hebridean groups,—that of the *Long* island. The granite subdivision of groups is that which prevails; and it is characterized not only by a large, granular and imperfectly foliated substance, but by frequent partial transitions into granite. Often—as in *Tiree*, *Bembecula*, and other islands—it exhibits for a considerable space a dead level, the naked rock being accessible only by some breach in the superincumbent surface, or by the imperforation of a pool or lochlet; occasionally—as in *Lewis*—it shoots up through the soil in protuberant masses; and in some instances—as in *Coll* and *Rona*—it rises steep in such rapid comparisons of low hills, interlarded in the hollows with herbage and lochs, that, seen from a distance, or from low vantage-ground, only a sea of rock seems presented to the view.

Mineralogy. Coal has been discovered in all the large islands except those of the *Long* island group, but either in so small quantities or under such disadvantageous circumstances, that attempts to work it either have not been made or have uniformly failed. Copper was probably discovered and wrought in ancient times by the Scandinavians in *Islay*; but it now offers no appearances there which are tempting, and does not occur elsewhere in the *H.* Lead seems to exist in *Coll*, *Tiree*, and *Skye*, particularly in the district of *Strath*, but has been wrought in no island except *Islay*. Iron is met with in almost every one of the *H.*; and in many of the islands, especially in *Lewis*, *Skye*, and *Mull*, the ore appears to be particularly rich. Reports exist, though without such substantial evidence as might convince an incredulous or even perhaps a cautious inquirer, that manganese, cobalt, emery, quicksilver, and native sulphur, have all been found in *Islay*. Fuller's earth is found in the district of *Strathskye*, and also north in the neighbourhood of *Meicall* in *Trotternish*. Limestone, the most useful mineral for the *H.*, occurs in several of them in inexhaustible abundance. Marl is found in most of the large islands, and has been turned to great account in *Islay*, and some parts of *Skye*. Marble of tolerable quality has been quarried in *Tiree*, and in *Skye*; and it occurs also of interesting character, though not well capable of adaptation to the arts, in *Iona*. Slates form one of the principal articles of Hebridean export. *Easdale*, *Beinnaburgh*, and the adjacent islands, yielded for some period before 1811 upwards of 5,000,000 a-year, and employed nearly 200 workmen in preparing them for the market. As the slates sold at 30s. per 1,000, the annual value of the produce was £7,500—a vast sum for ground which would not let for £20 in corn or grass. *Luing* and *Soll* and other islands now attract the notice of tourists by their extensive slate-quarrying establishments.

Lakes and Shores. No part of the known world is more watered from above and from below than the *H.* Where the sea does not indent and almost

bisect the islands in almost every conceivable direction, they abound in rivulets and fresh-water lakes. Upwards of 40 streams carry salmon, and diffuse beauty and the elements of opulence along their banks. *Skye* has *Snizort* and *Sligachan*, the largest of the region, and 13 other streamlets. *Islay* has two streams of considerable size, fit for moving machinery and for other practical applications. *Mull* has about 10 rivulets, and the *Long* island has 8. All these abound, not only in salmon, but in trout and eels; and many of them abound also in other species. Lakes and lochlets are so numerous in some of the islands that they perplex the view and defy enumeration. In *N. Uist*, for example, the agricultural reporter on the *H.* counted 170, and then despaired to ascertain how many small lochlets remained unreckoned. The Hebridean lakes may safely be computed at 1,500 in number, covering an area of 50,000 acres; those of *Lewis* and *Uist* alone being 25,000 acres in extent. But the lakes, while they frequently interrupt communication and occasion other inconveniences, offer few compensating advantages; and they have in general an inconsiderable depth, none of them approaching that of the continental lakes of Scotland, or indeed exceeding 3 or 4 fath. But though the fresh-water lakes are chiefly of a character which the genius of improvement should seek to dislodge from their possession of the soil, the inlets and arms of the sea which multitudinously and in the most various directions indent the islands, and which mainly among the Hebrideans and the Highlanders receive the name of lochs, possess, as to both scenery and utility, many features of engrossing interest. Traced along the line of their deep incisions and their sinuosities, they give the islands the enormous aggregate of 3,950 m. of coast; and they offer a vast number of harbours, some of great spaciousness and security.

Manufacture of Kelp, and Fisheries. So ripe are these shores in the fish common to the W of Scotland, and in materials for the manufacture of kelp, that their annual produce was, a few years ago, calculated to be four times greater in amount than that of the land. During the war the kelp shores annually yielded from 5,000 to 5,500 tons of kelp, at the average value of £16 per ton; and their 50,000 acres covered by sea at high-water were thus in nett annual value £80,000,—a sum exceeding five times the rent of the 30,000 acres of Hebridean arable land. Since the introduction of Spanish barilla and other substitutes, indeed, kelp has fallen in price, from two-thirds to one-third of the former average; but, as it is manufactured at a cost of only from £3 to £4 per ton, it is still produced in the *H.* and along the W coast of Scotland to the amount annually of 8,000 tons.—The fisheries, though not by any means so extensive as the capacities of the region admit, and though long damaged by an injudiciously distributed parliamentary bounty, and still encumbered by the pressure of principles not well adapted to their management, yield annually a considerable sum; and about twenty years ago brought the natives a clear profit in money and sustenance of about £100,000, and, jointly with the kelp-manufacture, employed about 2,600 boats and vessels, and, for some months in the year, about 11,000 sailors. Cod and ling, and endless varieties of lesser fish, frequent the banks and currents of the western seas of Scotland, which might, through skilful management, turn out of vast advantage to the people. As matters stand at present, the benefit derived from fishing is very limited indeed. With the exception of small quantities, which are caught by the natives as are able and inclined in good weather to go a-fishing, for the immediate use of their families, little

or nothing is secured for the market in many of the Western isles. The natives of Lewis island must, however, be excepted, who are in this respect rather industrious, and catch considerable quantities of cod and ling on the W coast of their island. The London cod-smacks furnish ample proof that white fish of this description is still abundant in the open channels which surround the Northern H. The greatest fishing now carried on in the Western isles, besides that by the London vessels, is by the Irish, who have frequented for some years back the different banks in the channels between Barra-head, Coll, and Tiree.

Climate.] W winds, which prevail in the H. on the average during 8 months in the year, bring deluges of rain from August till the beginning of March; but often in October and November, and, in general, early in March, a stubborn NE or NNE wind prevails; and, though the coldest that blows, is generally dry and pleasant. Due N and S winds are not very frequent, and are seldom of more than two or three days' continuance. The mountainous tracts of Jura, Mull, and Skye, sending up summits from 2,000 to upwards of 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea, intercept the clouds from the Atlantic, and draw down on the lands in their vicinity a large aggregate of moisture; but they, at the same time, modify the climate around them, and serve as a screen or gigantic field from the stern onset of career winds. The comparatively low islands, Coll, Tiree, North Uist, and Lewis, though sharing plentifully enough in moisture, are probably as dry as any district in the W section of the Scottish continent. Snow and frost are almost unknown in the smaller isles, and seldom considerably incommode those of larger extent. The medium temp. in spring is 44°; and in winter is probably never known, on the lower grounds or in the vicinity of a dwelling-house, to descend lower than 5° below the freezing-point. Owing to the comparative warmth of the region, and to the lowness and the vicinity to the coast-line of the arable grounds, grasses and corn attain maturity at an earliness of period altogether incredible by one who, while he considers the high latitude and the saturating moisture and the unsheltered position of the islands, does not duly estimate the mollifying effects of their mountain-screens, and the powerful influences of their being so deeply and variously serrated by cuts of the sea. In the S isles sown hay is cut down in the latter end of June and till the middle of July, and, in the N isles, 10 or 14 days later; in all the isles barley is often reaped in August, and crops of all sorts secured in September; and in Uist, Lewis, and Tiree, bere or big has ripened and been cut down within ten weeks of the date of sowing. Nor is the climate less favourable to animal life than to vegetation. Longevity is of as frequent occurrence as among an equal amount of pop. in any part of Europe.

Manufactures and commerce.] The H. may be said, with the exception of kelp, to have almost no manufacture; and, with the exception of bartering the produce of the sea, the mine, the natural aviary, and the limited soil, for the wares of more favourably situated communities, to have no commerce. The spinning of yarn, at one time, formed a staple in Islay, and continued to prosper till superseded by the Glasgow manufactories. While it flourished it employed all the women on the island, and produced for exportation so much as £10,000 worth of yarn in a year; but it is now limited to supply for domestic consumption. The distillation of spirit from malt has extensively ceased in its illicit form, but, from the legal still, is carried on to a great extent in Islay. But, in general, the manufactures of the Hebrides—or what, in the absence of better, must

be called such—are of remarkably patriarchal and simple character. Clusters of twenty or more farmers give employment to women and girls in carding and spinning wool, and to men, accommodated with looms in little workshops or cottages, in weaving into plaiding, blankets, and other coarse fabrics; and they maintain, in the same way, wrights, tailors, smiths, shoemakers, and other handicraftsmen, in their respective vocations. Each customer provides the material for the work to be done, and makes payment, either in money, or by conceding the temporary use of a portion of land; and, in the article of cloth, he receives it as it comes from the loom, and acts the part of dyer for himself. Except in the Outer or more westerly H., however, the facilities of steam-navigation, and easy access to the grand emporium of Scottish manufactures on the Clyde, have already much curtailed the range of the native manufacture, and created a taste for the more refined fabrics imported into the islands.

Agriculture.] The H.—though more populous and aggregately productive than the same extent of the continental Highlands, or even of the mountainous part of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and possessing, in comparison with all Scotland, an amount of value nearly proportionate to their relative extent—are but a few degrees superior in the arts of agriculture to what they are in those of manufacture. Yet the islands are not, in the aggregate, naturally sterile. Though two-thirds of the whole Hebridean surface be deducted for moss—a deduction from arable ground only, but a real and valuable addition to the wealth of the district in the supply of fuel, and, to a large extent, a territory offering scope for the play of georgical enterprise—and though a considerable fraction more must be deducted for sand; yet, considering how Highland is the character of the region, a large aggregate remains to be classified as productive, and even as highly fertile soil. Mr. Macdonald, in 1811, estimated the whole H., including the Clyde islands, to contain 180,000 Scottish acres of arable and meadow land; 20,000 occupied by villages, farm-houses, gardens, and gentlemen's parks; 10,000 occupied as glebes, and churchyards, and by schoolmasters; 5,000 under plantation and natural wood; 700,000 of hill-pasture, paying rent and partially enclosed; 30,000 of kelp-shores, dry only at low-water; 22,000 dug for peat, or occupied by roads, ferry-houses, and boats; 25,000 of barren sands; and 600,000 of mountain, morass, and undrained lake, yielding little rent. In all, 1,592,000 Scottish acres. The Hebrides were, for sometime preceding 1811, distributed into 49 estates; 10 of which yielded from £50 to £500 of yearly rental, 22 from £500 to £3,000, and 8 from £3,000 to £18,000; and 6 of the largest were in the possession of noblemen. A fifth part of the whole region is under strict entail; and three-fifths are the property of absentees. The great estates are managed by resident stewards or factors, who usually reside on them, and superintend the conduct of the tenants. The state of property is neither very favourable, nor the reverse, to agricultural improvement. Four sets of men are in contact with the soil, and wield its productive destinies,—proprietors, who keep their lands under their own management,—tacksmeu, who hold lands by lease of the proprietor,—tenants, who hold lands without lease and during the proprietor's pleasure,—and sub-tenants, who hold from year to year, either of the proprietor or of the tacksmen. The tacksmeu—a totally different class of persons from the Lowland farmers, connected with the proprietors by clansmanship or consanguinity, possessing leases of from 9 to 99 or even a much larger number of years, valuing their grounds, not by the

acre or by productiveness in corn, but solely by capacity of rearing and maintaining cattle—are, from various causes, in possession of the greater part of the H., and have, with some exceptions, seriously prevented the ingress, or blocked up or impeded the march of agricultural improvement. The sub-tenants are a class similar to the cotters of the Lowlands, responsible for a rent rarely exceeding £3, which they usually pay in labour; and as they almost always support large families in a state bordering on complete idleness, they would fare much better, and prove more useful members of society, were they, in the strict sense of the word, day-labourers. Destitute of any prospect of independence, and amounting in number to probably 40,000, they sit so heavily on the soil as greatly to daunt expectation of its being soon brought under those geological influences which have so generally diffused beauty and exultancy over the face of the Lowlands of the continent. On the mainland, and in the islands of Mull and Skye, and even in some portions of the Long-Island, a great change has been produced by the increase in the number of sheep farms. Islay—the centre of influence on the H., and the home of their chief agricultural value, 'the island' par excellence in productiveness now, as the island in paramount civil importance in days of antiquity—has copied, in the allotment and management of farms, very largely from the practice of the Scottish Lowlands, and set up among the islands a successful and arousing example of departure from their antique and unwieldy system. Potatoes hold a similar place in the H. to what they do in Ireland, and constitute four-fifths of the food of the inhabitants. The meadows and pastures of the H. are to the full as important as the arable grounds. Meadows, in the strict sense of the word, lie near the shore, exposed either to the overflow of the sea in high spring-tides, or to the inundations of lakes or streams; and, aggregately extending, as was formerly stated, to about 25,000 acres, they receive no further aid from art than a very imperfect and partial draining in spring and summer, and produce about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton of hay per Scottish acre. The pastures comprehend by much the larger portion of all the islands, and may be viewed in two great classes, the high and the low. The high pastures yield herbage all the year round, consisting of the hardier plants which delight in pure keen air and a high exposure; and the low pastures, though luxuriant and rich during summer and autumn, are totally useless in winter and spring. In 1811, the aggregate number of black cattle in the H. was 110,000; one-fifth of which was annually exported to Britain, and brought, at a low average, £5 a-head. The breed was originally the same in all the islands; but it now varies so considerably that the parent-stock, or its unmixed offspring, cannot now with certainty be anywhere found. Though a large portion of the H. is adapted peculiarly or solely to sheep-pasturage, no proprietor or farmer, till a comparatively recent date, thought of rearing sheep with any other view than the supply of his own family with mutton and wool; but now three different breeds occur, in considerable numbers, on almost all the larger islands. The native, or more properly, the Norwegian breed—the smallest in Europe, thin and lank, with straight horns, white face and legs, a very short tail and various colours of wool—was the only kind known in the region from the period of the Danish and Scandinavian invasions down to about 40 years ago, and so late as 1811 continued to be more numerous than all other sheep-stock on the islands. The Linton or Tweeddale or black-faced sheep, is here three times heavier and more valuable than the former, and, at the same time, is

equally hardy. The Cheviot breed has been successfully introduced to Mull and Skye. The Hebridean breed of horses is small, active, and remarkably durable and hardy, and resembles that found in almost all countries of similar climate and surface. Islay and Eig are the only islands which export horses. The ass, notwithstanding its seeming adaptation to the region, is unknown in the H. Hogs, once an object of antipathy to the Hebrideans, are now reared in the Islay and the Mull groups. The whole of the H. rear fewer poultry than the island of Bute does, and do not contain one rabbit-warren.

Means of communication.] Most of the larger islands of the three groups next the W coast of Scotland are as well provided as most Highland districts with roads. The H. received a great accession to their facilities of communication with the lowlands of Scotland by the formation of the CRINAN CANAL, [see that article,] and a still greater by the invention and enterprise of steam-navigation. A steam-vessel, communicating by portage across the narrow intervening isthmus with regular steam-vessels from the Clyde, E. Tarbert, plies from W. Tarbert to Islay, and some other islands. Other steamers, either independent of connection, or communicating with the great line of steam-navigation between the Clyde and the Caledonian canal, ply from Oban to Staffa and Iona, to Portree and Skye, and even, once a fortnight, to Stornoway in Lewis. Others regularly and directly ply from the Clyde to Tobermory in Mull, either as their destination, or as a place of call and of stoppage on their way to Inverness.—The H. have three towns or considerable villages, Tobermory in Mull, Stornoway in Lewis, and Bowmore in Islay, and have also some hamlets; but, notwithstanding these—which have rather been imposed on them by speculators from without, than reared up from their own resources—they are almost strictly, throughout the whole extent, a sequestered region of dissociated, and, for the most part, secluded habitations. They have, accordingly, no regular fairs, and only such country-markets and such mercantile gatherings of graziers with their cattle as are secured by appointment of influential persons on the different isles, or by notification at the various parish-churches.

Population.] The pop. of the H., exclusive of Buteshire, in 1801, was 63,231; in 1831, 89,870; in 1841, 92,615; in 1851, 90,030. Gaelic is the language spoken in the H.; but both English and Gaelic are taught in almost all the schools, and spoken by the natives; and English is gradually superseding Gaelic in all the larger islands. For a general view of the moral, educational, and religious condition of the H., which intimately resembles that of the Highlands, and is much interwoven with it in its history, we refer the reader to our article on the HIGHLANDS. Roman Catholics constitute the predominant pop. of Barra, Benbecula, South Uist, Canna, and part of North Uist. Entire sections also of the nominally Protestant community remain nearly or quite as wild, ignorant, and uncared-for as before the period of moral improvement commenced. The H. are distributed *quoad civilia* into 26 parishes.—Bracadale, Diurnish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, in Skye,—Barvas, Lochs Stornoway and Uig, in Lewis,—Killarow, Kilchoman, and Kildalton, in Islay,—Kelninian, Kilfinichen, and Torosay, in Mull,—and Barra, Gigha and Carra, Harris, Jura, Lismore, Small Isles, Tiree and Coll, N. Uist and S. Uist, in the smaller islands. The parishes, with some additions from the nearest parts of the continent, constitute the 5 presbyteries of Islay and Jura, Mull, Skye, Uist, and

Lewis; the first and second in the synod of Argyle, and the others in the synod of Glenelg.

History. The early history of the Hebrides—except in its ecclesiastical department, for which see the article *FOOLSKILL*—is scanty, interrupted, and somewhat uncertain. The original inhabitants seem to have been Albaich, Caledonians, or Picts, displaced or overrun in the S. islands by Scots, and entirely modified in their character by settlements of Scandinavians. Though the existence of the H. was known to the Romans, yet nothing can be collected from their historical works relating to the history of these islands. From the ancient annals of Scotland it would appear that, in a remote period, they were thinly peopled by rude colonies, governed by independent chiefs. In the 8th cent. the Danes and Norwegians began to harass these islanders; and in the 9th cent. Harold Harfager, king of Norway, reduced them under his sway. The viceroys who governed these islands very frequently throw off their allegiance to Norway, and fierce struggles ensued. About the end of the 11th cent. the Hebrides were fully subdued by the Norwegians; and they remained a tributary prov. of their kingdom, until ceded to Scotland after the defeat of Haaco at Largs, in Ayrshire. The restless and ruthless chiefs, however, occasionally united in invading and plundering the western districts of Scotland, until the reign of James III., when the power of these 'lords of the isles'—as they were commonly called—was finally broken, and the islands forced to allegiance. They continued, however, to afford occasional employment to the royal forces until the close of the 16th cent. James V. found it necessary to visit the Isles in person, in 1539, when he seized, and brought away with him several of the most considerable leaders, and obliged them to find security for their own good behaviour and that of their vassals. He also examined the titles of their holdings, and finding several to have been usurped, reunited their lands to the crown. In the same voyage he caused a survey to be taken of the coasts of Scotland and of the islands, by his pilot Alexander Lindsay, which was published in 1583, at Paris, by Nicholas Nicolay, geographer to the French monarch. The troubles that succeeded the death of James occasioned a neglect of these insulated parts of the Scottish dominions, and left them in a state of anarchy. In the year 1614, the Macdonalds made a formidable insurrection, opposing the royal grant of Kintyre to the earl of Argyle and his relations. The petty chieftains of the Isles continued in a sort of rebellion, or of bold independence, until, by the gradual increase and consolidation of the royal power, and by the progress also of regular order and good government, these remote parts of the kingdom were slowly brought within the control of the supreme power; and all independent jurisdiction was broken down by the paramount ascendancy of the known and recognised authority of the state. The act of parliament of 1748, abolishing heritable jurisdictions, gave the final blow to the influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles.

HEBRIDES (NEW), a cluster of above twenty islands in the S. Pacific, extending about 375 m. in a direction from NW to SE, from $14^{\circ} 29'$ to $20^{\circ} 4'$ S lat., and $166^{\circ} 41'$ to $170^{\circ} 21'$ E long. So long ago as 1606, the Spanish navigator Quiros landed on the most northern island, which he seems to have considered as a continent, and called it *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo*, or 'the Southern land of the Holy Ghost.' Bougainville, in his voyage of discovery in 1768, found it to be an island; and after a partial examination of the group, named it the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades; but almost all geographers seem inclined to admit the nomenclature of Captain Cook. That navigator was occupied 46 days in the survey of this group; and, considering them to form the most western in the Pacific, he named them New H. Fleurieu questioned Cook's right to change the appellation of Great Cyclades bestowed on the group by Bougainville; but expressed a hope that the name given by both would be superseded by restoring that of Quiros, though evidently founded on misapprehension of their geographical character. These islands are of unequal dimensions, and separated from each other by channels of different breadth. The following list of them has been obtained from collating the narratives of successive navigators:—*Pic d'Etoile*, in $14^{\circ} 29'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 9'$ E long.—*Tierra Austral*, 66 m. long, 36 m. broad.—*St. Bartholomew*.—*Isle of Lepers*, 54 to 60 m. in circuit, $15^{\circ} 20'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 31'$ E long.—*Anorua island*, 36 m. long, 5 m. broad, $15^{\circ} 6'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 24'$ E long.—*Whitsuntide Isle*, 33 m. long, 8 m. broad, $15^{\circ} 45'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 28'$ E long.—*Mallicolo*, 54 m. long, 24 m. broad, $15^{\circ} 50'$ S lat., $169^{\circ} 38'$ E long.—*Ambrym*, 60 m. in circuit, $16^{\circ} 15'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 20'$ E long.—*Apee*, 60 m. in cir-

cuit, $16^{\circ} 42'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 36'$ E long.—*Paoom*, 15 m. in circuit.—*Three Hills island*, 12 or 15 m. in circuit, $17^{\circ} 4'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 32'$ E long.—*Shepherds' isles*.—*Monument*.—*Two Hills*.—*Montague isle*, 9 m. in circuit.—*Hinchinbrook isle*, 14 m. in circuit.—*Sandwich island*, 75 m. in circuit, $17^{\circ} 40'$ S lat., $168^{\circ} 30'$ E long.—*Erromango*, 90 m. in circuit, $18^{\circ} 48'$ S lat., $169^{\circ} 26'$ E long.—*Tanna*, 72 m. in circuit, $19^{\circ} 30'$ S lat., $169^{\circ} 38'$ E long.—*Ironnan*.—*Immer*, 15 m. in circuit.—*Anatom*, 30 to 36 m. in circuit, $20^{\circ} 3'$ S lat., $170^{\circ} 5'$ E long. Some of these islands, such as *Ambrym* and *Tanna*, contain volcanoes. That on the latter throws up prodigious columns of fire and smoke, attended with loud explosions at frequent intervals. Native sulphur is found on the island, and nephritic vapours arise from the ground. Quiros affirms that he and another captain saw silver and gold on the *Tierra Austral*; but this has not been confirmed, nor are we particularly acquainted with the mineralogy of the New H., unless in their exhibiting volcanic products, red ochre, and chalk. Hot springs issue from the rocks of *Tanna*, of a temp. of 202° . Quiros, who wrote a memoir to his own court regarding the island upon which he landed, describes it as of greater fertility than Spain; and later navigators have remarked that the hills of other islands were covered with woods to the very top. Figs, nutmegs, and oranges, which Captain Cook found nowhere besides in these seas, grow here, as well as coconuts, bananas, the bread fruit, and the sugar-cane.—Fish are numerous, but many are poisonous; and the crews of different ships have suffered severely from having fed upon them.—Large and beautiful parrots of black, red, and yellow plumage, are seen on the islands; and among other birds, that species of pigeon which feeds on the nutmeg, and is described by Rumphius as disseminating the real plant in the Spice islands. Quiros speaks of goats; but the only quadrupeds observed by later visitors are hogs and rats. No dogs have been observed by strangers on any of the islands visited by them, nor have the natives any name for the animal.

The New H. are evidently inhabited by different tribes of people, whose origin some navigators are inclined to derive from Papua or New Guinea. None possess that symmetry and stature seen in other parts of the S. Pacific. Those of *Tierra del Espiritu Santo* seem more robust and better formed than most of the rest. Bougainville describes the natives of *Lepers' isle* as small, ugly, and ill-made; and the few women observed were altogether as disgusting as the men. The inhabitants of *Tanna* are of middle size, well-made, and rather slender; some are tall, stout and strong. Their features are large, and their eyes full. The hair is black, but in several instances with brown or yellow tips. Brown and reddish hair has appeared here and elsewhere; but it is frizzled and woolly for the most part. The women of *Mallicolo* present the most disagreeable features of any seen in the South seas; and the daubing of their whole bodies, or covering their heads with the orange powder of turmeric root, gives them a peculiarly dirty appearance. All the inhabitants of the group are of a deep chestnut-brown colour, and their skin is uncommonly soft and smooth to the touch. M. de Bougainville says those of *Lepers' isle* are of a black or Mulatto colour, and that the hair of some is a yellow wool; this, it is not unlikely, might have been the consequence of disease, as he gave the island its name from the inhabitants being much afflicted with leprosy. The language of the New Hebrideans is different from that of all the other tribes of the South sea; it abounds in consonants, and even in the united duplication or triplication of them. But they have a remarkable facility

in understanding and imitating strangers, and have a quick and ready apprehension. Their admiration is expressed by hissing like a goose. In general these people go nearly naked; boys and girls absolutely so. The greater part of the women have a short petticoat; but many only a cord about the body with a bunch of straw. A decided characteristic of the Hebrideans consists in a rope tied round the middle, which, being put on at a very early age, makes a deep groove, dividing the belly, as it were, into two parts, so that the one almost overhangs the other! Captain Cook, in describing the inhabitants of Mallicolo as "the most ugly and ill-proportioned people" he ever saw, and in every respect different from any he had met with in the South sea, and specifying "their long heads, flat faces, and monkey countenances," continues, "but what most adds to their deformity, is a belt or cord which they wear round the waist, and tie so tight over the belly, that the shape of their bodies is not unlike that of an overgrown pismire." They are less acquainted with the art of tattooing than many other islanders; but they obtain a similar effect by incisions of the flesh, producing elevated scars which resemble external objects. A number of personal ornaments are employed by them,—more generally by the men than the women. The face and body are frequently painted black, brown, or red; and bracelets, ear-rings, or a bone through the nose, are worn by both sexes. They are evidently often at war, from the number and variety of their arms; and during the visits of strangers they are always on the watch, keeping their bows constantly bent. These are very strong and elastic, made of club wood, and highly polished. The arrows are of reeds nearly 4 ft. long, and pointed with a piece of hard brittle black wood, 12 or 15 inches in length. Some have three points for shooting birds; others, which are discharged at fish, are pointed with a bit of bone, 2 or 3 inches long. They have also clubs, spears, and darts; the first of different sizes and shapes, from 24 ft. in length to 6 ft, and are slung from the right shoulder by a rope. Their arrows are shot with great force and precision to the distance of 8 or 10 yds., but are little to be dreaded at 25 or 30 yds. Their darts also are thrown with much power and accuracy to a short distance. No fishing tackle whatever was observed by English navigators in the largest islands; and their canoes consist of several pieces of wood clumsily sewed together. The dwellings on shore are miserable huts of rude construction, or, properly speaking, large sheds about 35 ft. long, open at both ends, and of which the roof, ridged at top, reaches to the ground. Captain Cook compares them to a house without walls. They seem to contain no furniture except mats, palm leaves, and dry grass, which cover the floor. The quality of the climate is such that the inhabitants can almost dispense with artificial shelter; all their pursuits concentrate in warfare and in procuring subsistence. A large portion of the New H. is well cultivated. Whole islands are covered by woods and divisions, indicating much industry and a correct notion of property; and extensive grounds are laid out in regular plantations of the sugar-cane, bananas, and plantains, all kept in good order, and sometimes protected by stone fences 2 ft. high. It is not ascertained that the natives have any religion, or any form of government. They offer the branch of a tree as a sign of pacification, and pour water on their heads, as indicating a desire for conciliation, or in token of contrition. They dance round fires to the sound of drums; and these are heard in the woods on occasions of alarm. Their music is of a lively turn. An instrument consisting of eight reeds, like the syrinx or Pan's pipe, and extending through an octave, has

been seen amongst them. It is singular that in some of the islands, as Tanna, iron is of no value, while in others it bears the highest price.

Later navigators have thought that a settlement might be profitably made on Sandwich island; and Quiros, two centuries ago, sought to interest the avaricious court of Spain, by pointing out the benefit which would result from one on the Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo. The N side of the island, he says, is penetrated by a capacious bay, which he considers capable of being a harbour for 1,000 vessels; and after acquainting his sovereign that, amidst its numerous properties, "the dawn is ushered in by a most delightful concert of millions of birds from the forests wherewith the shores are shaded, and that every evening and morning the air is perfumed with the odours of all species of flowers intermixed with those of aromatic plants," he concludes with these words: "Finally, sire, I can with confidence assert, that this harbour, which is situated in 15° 20' S lat., presents the greatest natural advantages for the establishment of a large city and a numerous colony." None of these anticipations, however, have been realized, and the New H., with the exception of a few mission-stations, yet unoccupied by Europeans, are only resorted to at rare intervals for cargoes of wood from their forests. Navigators have been so much mistaken regarding the population of the South sea islands, as to warn us against listening to conjectures. The inhabitants of Mallicolo were computed at 50,000 in 1774, and those of Tanna at 20,000; but we cannot forget that about the same time the pop. of Tahiti was supposed above 200,000, and that of the Sandwich islands was estimated at 400,000.

HEBRON, or EL HIALIL, a town of Palestine, in the pass of Damascus, 16 m. SSW of Jerusalem, which has retained its name from a remote antiquity. It is situated partly on the slopes of two hills rising out of the S entrance of the valley of Mamre, and partly on the adjacent plain of Mamre. The town, or "Cities of H.," as it is expressed in Scripture, consists of a group of sheikhdoms, distinct from each other. Its streets are narrow, winding, and dirty, and the houses high and dark, built of square rough stones, and covered with flat roofs or with domes. They are disposed in four different quarters, which are separated from each other by a considerable space. The cupolas which crown many of the houses, and the vigorous olive-trees which are interspersed throughout the town, add greatly to its beauty. The pop. has been estimated at from 5,000 to double that number; about one-fourth are Jews. At the S end of the town is a mosque, formerly a Greek church, which the Mahomedans tell us covers the cave of Machpelah, and the tomb of the patriarchs. There are 8 other mosques in H., and the Jews have 2 small synagogues and several schools. The valleys and hills around H. are covered with vineyards, intermingled with fig trees and pomegranates; the soil upon the slopes being supported by stages rising above each other. A small manufactory of glass lamps,—thin, green, and very fragile,—exists at H.; and it has some trade in earthenware, coarse cloth, wine, oil, and a kind of spirituous liquor.

HEBRON, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 45 m. WSW of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by a branch of Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 945.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 40 m. NW of Concord, watered in the S by Newfound lake. Pop. 508.—Also a township of Tolland co., in the state of Connecticut, 25 m. SE of Hartford. It is watered in the NE by Hop river, a branch of Williamantic river, and in the S by North Pond. It has a hilly surface, but possesses considerable fertility.

Pop. 1,726.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 54 m. N of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Black creek. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. 2,498.—Also a township of Potter co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 162.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, 27 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 473.

HEBRUS. See MARITZA.

HECHES, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. SSW of La Barthe-de-Nestes. Pop. 1,000.

HECHINGEN, a town of Germany, the cap. of the principality of Hohenzollern, situated on the Starzel, 30 m. S of Stuttgart. Pop. 3,389. It has some woollen manufactures; and is the residence of the prince, and the seat of the different courts of the principality.

HECHIZERO, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, which runs from N to S, and enters the Morona on the l. bank, in S lat. 3° 23', after a course of 90 m.

HECHO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Huesca, 27 m. NW of Jaca. Pop. 1,500. A fine porcelain clay is dug here.

HECKEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 4 m. N of Dannemarie. Pop. 1,390.

HECKFIELD, a parish of Hampshire, 4 m. NW of Hartford-Bridge. Area 5,693 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,202; in 1851, 1,321.

HECKINGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 10½ m. SE of Norwich. Area 1,102 acres. Pop. in 1851, 389.

HECKINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. SE of Seaforth. Area 5,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,480; in 1851, 1,581.

HECKMONDWICK, a township in the p. of Birstall, 7 m. WNW of Wakefield. Pop. in 1831, 2,793; in 1851, 4,540.

HECKTOWN, a village of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 99 m. ENE of Harrisburg.

HECLA, a volcanic mountain of Iceland, situated in the SW part of the island, in the Rangarvallasysla, in N lat. 63° 59'; W long. 19° 42'. Its alt. is 4,961 Danish or 6,131 English ft. above sea-level. Though it has at different periods remained tranquil for half a century, the number and extent of its eruptions, if we may believe Icelandic records, has been greater than those of almost any other volcano. They are said to have been 43 in number since the year 900. It is divided at the summit into three parts, of which the middle is the highest. Lava is not found in the immediate neighbourhood of the craters, the soil consisting, as in other Icelandic mountains, of an accumulation of loose grit and ashes; but it exists to a great extent in other parts of the mountain. For leagues round it nothing is to be seen but stones and lava, without the least particle of vegetation; the very rocks of the mountain itself are fractured in every direction. Hot vapour issues from various small openings near the top of the mountain; and the therm., which in the air stands below the freezing-point, will rise, when set on the ground, to 120° or even 150°. It was visited and described by Sir Joseph Banks in 1772, and by Sir George Mackenzie in 1810. See ICELAND.

HECLA COVE, an inlet on the N coast of Spitzbergen, in N lat. 79° 55'.

HECLA AND GRIPER BAY, an indentation of the SE coast of Melville island, Arctic America, in N lat. 74° 30', and W long. 110° 30'. On the SW side of this bay is Winter Harbour.

HECTOR, a township of Tompkins co., in the state of New York, 14 m. W of Ithaca, bounded on the W by Seneca lake, and watered by several of the tributaries of that lake and of Cayuga lake. Its

surface is elevated and undulating, but its soil is fertile and well adapted to grass. Pop. 5,652.—Also a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 119.

HEDDERNHEIM, a town of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 6 m. NE of Höchst, and 4 m. NNE of Frankfurt, on the r. bank of the Nidda. Pop. 1,229. It has several copper-works.

HEDDESODORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 8 m. NW of Coblenz, circle and 1½ m. N of Neuwied, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,115. It has several tanneries, dye-works, and bleacheries, and iron-works.

HEDDINGE (STORE), a town of Denmark, in the stift and island of Sieland, 88 m. S of Copenhagen, near the point called Stevnsklint. Pop. 580.

HEDDINGTON, a parish in Wilts, 2½ m. S of Calne. Area 1,686 acres. Pop. in 1851, 354.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, a parish in Northumberland, 8 m. WNW of Newcastle-on-the-Tyne. Area 4,663 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1851, 813.

HEDE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. of Rennes.

—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,427; in 1841, 10,161.—The town is 15 m. WNW of Rennes. Pop. 824. Fairs for cattle, agricultural implements, common stuffs, and ironmongery, are held here several times a-year. In the vicinity is a pond abounding with excellent fish. This town was formerly of considerable importance, and had a fortress which is now in ruins.

HEDE, a town of Sweden, in Jämtland, on the r. bank of the Ljusne, 27 m. WSW of Klofsjö.

HEDEMARKEN, an amt or administrative province of Norway, in the stift of Aggershuus, comprising an area of 9,539 sq. m.; bounded on the N by the stift of Drontheim; on the E by Sweden; on the W by the amt of Christiania; and on the SW by that of Aggershuus. Pop. in 1845, 89,810. Its NW part is covered by the chain of the Dovre-field, and the Kiølen-Mølen runs along its E confines, the general inclination being to the S. It is intersected by the Klar, Gløkken, and Vormen; and is one of the most fertile and flourishing provs. in the kingdom. It comprises the divisions of Asterdelion, Hedemarken, situated in the SW part, and Soløe and Oudalen, but contains no towns of importance.

HEDEMORA, or HEDMORA, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Storakopparberg, and haerd of Naesgard, 27 m. SSE of Falun, on the Western Dal, between two small lakes. Pop. 1,035.

HEDEMUNDEN, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality and 14 m. SW of Göttingen, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 919. It has manufactories of linen and earthenware.

HEDENFORS, a village of Sweden, in the laen and 35 m. NNE of Pitea, on the r. bank of the Lulea.

HEDENGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Bomal. Pop. 91.

HEDENHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. SSE of Norwich. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 283.

HEDENSTED, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and 8 m. NE of Weili.

HEDERSLEBEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Magdeburg, SE of Halberstadt. Pop. 1,420. It has manufactories of linen.—Also a village in the regency of Merseburg, E. of Eisleben. Pop. 450.

HEDERVAR, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 14 m. NW of Raab, and 20 m. NE of Csorna, in the Kleine-Schütt island, near the S arm of the Danube. Pop. 1,240. It has a castle, and contains a school and a library.

HEDESUNDA, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Gefleborg, haerd of Gästrikland, 21 m.

S of Gefle, and 45 m. NNW of Upsal. It has extensive forges.

HEDGELEY, a township in Eglinham parish, Northumberland, 8 m. WNW of Alnwick, SE of the Breamish. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1851, 81.

HEDGERLEY, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. SE of Beaconsfield. Area 1,065 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 150.

HEDGERLEY-DEAN, a hamlet in the p. of Farnham-Royal, Bucks. Area 480 acres. Pop. 196.

HEDINGHAM-CASTLE, a parish in Essex, 19 m. NNE of Chelmsford. Area 2,429 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,220; in 1851, 1,394.

HEDINGHAM-SEBILE, a parish in Essex, 1 m. SW of Heddingham-Castle. Area 5,394 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,194; in 1851, 2,346.

HEDJAZ (EL), [*i. e.* 'the Land of Pilgrimage,'] one of the great divisions of Arabia. It consists of a plain, varying in breadth, and extending along the Red sea between the parallels of 18° 40' and 31° 20' N, or from the peninsula of Sinai to the frontier of Yemen. Ali Bey says its frontier-line commences at Arabok, 21 leagues N of Jidda; bends from NE to SE, passing Yelemlem, 2 days journey NE of Mecca; runs thence to Karnā, 21 leagues E of Mecca, and 8 m. W of Tayif; then, turning WSW, passes Zataerk, and terminates at Mehherma, at the fort named Al Mersah Ibrahim, nearly 32 leagues SE of Jidda. The whole of this tract is a plain, entirely sandy and barren, but behind it rises a chain of mountains which yield abundance of fruits and other products; one district near Medina yields the celebrated *balsam* or balm of Mecca. Except Jidda, there are no towns and few villages of any importance on the coast. H. is chiefly distinguished by containing the famous capitals of Mecca and Medina; but these cities have a separate jurisdiction. The Highlands of H. are possessed by a number of small independent sheiks, who dwell in tents during the summer, and in winter reside in the towns. The total pop. of the H., including the Bedouins of the mountains, does not exceed, according to Burckhardt's estimate, 250,000. See articles Mecca and Medina.

HEDLEY, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co. of Durham. Area 750 acres. Pop. 42.

HEDLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a township in the p. of Orvingham, Northumberland, 2 m. SSW of Bywell-St. Andrews. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1851, 219.

HEDLEY-HOPE, a township in the p. of Brancepeth, co. and 4 m. SW of Durham, on the Derwent. Area 1,506 acres. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1851, 91.

HEDLEY-WOODSIDE, a township in the p. of Orvingham, Northumberland, 10 m. WSW of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1851, 85.

HEDNESFORD AND LEACROFT, a township in Cannock parish, Staffordshire. Pop. in 1821, 442; in 1851 returned with that of the parish.

HEDON, or **HERDON**, a borough, market-town, or parish, in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E of Kingston-upon-Hull, E of the Humber. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,090; in 1851, 1,029.

HEECK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, circle of Ahaus. Pop. 750.

HEEG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, east, and 5 m. SSW of Sneek, on the N bank of a lake to which it gives name.

HELDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Düsseldorf, circle of Rees. Pop. 375.

HEEMSKIRK'S BANK, a cluster of shoals and sand-banks in the Pacific, discovered by Tasman in 1643, a little to the E of Prince William's island. Some suppose them to be the Fiji islands of the present day.

HEEMSTEDE, a large village of Holland, in the

prov. of N. Holland, 3 m. S of Haarlem. Pop. 2,332. It is renowned for the culture of bulbous roots.

HEENE, a parish in Sussex, on the Lea, 1 m. W of Worthing. Area 546 acres. Pop. 233.

HEEPEN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. and 22 m. SSW of Minden. Pop. 2,150.

HEER, a village of German Limburg, in the cant. and 2 m. SE of Maastricht. Pop. 1,200.

HEER-ARENDSEKERK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, 4 m. W of Goes. Pop. 1,600.

HEERDE, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, 4 m. S of Hattem. Pop. 1,200.

HEERDT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Cleves-Berg, 3 m. NNE of Neuss. Pop. 420.

HEEREN (Ost and West), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Stendal. Pop. of Ost H., 213; of West H., 241.

HEERENBERG, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 16 m. ESE of Arnhem. Pop. 700.

HEERENVEEN, a town of Holland, in Friesland, 18 m. SSE of Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,000.

HEERINGEN, a small town of Prussian Saxony, on the Helme, 6 m. SE of Nordhausen.

HEERLEN, a town of Belgium, in Limburg, 14 m. ENE of Maastricht.

HEESCH, or **HEEZE**, a village of Belgium, in N. Brabant, 17 m. SSE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,759.

HEESSEN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, circle of Beckum, 4 m. NE of Bielefeld. Pop. 680.

HEESTERT, a commune of Belgium, in W. Flanders, cant. and 4 m. E of Courtrai. Pop. 2,846.

HEGENHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, near the l. bank of the Rhine, 14 m. E of Altkirch. Pop. 2,157.

HEGERMUEHLE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, 30 m. NE of Berlin, on the Finow canal. Pop. 680. Sheet-iron is largely manufactured here.

HEGGBACH, a village of Wurttemberg, in the bail, and 7 m. NE of Biberach. Pop. 500.

HEGYALYA, a low chain of hills in Transylvania, in the district of Zemplin, between the parallels of 48° and 49°, famous for its production of those wines which are generally known in Europe under the name of Tokay.

HE-HO, a fortress of China, in the prov. of Shantung, 84 m. NNW of Tsing-chu, near the coast of the Yellow sea.

HEIDE, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, 27 m. WSW of Rendsburg. Pop. 3,000. It has large cattle and grain markets.

HEIDECK, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle-Franconia, 4 m. SSW of Hilpoltstein. Pop. 900.

HEIDECKRUG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 60 m. NW of Gumbinnen, on the r. bank of the Schiesche, near the E shore of the Curische-haff. Pop. 300.

HEIDELBACH, a village of Saxony, 18 m. SSE of Freyberg. It has a glass-work.

HEIDELBERG, an ancient city of Germany, in Baden, situated on the l. bank of the Neckar, at the foot of the Königstuhl, in N lat. 49° 24' 43", 10 m. SSE of Mannheim, 43 m. NNE of Carlsruhe by the Mannheim and Basle railway, and 191 m. from Basle. Its streets are narrow and gloomy, but the principal one is above 1 m. in length. The chief buildings are the town-house, the hospitals, several Protestant and Catholic churches, and the university. A stone-bridge of 10 arches, and 700 ft. in length, here crosses the Neckar. The ancient electoral palace or castle stands on a hill near the town, and, though in ruins, is still a magnificent object. The keep and outer wall of the platform are entire. H. has long been a celebrated place of education. Its uni-

versity, founded in 1386, adopted, in the 16th cent., the reformed doctrine; but received a severe shock in 1622, when the town was taken by the Bavarians, and all the books, with a valuable collection of manuscripts, presented to the Pope, who deposited them in the Vatican. The foundation of a new collection was laid by the celebrated philologist, J. G. Grævius; and had been gradually carried to 30,000 vols., when, in 1815, the books and manuscripts carried to Rome were happily restored. The reputation of H. as a place of education, especially as a school of law, is increasing. The number of students is usually between 600 and 700. Besides the university, there are an academy, a botanical garden, a museum, and other public and private seminaries. Pop. in 1845, 12,048, of whom 6,979 were Protestants, 4,775 Catholics, and 284 Jews. The environs are extremely beautiful. To the westward the long valley of the Neckar opens into a wide and fruitful plain, covered with villages, and bounded by hills on the other side of the Rhine. The adjacent country produces a large quantity of wine; and the town has long been noted for its immense wine-tun, which is made of copper, with iron hoops, and contains 600 hhd. The manufactures of H. are on a small scale: they embrace, however, various articles, as woollens, cotton, silk stockings, paper, tobacco-pipes, and tapestry.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has a billy surface, and is watered by Tulpehocken, Spring and Cacoosing creeks. The soil, consisting of calcareous loam and gravel, is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 3,539.—Also a township of Lebanon co., in the same state, drained by Mill-creek, an affluent of Tulpehocken creek, and by Hammer creek, a branch of Conestoga river. Its surface is level, and its soil is chiefly calcareous. Pop. 2,827. The village is 8 m. SE of Lebanon.—Also a township of Lehigh co., in the same state, intersected in the N by Blue Ridge, and watered by Lehigh river, and Tront and Jordan's creeks. Pop. 2,354.—Also a township of York co., in the same state, 15 m. SW of York. It has a level surface, watered by Codorus and Hammer creeks, and possesses a fertile soil. Pop. 1,528.

HEIDELSHEIM, a town of Baden, on the Salz-bach, 17 m. S of Heidelberg, and 14 m. SE of Spire. Pop. 2,272.

HEIDENFELD, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 18 m. NE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,048.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 19 m. SSE of Anspach. Pop. 1,829.—Also a town of Württemberg, on the Brenz, 21 m. NNE of Ulm. Pop. 2,465. At Neresheim, near this, was fought an obstinate but indecisive action between the French and Austrian armies, in 1796, on the first advance of Moreau from the Rhine.

HEIDERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, circle of Górlitz. Pop. 1,400.

HEIDESHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine, 5 m. W of Mayence. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village of Bavaria, 6 m. NW of Frankenthal. Pop. 500.

HEIGHAM-POTTER, a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. NNE of Ayle. Area 2,527 acres. Pop. 477.

HEIGHTON, a parish in the co. of Durham, 6½ m. NW of Darlington. Area 7,278 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,739; in 1851, 1,294.—Also a township in the p. of Washingtonborough, Lincolnshire, 3 m. ESE of Lincoln. Pop. 583.

HEIGHTON, a parish in Sussex, 1 m. NNE of Newhaven. Area 923 acres. Pop. 85.

HEILBRONN, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, situated in a pleasant and fertile vine district, 9 m. NW of Lauenstein, and 26 m. N of Stuttgart by railway. Pop. 8,600. It is irregularly built,

but contains some good public edifices; and has a well endowed academy, and a public library of 12,000 vols. The culture of the vine, and the conveyance of goods by the Neckar between Frankfort and S. Germany form the chief employment of the inhabitants. The manufactures are insignificant, the only establishment deserving of notice being an ingenious machine for the preparation of plaster of Paris, and a few paper-mills. Its name—derived from a spring which supplies the town with water, and was formerly used medicinally—signifies the 'spring of health.'

HEILIGELINDE, or **SWIĘTA-LIPKA**, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 60 m. SE of Königsberg, circle and 4 m. SE of Rossel. Pop. 194. It has a church.

HEILIGENBEIL, or **SWIENTA-SIEKIERKA**, a town of Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 31 m. SW of Königsberg, and 8 m. NE of Braunsberg, on the l. bank of the Graft, near its confluence with the Frische Haff. Pop. in 1838, 2,850. It has a Lutheran church, and possesses several breweries and manufactories of turnery. In 1807 this town was to a great extent destroyed by fire. Pop. of circle, 23,990.

HEILIGENBERG, an amt and market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 3 m. NE of Salem, and 14 m. NNE of Constance. Pop. 504. It has a fine castle belonging to the prince of Fürstenberg.

HEILIGENBLUT, a village of Illyria, in Carinthia, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 63 m. NW of Villach, in the valley of Moll, on the S declivity of the Gross-Glockner, at an alt. of 4,672 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 63. In the vicinity is Mount Heiligenblut-Tauern, which has an alt. of 1,433 toises or 9,546 ft. above the sea, and contains a gold mine.

HEILIGHAVEN, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, in the bail. of Oldenburg, on the Baltic, opposite Fehmern, 38 m. E of Kiel, and 40 m. NNE of Lubeck. Pop. 2,000. It has a church and an hospital, and possesses several distilleries. It has a small port and a good roadstead, and conducts a considerable trade.

HEILIGENHOLZ, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, NE of Ueberlingen. Pop. 181.

HEILIGENKREUTZ, a village of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the circle of the Lower Wiener-Walde, and close to Vienna, on the Dornbach, at its confluence with the Sattelbach. Pop. 330. It has a handsome and richly endowed Cistercian abbey, founded in 1136, containing a library, a scientific museum, an observatory, and a theological school.—Also a village in the same circle, to the NE of St. Polten.

HEILIGENKREUTZ, or **NEMET-KERESZT**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 7 m. S of Oedenburg, and 17 m. NNE of Güns. Pop. 2,490. It has a Catholic church, a synagogue, and a castle; and is celebrated for its mineral waters.

HEILIGENKREUZ, or **SANTA-CROCE**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 11 m. NNE of Trieste, circle and 24 m. SE of Gorizia, at the foot of the Karst. Pop. 1,037. It has an ancient fortress.

HEILIGENKREUZ, or **SZENT-KERESZT**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Upper Bars, 8 m. S of Kremnitz, and 9 m. N of Schemnitz, on the r. bank of the Gran. It has a castle, in which the bishop of Neu-Sohl habitually resides, and a Catholic church. In the vicinity are the noted mill-stone quarries of Illing, and the thermal baths of Szekleno and Vihnye.

HEILIGENRODE, a village of Hanover, in the county of Hoya, bail. of Syke, 9 m. SW of Bremen, and 33 m. NW of Nienburg. Pop. 371.

HEILIGENSTADT, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the circle of the

Wiener-Walde, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Vienna. It is noted for its baths.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 54 m. NW of Erfurt, and 21 m. NW of Mühlhausen, at the confluence of the Geisle and Leine. Pop. 4,770. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a castle, several Catholic churches, a gymnasium, a custom-house and a house-of-correction. The manufacture of clocks, wool-spinning, and distilling form the chief branches of local industry. This town was extensively destroyed by fire in 1739, and suffered much during the late war. From 1807 to 1814, it formed the chief town of the Westphalia dep. of the Harz. Pop. of circle, 30,960.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 15 m. ESE of Bamberg, and 15 m. WSW of Bayreuth, on the l. bank of the Leinleith. Pop. 500. It has a castle and a Lutheran church.

HEILIGENSTEIN, or HEGYKÖ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 11 m. ESE of Oedenburg, and 20 m. NE of Güns, on the lake of Neusiedel. Pop. 530.—Also a village of Bavaria.

HEILIGKREUTZTHAL, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. of Riedlingen. Pop. in 1840, 263 (chiefly Cath.). An imperial Cistercian abbey formerly existed here.

HEILOO, or HYLOO, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 2 m. SE of Alkmaar, and 18 m. NNE of Haarlem.

HEILSBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 44 m. S of Königsberg, and 14 m. NE of Guttstadt, on the l. bank of the Alle. Pop. 4,500. It contains a castle, in which the bishop of Ermeland resides, 2 Catholic churches, and a Lutheran chapel. It possesses manufactories of cloth, several tanneries and breweries, and has a considerable trade in wool and grain. In 1703 this town was the head-quarters of Charles XII., king of Sweden; and in 1807, it was the theatre of several engagements between the French and Russians. Pop. of circle, 28,970.

HEILSBRONN, a market-town of Bavaria, cap. of a presidial in the circle of Middle Franconia, 11 m. ENE of Anspach, and 17 m. WSW of Nurnberg, on the Schwabach. Pop. 700. It has a collegiate church, containing the tombs of several of the princes of Nurnberg and Brandenburg, and several mineral springs. The manufactory of wax-cloth, and the preparation of madder, which is extensively cultivated in the environs, form the chief branches of local industry. Pop. of presidial, 10,185.

HEILTZ-LE-MAURUPT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, arrond. of Vitry-le-François. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,600; in 1841, 10,375. The town is 12 m. ENE of Vitry-le-François, and 26 m. ESE of Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 878. Fairs for pigs, woolen stuffs, earthen ware, ironmongery, and mercery are held here twice a-year.

HEIMBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. ESE of Achen. Pop. 1,230. It has manufactories of cotton-yarn, wooden ware, and lead.

HEIMBACH (NIEDER), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 26 m. SSE of Coblenz, on the Rhine.

HEIMBURG, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, circle and 4 m. NW of Blankenburg, on a brook of the same name. Pop. 720. It has a church and an hospital. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle of Heimburg.

HEIMER, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 17 m. W of Düsseldorf, circle and 4 m. N of Gladbach. Pop. 673. Iron and cop-

per thimbles and rings are extensively manufactured here.

HEIMERSHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. S of Cologne, circle and 8 m. NNW of Rheinbach. Pop. 1,075. It has a castle and several manufactories of cloth and paper.

HEIMERTINGEN, a village of Bavaria, circle of Suabia, to the N of Memmingen. Pop. 500.

HEIMISWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. NE of Berne, bail. and 3 m. E of Berthoud. Pop. 1,860.

HEIMSHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. of Leonberg, 16 m. W of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,223. It has a castle. At the beginning of the 18th centry, it was to a great extent destroyed by fire; and in 1692 and 1693 was pillaged by the French.

HEINAVESI, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 45 m. SE of Kuopio, district of Nedre-Sawolax, 42 m. N of Nyslott, on the S bank of Lake Kermavesi.

HEINERSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 45 m. SW of Oppeln, circle and 12 m. WSW of Neisse. It has several manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics.—Also a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Oberland, bail. and 5 m. SE of Sonneberg, and 8 m. ENE of Neustadt, on the r. bank of the Hasslach. It has several saw-mills, and is noted for its beer. Pop. 774.

HEININGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 3 m. S of Goppingen, and 26 m. NW of Ulm. Pop. 1,120.

HEINKENSZAND, a village of Holland, in the island of South Beveland, prov. of Zeeland, arrond. and 4 m. SW of Goes, and 10 m. E of Middelburg. Pop. 900.

HEINO, a parish and v. of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, 7 m. SE of Zwolle. Pop. 1,502.

HEINOLA, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, capital of the gov. of Kymmenegard, in the district of Sawolax-Ufredels, between lakes Ruotsalainen and Konnevesi, 63 m. N of Borgo, and 150 m. NE of Abo. Pop. 600. It is regularly built, and has a church and market-place.

HEINRICHAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Breslau, to the SE of Reichenbach. Pop. 473.

HEINRICHS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 33 m. SW of Erfurt, circle and 9 m. NW of Schleusingen, on the Hasel. Pop. 1,225. It has several iron, steel, and white iron manufactories, and possesses some trade in wine.

HEINRICHSGRUN, or HEYNEGRUN, a market town of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. NW of Elnbogen, and 15 m. NE of Eger. Pop. 1,580. It has a castle, and possesses several manufactories of cotton fabrics. In the environs are mines of tin, a manufactory of white iron, and several forges.

HEINRICHSWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 51 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 12 m. S of Frankenstein. Pop. 1,090.—Also a village in the regency of Gumbinnen, SW of Tilsit.

HEINSBERG, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 39 m. N of Achen, on an arm of the Worm, near the l. bank of the Roer. Pop. 1,780. It is surrounded by a wall and ditches, and was formerly a place of considerable strength. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church, an hospital, and a fine promenade, and has extensive manufactories of cloth, flannel, and velvet ribbon, several distilleries, a wool-spinning-mill, a tannery, and a large manufactory of coloured paper. This town is mentioned in the annals of the country as early as 1030. In

1542 it was besieged and destroyed by Charles V. It was the capital of a seignory, the last lord of which died in 1472. Pop. of circle, 28,250.

HEINSCHÉ, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg. Pop. 1,392.

HEINSEN, a village of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, bail. and 3 m. SE of Polle, and 17 m. S of Hameln, on the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,016. Wool-spinning, boat-building, and navigation form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

HEINSTERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Nobressart. Pop. 525.

HEINSVIG, a parish of Denmark, in Juland, in the diocese of Ripen, to the NE of Varde.

HEINZENBERG, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 11 m. SW of Coire, bounding on the W the jurisdiction of the same name, or of Tüsis. It extends in a S direction a distance of about 5 m., between the Hinter Rhein on the E and the Rabiusa, and unites on the S with the Piz Beverin. It contains several small lakes, one of which, named Lüsich, is remarkable for its depth, and for having no affluent nor apparent outlet.

HEIRBAEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Baesrode. Pop. 224.

HEIRBROUCK-DU-MIDI, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Oycke. Pop. 152.

HEIRBROUCK-DU-NORD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Oycke. Pop. 163.

HEISKER ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, 7 m. W of North Uist. It is about 2 m. in length from E to W.

HEISTERNEST, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dantzic, to the SW of Hela. Pop. 184.

HEITEREN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Neuf-Brisach. Pop. 1,103.

HEITERSHEIM, a town of Baden, on the borders of the Black forest, 10 m. S of Brisac. Pop. 1,394. It was long the residence of the grand prior of the order of St. John in Germany, who had a seat and vote in the diet of the empire.

HEKELGEM, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Merchtern, 12 m. NW of Brussels. Pop. of cant., 1,829; of v., 257.

HEKEM-KHAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Marash, sanj. and 45 m. NW of Malatia. Pop. 1,000.

HEKLA. See **HECLA**.

HEKLA-FIELD, a small mountain-chain in Norway, in the S part of the div. of Christiansand, forming the S extremity of the Lang-field, and terminating on the S in Cape Lindesnaes.

HEL, a river of Cornwall, which, rising near Wendren, runs eastward, and receiving a number of streams from the N and S, joins the Fal, and falls into the channel 4 m. S of Falmouth, in an estuary 1 m. wide, and of sufficient depth for large vessels.

HELA, a small town of West Prussia, 19 m. NE of Dantzic, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula which runs into the Baltic, and consists almost entirely of sand. Pop. 382. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and the place is remarkable for little except a peculiar breed of sheep with four horns, reared on the adjacent pastures.

HELBE, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which, after dividing into two branches, falls into the Unstrut, 4 m. S of Kindelbrück, after a course of 30 m. from NW to SE.

HELCHIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, cant. of Dottignies. Pop. 1,203.

HELCHTEREN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Peer. Pop. 664.

HELDAU, a village of Transylvania, embosomed in the Carpathians, between the Rothenthurm and Vulcan pass, which may be considered to stand in the same relation to Hermanstadt and Cronstadt as the village of Brock, in N. Holland, to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. "Here," says a very recent tourist, "equally remote from the outer world and the spirit of the 19th cent., the Saxons vegetate in a quiet patriarchal way that would give perfect satisfaction to those who appeal to 'the wisdom of our ancestors.' The situation of the place is the most picturesque possible; not in a wild, gloomy, rocky gorge like the Rothenthurm, but in a pleasant valley, at the foot of fair hills covered with plantations of oak. A stranger would be at first somewhat disappointed at seeing very small huts, rather than houses, at the entrance of the v., but the dusky tint and disorderly apparel of the inhabitants show this to be the Zigania, or Gipsy hamlet, which is at the outside of many towns in this country, the change from a nomade to a settled life having become compulsory during the reign of the Emperor Joseph. Not only are gipsies excluded from this village, but no Daco-Roman or other stranger is allowed to have any settlement in the place. As we proceeded up the street we admired the uncommon neatness of the houses, being more like merchants' villas than the dwellings of peasant-manufacturers. The manufacture of white woollen cloth is extensively carried on here. This article, mostly by the means of commercial houses in Hermanstadt, is exported to Hungary to the value in some years of £150,000." The village, which is also known by the Hungarian name of **NAGY-DISZNOD**, and the Wallachian name of **CSISZ-NEDE**, has a pop. of nearly 3,000.

HELDBURG, a small town of Germany, in the principality of Saxe-Hildburghausen, situated on a hill 13 m. W of Coburg. Pop. 6,076.

HELDEN, a village of Dutch Limburg, in the cant. of Horst, 10 m. NNE of Ruremonde. Pop. 2,000.

HELDER (THE), a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, at the N extremity of a peninsula opposite the Texel, 40 m. N by W of Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 57' 42", with a strong fortress to defend the entrance and road of Mars-Diep. Pop. 2,852. It communicates with Amsterdam by a canal 51 m. long. Near this place Admiral Van Tromp was killed in a naval engagement in 1658. Helder was taken by the British, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, on 28th August 1799, and remained in our possession during that short and unfortunate campaign.

HELDER CANAL. See **AMSTERDAM**.

HELDERGERM, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. of Herzele. Pop. 1,025.

HELDRUNGEN, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality and 15 m. W of Querfurt, near the Unstrut. There are two villages called Festung-H. and Ober-H., within a small distance. Pop. 1,727.

HELE, a village of Egypt, near the r. bank of the Nile, 5 m. NNE of Cairo.

HELEBIE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 5 m. SSW of Benisuef.

HELECHOSA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Caceres, 28 m. S of Guadalupe, near the l. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 500.

HELEN (Sr.), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 3 m. ENE of Dinan. Pop. 1,445.

HELEN'S (Sr.), a chapelry and town in Prescott parish, co. of Lancaster, 34 m. NE by E of Prescott, on a branch of the Mersey, to which, by Runcorn-Gap, a railway runs from St. Helen's. The town is also connected, by a branch-line, with the Liverpool

and Manchester railway, and the chapelry is intersected by the Sankey canal which passes the town. Pop. in 1851, 14,866. St. H. is a well-built, thriving, and populous town, though it has risen within little more than a half century from the rank of a small village. Its increase is attributable to the various manufacturing works established here, on account of the cheap and excellent coal which abounds in the vicinity, and its proximity to the port of Liverpool. The British glass-plate company, incorporated by act of parliament, erected their manufactory at Ravenhead, near St. H., in 1773. This establishment occupies nearly 30 acres of land, and is enclosed by a wall, round which are placed the workmen's houses, rendering it a kind of separate colony. About 300 work-people are employed in these works, which are the largest in England. The casting of glass is performed here with great skill and dexterity; and the plates are of more than double the dimensions of those made in the Venetian mode of blowing. An extensive copper-work, now discontinued, was erected here at the end of last cent., by the proprietors of the Parry mine in Anglesea, who had a branch also on the Sankey canal. This did not, however, materially injure the prosperity of St. H., the mining and manufacturing operations of which had arisen, in 1825, to such magnitude, that no fewer than 69 steam-engines of 1,369 horse-power were at work in this and the adjoining townships connected with St. H.

HELEN'S (Str.), a p. in the Isle of Wight, 8 m. E of Newport. There is a bay or road here of considerable note as a rendezvous for the royal navy in time of war. Area of p. 3,676 acres. Pop. in 1831, 953; in 1851, 1,948.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, 2 m. NNE of Broadway. Area 671 acres. Pop. in 1851, 214.

HELEN'S (Str.), one of the Scilly islands, about 1 m. N of Fresco, noted for the remains of one of the oldest churches in Britain. The island comprises 80 acres of good soil, but serves merely for the pasture of sheep.

HELENA, a village of Brasher township, St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 236 m. NW of Albany, on Regis river. Pop. in 1840, 100.—Also a village of Phillip's co., in the state of Arkansas, 122 m. E of Little Rock, on the W bank of the Mississippi. Pop. 500.

HELENA (SAINT), an island in the Atlantic, generally ranked by geographers among the islands of Lower Guinea. It is situated in 15° 55' S lat., and 5° 49' 45" W long.; 600 m. from Ascension island, the nearest land; 1,200 m. from the coast of Africa; and nearly 2,000 m. from that of America.

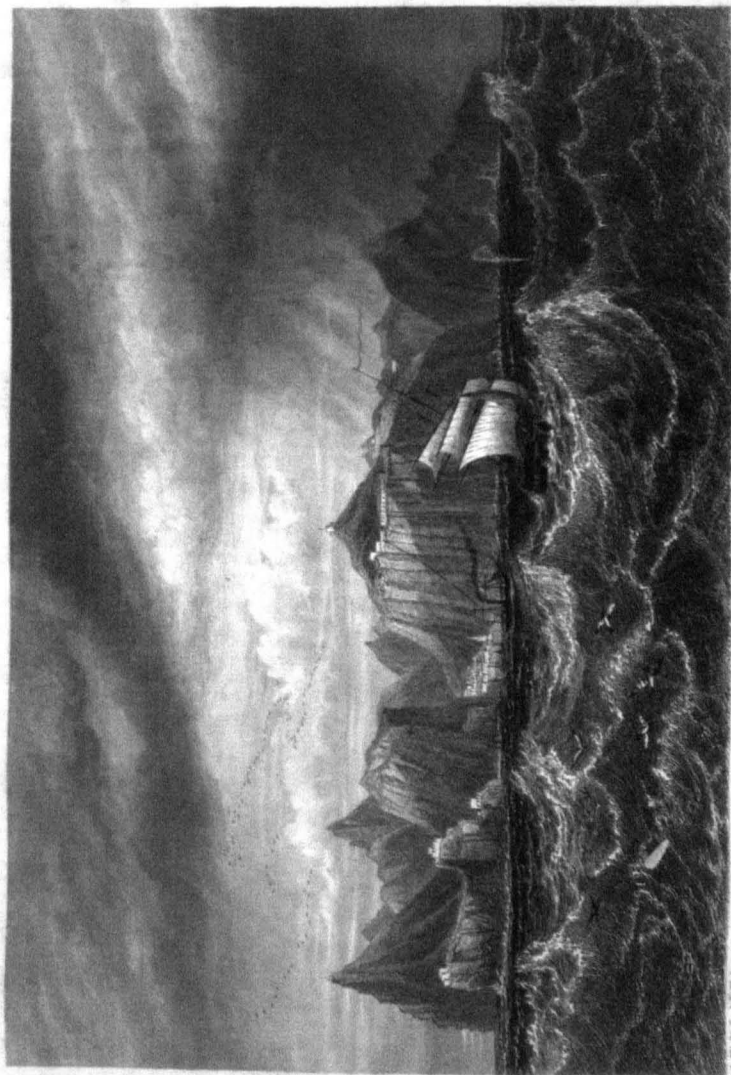
Appearance.] When first seen at sea, this island, which is about 10½ m. in length, in the direction of ENE and WSW, and 6½ m. in breadth, with a mean elevation of 1,400 ft., presents the appearance of a naked and rugged rock, extremely abrupt at its N extremity, but more shelving towards the S. Upon a nearer approach, the central eminences are seen to be clothed with verdure; but upon drawing still nearer, these are again shut out from view, and nothing is beheld but a girdle of inaccessible precipices overhanging the ocean,—some of them exhibiting the most fantastic shapes,—and others, rent down

to their base, disclosing hideous chasms. These rocks are principally basaltic; and the strata are observed to lie in every variety of direction. The whole mass has the appearance of having been produced by a submarine volcano; or may be regarded as being the summit of a great submarine mountain which had formerly been a volcano. Within half-a-furlong of land there is a depth of from 10 to 12 fath.; and at 1 m. distance, of 23 fath. Outside this, the sea around is of unfathomable depth. The tide rises sometimes to the height of 5 ft.; and the surf upon the shore, especially about the season of Christmas, is tremendous. The principal inlets by which the island can be approached are James' bay (a), Rupert's bay (b), Lemon-valley (c) on the NW side, and Sandy-bay (d) on the SE,—all of them regularly and strongly fortified. There



are likewise several ravines where it might be possible, though with great difficulty, to effect a landing; but these are either protected by batteries, or easily defended by rolling stones from the heights. The island contains 30,300 acres. There are only two plains in the whole of this extent; the largest of which, at Longwood, comprises 1,500 acres of fine land sloping gently to the SW. In sailing from Europe, it is generally necessary, in order to make the island of St. H., to stretch along the Brazil coast quite out of the tropics, till it can be gained by the aid of the SE trade-winds; but of late years the inner or easternmost passage has frequently been followed, and has not uncommonly been made in 7 or 8 weeks from England. A bird called the St. H. pigeon, which is seen only to the windward of the island, generally indicates its vicinity to the navigator long before the land can be discerned by the telescope.

Description.] St. H. is unequally divided by a lofty chain of hills, which runs in a curved direction nearly E and W, bending towards the S at each extremity; and from which alternate ridges and valleys branch-off in various directions, but chiefly N and S. Towards the E termination of this chain is Diana's peak (D), the highest point of land on the island, rising nearly 2,700 ft. above the level of the sea. On the same ridge are Cuckold's point, 2,672 ft.; and Halley's mount, 2,467 ft. Nearer the coast, and overhanging the sea, are Flag-staff, 2,272 ft.; and Barnisell, 2,015 ft. In the centre of the island is the Alarm house, 1,960 ft. High-knoll, to the S of Ladder-hill, is 1,903 ft.; and Longwood-house, 1,762 ft. above the sea. On coming round to the NW and leeward side



W. Verelst

THE OREGON.

THE OREGON, 1855. (From the original drawing by W. Verelst.)

of the island, James' valley opens to the view. It is bounded by two rocky mountains, Rupert's on the E, and Ladder-hill on the W, which gradually recede from each other as they approach the coast, where they terminate abruptly in two stupendous and perpendicular cliffs. The space enclosed between these heights is of a triangular form, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and 350 yds. broad at its base, which faces the sea. In this confined spot is situated James' town (J), which presents in its whole appearance a peculiar combination of military strength and rural simplicity. A fortified line extending from cliff to cliff, fronts the anchorage, and is covered with cannon nearly level with the water's edge. After passing the drawbridge, and advancing between a double row of peepel trees [*Ficus terebrata*], you enter the town by an arched gateway, under a rampart or terrace which forms one side of a handsome parade, about 100 ft. square. On the l. side is the government-house, usually named the Castle, enclosed with a wall; and directly fronting the gateway is the church, a plain but not inelegant structure. The principal street contains about 40 houses, and the whole town about 200. The houses, generally two stories high, are neatly built in the English style, and white-washed. The town contains many little gardens, groves, and shaded walks, and extends the whole length of the valley, which gradually decreases in breadth till at last there is room only for a single house. The view on each side, from the streets, discovers enormous masses of rock impending over the valley in a manner sufficiently alarming to the mind of a stranger. The roads which give access to the interior of the island, and which have been formed with incredible labour, are carried along the sides of Rupert's and Ladder-hill in a zig-zag direction; and the ascent to the summit is so easy that oxen and carts pass along the apparently perpendicular precipice without difficulty or danger. For the space of 2 m., nothing but naked sterility and a rocky wilderness meets the eye of the traveller; but the sight is soon gratified by the sudden prospect of woody heights, verdant lawns, cultivated plantations, and handsome little country-seats. The summit of High-knoll (e), particularly, presents a beautiful series of such prospects, surrounded by a lofty ridge of hills and precipices, which completely close in the view, and finely contrast with the softer and richer scenes which they enclose. On the S side of the Knoll, about 3 m. from the town, is the governor's country-residence, called Plantation-house (f), a handsome and well-built edifice, erected in 1792. Its environs, by the combined efforts of nature and art, have been rendered the most beautiful spot in the island. Besides the indigenous productions of the place, the pine of the north, the mimosa of New South Wales, the coffee plant of Arabia, the banian and bamboo of India, the African aloe and prickly pear, the apple, peach, and mulberry of Europe, with various other plants and trees, from the most opposite and distant climes, are to be found within the enclosures. Longwood (g), on the opposite side of Ladder-hill, and also about 3 m. from the town, is situated on an elevated plain, or rather gently rising ground, on the summit of which is a flag-staff, from which the place takes its name. The adjoining space was once nearly covered with gum-wood trees, which, upon the opening of avenues among them, were gradually destroyed by the SE wind; but young trees which have been since planted are thriving well, and the whole scenery bears a greater resemblance to that of England than any other spot on the island. There are here about 1,500 acres of good meadowland, of excellent soil, and capable, if supplied with water, of proving highly productive. From Sandy-

bay, which is about an hour's ride from Plantation-house, by a winding road along the declivities of little green hills, a still more romantic and beautiful scenery opens to the view, of which actual observers have given enraptured descriptions. But it is from the summit of Diana's peak, which is nearly in the centre of the island, that the most complete view of St. H. is brought under the eye.

Geology.] The cliffs which surround this island consist principally of rugged and steep banks of lava, many of them regularly stratified by successive layers of volcanic matter, amongst which in some places veins of a red sandy appearance are visible. The valleys and ridges in the interior are composed of basaltic lava in its most compact state, together with cellular, and many other varieties in every stage of decomposition. All the valleys and intermediate ridges appear to concentrate into one large basin on the S side of the island, which is evidently part of a volcanic crater from whence this island has been formed. The ridge called Diana's peak forms one edge of this crater inclining gradually towards the sea, whence it is concluded that the remaining ridge necessary to complete the crater is buried beneath the ocean. The volcanic matter and lava appear to have flowed from this immense crater in every direction, and to have formed the ravines and valleys and intersecting ridges of the island. The edge of the crater from Diana's peak round to the opposite side is well-defined. There is no appearance of any other crater in the island. In cutting away the lava at Saddle-hill, many feet below the surface, small bones have been found incrustated with stalactite. Dr. Macritchie accounts for the existence of these bones by supposing that the animals may have crept into crevices in the rock, and there died; for if a bed of lava in the liquid state had flowed over them they would probably have been consumed, and could not have been incrustated with stalactite. The volcanic fire, Mr. Bloxam says, must have ceased at some very remote period, and there is little probability of its ever breaking out again, as the island is small, and the combustible matter appears to be entirely consumed. The minerals of the island belong to the family in which siliceous predominates, to the calcareous and to the argillaceous families, to the mineral ore containing iron, and lastly to lava. Siliceous in the shape of quartz is rarely found, chalcodony and jasper and opal in small quantities, pitch-stone more frequently and obsidian or pumice-stone very sparingly and very light. Of the calcareous earths gypsum is found in several varieties; calcareous spar and stalactites of carbonate of lime are not unfrequent. The argillaceous minerals are hornblende in the form of crystals imbedded in lava. The clays of the island exist in the form of different volcanic masses in a state of decomposition, vary in colour according to the quantities of iron contained; pieces of iron ore are found very rich in the metal. The forms of lava met with are principally close or basaltic, and honey-comb or porous. The highly divided state of the siliceous matter of the soil renders the island almost impermeable to rain and moisture, and in this way entirely prevents vegetation in many places.

Climate.] The climate of St. H., though within 15° of the equator, is remarkably temperate and salubrious, and peculiarly adapted to the constitution of Europeans. In James' town [alt. 600 ft. above sea-level] the therm. seldom rises above 80° ; but in calm weather, the heat reflected from the sides of the valley is oppressive. In the country the temp. is more mild and uniform; scarcely so hot and never so cold, as in England. In some seasons, the highest point of the therm. during the summer has been only 72° in the interior; and the ordinary range during winter from 55° to 56° . The SE trade-wind affords a steady breeze, which in these latitudes is rarely disturbed by storms and gales, and brings with it a canopy of clouds sufficient to afford shelter from the vertical rays, and to admit of labour and exercise being carried on with impunity, even during the heat of the day. The

temp. is found to vary very materially, according to the nature of the locality, and different degrees of elevation. In James' valley, for instance, where the reflection from the surrounding heights tends to augment the natural heat, the therm. during the summer-months sometimes rises as high as 85°, and is generally about 80°; but at Plantation-house, which enjoys an elevation of 1,788 ft., the average at that season is much the same as in Great Britain. The difference between the two stations in this respect, will be seen by the following table for the year 1826:

Months.	James' town.		Plantation-house.	
	Average min.	Average max.	Average min.	Average max.
January.	77°	81½°	68½°	72°
February.	78½	83½	72	74½
March.	78½	85½	70½	74
April.	78	82½	68½	72
May.	75½	79½	65½	68½
June.	72	76½	63½	67½
July.	69	71½	58½	61½
August.	68	71½	56½	61½
September.	68½	71½	60	63½
October.	70½	75	62½	65½
November.	71	78½	63½	66½
December.	73	78½	65½	69½

The equality of temp. here indicated is, however, said to be counterbalanced by the circumstance that, owing to the nature of the localities, a sudden reduction or increase may be experienced in the course of a few minutes: the soldier, for instance, who ascends from James' town to Ladder hill, exchanges the heat of the tropics for that of a temperate region; and these transitions, particularly after the labour of the ascent, are supposed prejudicial to health. The rains also fall more equally at St. H. through the whole year than in most tropical climates, but most abundantly in the month of February. In the vicinity of some of the higher points, especially of Diana's peak—which, by being covered with trees, is supposed to attract the clouds—scarcely a day passes without a shower. Cloudy days are more numerous than those of clear scorching sunshine,—a circumstance which has been remarked as propitious to the growth of trees and pasturage, but unfavourable to the ripening of European fruits. Thunder and lightning are scarcely ever experienced; and the atmosphere is generally so clear that a ship may be descried at the distance of 60 m. The difference between the high and low grounds in regard to moisture is still more remarkable. In James' valley the climate is very dry; in the upper regions of the interior it is remarkably the reverse; indeed, on the summits of the hills scarcely a day ever passes without rain. The following table exhibits the relative quantities which fell at James' town and Plantation-house in 1826:

Months.	James' town.		Plantation-house.	
	No. of rainy days in each month.	Total quantity in each month. Inches.	No. of rainy days in each month.	Total quantity in each month. Inches.
January.	...	...	13	9.3
February.	7	8.4	24	57.7
March.	5	5.7	20	23.3
April.	10	7.6	19	36.4
May.	3	8	10	8.7
June.	4	11.4	3	6.6
July.	11	17.8	26	53.0
August.	5	2.2	25	43.3
September.	...	...	82	22.5
October.	...	...	4	3.1
November.	1	3	15	6.4
December.	...	...	3	1.2
Total.	46	54.0	178	281.5

Thus, though it rained on 178 days of that year at Plantation-house, it only rained on 46 days at James' town; and the quantity which fell at the former station was more than five times greater than at the latter. The amount of rain recorded by the rain-gauge at Longwood, in 1841, was 68.92 inches; in 1842, 90.46; in 1843, 57.18; in 1844, 20.62; in 1845, 19.41.—The mean pressure of the barom. in the 5 years from 1841 to 1845 was 29.278 inches; the extreme range 0.460 in. According to an estimate contained in the "Statistical Report on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding among the troops in St. Helena," the annual mortality between 1816 and 1837 averaged 1 in 48½, even including the class termed strangers, many of whom were seamen landed from vessels in the last stage of disease. In the United Kingdom it averages about 1 in 47½ of the pop.; consequently St. H. must be healthier than Britain. This is the more remarkable, as a large proportion of the pop. are of the Negro race, who in general suffer to a great extent when transported from their native country; here, however, they are found to keep up, and even to add to their numbers; for though no importation has been permitted since 1792, they increased within the following 13 years, from 1,512 to 1,560,—a feature which has never been observed in any other British colony. This island has seldom been visited by any severe or fatal epidemics since its first colonization. One occurred in 1718, which cut off about 6 per cent. of the white, and a somewhat larger proportion of the black pop.; its precise nature

cannot now be ascertained, but it is said to have occurred during a very dry season, and after the continuance of NW winds for 3 weeks,—an unusual circumstance in an island where the wind blows almost invariably from the opposite quarter. Measles also became epidemic in 1807, and cut off about 3 per cent. of the white, and nearly double that proportion of the black pop. These are the only two instances we can trace of any considerable mortality, and the care with which they have been recorded, shows that such events must have been of very unusual occurrence.

Soil and productions.] The soil is of a clayey nature, and well-suited both for European and Indian productions. It is in many places of considerable depth, and always most productive in spots which are most elevated and farthest removed from the sea. Even on the summits of the interior hills, the grass is often so luxuriant as to reach the knees of the oxen. Clear and wholesome springs issue from almost every height. They exist to the number of 160 on the island, but form only inconsiderable rills. A few of these, especially those at Fisher's valley and the Briars, are not observably diminished in dry weather. There are numerous salt-water pools.—Iron ore has been found in some parts of the island, but the scarcity of fuel prevents it being brought to the furnace. Appearances of gold and copper have been observed. Limestone is plentiful, and some of it, a concretion of sand and shells, is of excellent quality; but the cement used in ordinary buildings is mud or earth, which is found to answer the purpose extremely well.—The summits and sides of the interior hills are covered with furze, of which the seed was brought from England, and with various indigenous trees and shrubs. Of these the most abundant used to be the gum-wood, of which there are three kinds, all evergreens, the common, the bastard, and the dwarf gum-tree. The last is generally called scrub-wood, and seldom grows higher than 3 ft.; but the common kind has a tolerably straight stem from 20 to 30 ft. in height, and throws out its branches and leaves in the form of an umbrella. The bastard species has less of the gummy texture, and is farther distinguished by having a smooth leaf, and bearing its blossoms in small bunches. All the kinds contain a highly aromatic gum, which renders the wood extremely pleasant as fuel, for which purpose it is chiefly calculated, though it is not altogether unfit for building if protected from the weather. Among the other native trees are string-wood, dog-wood, red-wood or ebony, and the cabbage-tree, of which the two last are very durable, and much valued in building. Oaks, cypress, and pinaster, have been introduced into the plantations, and thrive well. The ferns of St. H. are very numerous and beautiful; one species, called the tree-fern, grows to the height of 14 or even 20 ft., with leaves 5 ft. in length. The myrtle, to which the climate is peculiarly adapted, grows to the height of 30 ft., and the cotton-plant thrives very readily. Fruits in general ripen best in the valleys near the coast; but every farm produces vines, figs, limes, oranges, lemons, citrons, guavas, bananas, peaches, quinces, pomegranates, tamarinds, mulberries, melons, water-melons, and pumpkins. Mangos, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, pine-apples, and strawberries, are also raised in the island, but only in small quantities. Apples have not succeeded generally; and cherries have been tried, but without success. Gooseberry and currant-bushes when planted in this island become evergreens, and yield no fruit; but the common blackberry, which was introduced in 1780, has found the soil and climate so congenial that it has completely overspread large tracts of ground. A species of yam, originally imported from Madagascar, is commonly cultivated in the valleys; but it requires almost continued moisture for 15 months to bring it to perfection. The culture of the potato has more profitably occupied the attention of the farmer; and three successive crops of this valu-

able root are frequently produced in one season. About 6,000 bushels are annually sold at 8s. per bushel; and in scarce seasons at 35s. or even 40s. Cabbage, pease, beans, and other garden vegetables, are raised everywhere in great abundance. Attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of wheat, barley, and oats; but probably from drought, or some unknown peculiarity in the soil or climate, the experiments have not succeeded.—The breed of cattle and sheep on the island is originally English; but in consequence of the large demands from the India ships, the stock is scanty; and the inhabitants during the greater part of the year subsist upon rice and salt provisions issued from the government stores. Goats are numerous, and their flesh well-tasted; but pork, except what is reared by the more opulent inhabitants, is of inferior quality. Rabbits abound in some spots; and rats and mice are amazingly numerous, and frequently very destructive.—The canary bird abounds in the island; and the Java sparrow is a great annoyance to the farmers. Red linnets are numerous; and pheasants and partridges, in consequence of their having been protected by government, have become numerous; but the guinea-fowl, with which the island was formerly well-stocked, is now seldom to be seen. The shores abound with sea-fowl.—More than seventy kinds of fish are found on the coast; those which are commonly caught are mackerel, albicore, cavalloes, jacks, congers, soldiers, old-wives, bull's-eyes, &c. The coal-fish, from 2 to 3 ft. in length, are singularly delicate and high-flavoured. The flying-fish, when pursued by their various enemies, often drop upon the rocks; and some have been picked up measuring more than 2 ft. in length. Whales are frequently seen in the vicinity of the island; and have sometimes been killed in the roads by the South-sea whalers. Sharks of every species are numerous. Turtle frequent the coast in the months of December and March, and are often taken by the fishing-boats. Shell-fish are not uncommon, especially one species resembling lobster; and rock-oysters are found in some situations.

Agriculture.] The whole superficial extent of St. H. is calculated at 30,300 acres, of which the greater part is a barren waste. About 155 acres have been brought into cultivation; and 7,500 acres improved as pasture-ground: 5,880 acres, besides goat-ranges, have at different times been let in leases at a low rent, seldom exceeding 16s. per acre; and about 2,300 have become free by original grants to settlers. There are 25,400 acres suitable for grazing sheep and goats. The price of labour is high. The wages of a carpenter are 6s. or 7s. a-day; of a mason, 4s. or 5s.; of a common labourer, 2s. or 2s. 6d. As the roads are in general inaccessible to carts, particularly in the inland districts, the produce of the farms in the country is carried on men's heads, thus occasioning a great waste of labour. Asses, however, have lately become an object of attention; and their price has risen from £5 to £25. They are well adapted to the island, as they prefer those vegetables which the other animals refuse to eat.

Government.] The supreme authority in the island is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a council, composed of the governor, colonial secretary, and chief justice. When the council is not assembled, the whole authority of the board centres in the governor, who may also exercise, as occasion requires, all the powers of captain-general.—The civil establishment consists of an accountant, paymaster, storekeeper, and the secretary to government, with their assistants. There are also a head-surgeon, an engineer, and a chaplain. Prior to 1815, when this island was selected for the residence of the ex-emperor Napoleon, the garrison

consisted of 4 companies of artillery, and a corps of infantry, raised expressly for the purpose, with 2 companies of invalids, all white troops, in the pay of the East India company. A reinforcement of regular troops arrived with Napoleon, which was withdrawn shortly after his decease, and the island was again garrisoned solely by those of the East India company till 1836, when, having been ceded to the Crown, the colonial force was disbanded and replaced by troops-of-the-line. The whole island forms only one parish, but is divided into three districts, the East, West, and South or Sandy-bay divisions.

Revenue.] The civil and military establishments of St. H. used to cost at an average £40,000 per ann.; and there was generally an additional expenditure of £10,000 on the head of contingencies. The total expenditure in 1848 was £22,653; the civil establishment costing £8,934; the judicial, £2,468; pensions, £3,400; and public works and buildings, £2,184. In 1849 the expenditure was £23,867, of which £8,977 19s. 6d. went to the civil establishment, £2,343 to the judicial, £2,830 to pensions, £3,619 to public works, and £1,050 to the widows' and orphans' fund. The salary of the governor is £2,000; that of the colonial secretary, £600; that of the chief-justice, £700. The colonial treasurer, the collector of customs, and the colonial chaplain, have £500 a-year each.—The revenue of the island in 1848 and 1849 amounted respectively to £16,535 14s. 7d. and £15,921 9s. In 1850 it was £14,660. The number of vessels which touched at the island in 1848 was 949; in 1847, 1,023. The largest sources of revenue are the customs, which produced £9,698 in 1848, and £8,940 in 1849; and the licenses, which yielded £2,132 in the former year, and £2,014 in the second. The only revenue of the East India company was derived from the rents of their lands, which amounted to about £1,100, but were gradually increasing as the old leases expired; and from the profits of a monopoly of arrack, which were estimated at £6,000. But they had a dead capital of £200,000 sunk in public works, naval and military stores, &c.; and also warehouses for all kinds of articles useful to the natives or the shipping, which, though sold at a profit of 10 per cent., did not cover the expenses.

Population.] By the registered returns for 1805, the pop. of St. H., exclusive of the garrison and company's civil establishment, amounted to 2,064, of which number 504 were white inhabitants, and 1,560 blacks; of the latter 329 were free. In 1814, the whole pop., including the garrison, was estimated at 4,000 souls. In 1834 the pop. was 4,977, of whom 2,113 were whites, and 2,864 coloured people. The present pop. is about 7,000, of whom between 500 and 600 are liberated Africans. The natives are in general a robust and healthy race, but rarely attain to a great age. They are of every shade of complexion. The diseases to which they are subject are principally of a catarrhal nature; yet it has been observed that the driest seasons are frequently the most unhealthy.

History.] St. H. was discovered by the Portuguese commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1501. It was then inhabited only by seals, sea-lions, sea-fowls, and turtles. The interior of the island was one entire forest, and even many of the rocky precipices on the coast were covered to the brink with the gum wood tree. Its first settlement and improvement are ascribed to the following occurrence:—Several Portuguese noblemen who had deserted in India to the native princes, were punished by Albuquerque in the most cruel manner, by having their noses, ears, and right hands cut off, and in this mutilated condition were put on board ships returning to Europe. Fernandez Lopes, one of the sufferers, preferring a voluntary exile to a life of ignominy in his native country, was, at his own request, landed on the island of St. H. in 1513, with a few Negro slaves. Hogs, goats, and poultry, were landed for his sustenance, and partridges, pheasants, guinea-fowls, peacocks, and other wild fowl, were let loose in the woods. Figs, oranges, lemons, peach trees, and various vegetables, were also planted in the infant soil

After a residence of four years, Fernandez was removed from the island by orders from the court of Portugal; but the spots which he had cultivated continued to supply the ships of his country with seasonable and abundant refreshments in their Indian voyages. The Portuguese succeeded in concealing the situation of St. H. from other European nations till 1588, when it was deserted and visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from a voyage round the world. It soon became well known also to the Dutch and Spaniards. After the Portuguese had acquired many ports on the E shores of Africa, they removed entirely from St. H., which remained for a long time in a desolate condition; according to other accounts, they were expelled from it by the Dutch, by whom it was again abandoned upon the establishment of their colony at the Cape of Good Hope in 1651. Upon their departure, the English East India company formed a settlement upon St. H., and about ten years afterwards, obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II. Many settlers were induced, by the offer of lands, to emigrate thither from England; and slaves were imported from Madagascar to work in the plantations. In 1665, the Dutch succeeded in an attack upon the island, but in a few months were obliged to give place to the English. It was once more retaken by the Dutch in 1672, through the treachery of one of the planters; but was almost immediately recovered by an English squadron under Captain Munden, and again restored to the East India company. The first fortification was erected by the English in 1665, and a few lines formed across the valleys and batteries, slightly elevated above the level of the sea, were at different times constructed; but more than a century was suffered to elapse before its impregnable heights were employed as posts of defence. Till the beginning of the 18th cent., the history of the settlement contains little else than a succession of petty contentions, insurrections, and mutinies. The importance of St. H. became daily more manifest as the trade and prosperity of the East India company increased; and in 1759 many important regulations were introduced into both the civil and military establishments. Towards the close of 1783 the tranquillity of the island was seriously interrupted by an extensive mutiny among the soldiers. Many important agricultural improvements were introduced by Governor Beaton, and particularly the use of the plough in the tillage of the soil. In a volume of tracts relative to the island, he has minutely pointed out its various capabilities, and suggested divers plans for its better administration and culture. The greatest want under which the settlement labours is the scarcity of fuel, and coals have actually been carried thither from England. But the last-mentioned writer maintains, that, with ordinary care, the island might be made to produce in a few years a sufficiency of wood for its own consumption in fuel, and for all the other purposes of life. This extraordinary spot of ground, independent of its political and commercial advantages, became a peculiar object of curiosity to the nations of Europe, in consequence of its having been selected as the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte. In addition to the almost inaccessible ramparts with which it is provided by nature, its eminences were covered with telegraphs and watch-towers, and its various fortifications lined by nearly 500 pieces of cannon, so that, with ordinary vigilance and a competent garrison, it was regarded as impregnable by any external force. The house which Napoleon inhabited was Longwood-house, the summer-residence of the lieutenant-governors of St. H. It is 1,762 ft. above the level of the sea; at a short distance is a signal-post, or flag-staff, communicating with the town and government-house, from whence the sea is visible to a great extent, and ships approaching the island from the northward or eastward may be seen, in clear weather, 20 leagues off; this point is 2,272 ft. above the sea. His tomb, until the late exhumation of his remains, the grand object of curiosity to all who visited St. H., was situated in a small valley, called Sane valley, 4 m. from James' town by road, but only 14 m. direct distance. A small piece of rising ground, of nearly circular form, perhaps 100 ft. in diam. and covered with grass, was here enclosed with a wooden palisade, and nearly in the centre of this was the grave of Napoleon covered with three flat dark-coloured stones, and surrounded by a high iron-railing. There was no inscription, nor indeed anything like a monument; and two weeping-willows grew within the enclosure, and a row of scarlet geraniums was planted outside. This spot was a favourite retreat of Napoleon, who was buried here at his own desire. In the month of October 1840, a French expedition under the Prince de Joinville, commissioned to carry the remains of Napoleon to France, arrived at St. H., to receive the body from the British authorities. The earth was excavated, and no difficulty was experienced till the workmen came to the first layer of masonry, which being covered with cement appeared so firm and unyielding to all attempts to break it with the tools, that some for a time supposed that they had arrived at a white stone mentioned in Sir Hudson Lowe's despatch as immediately over the coffin. Repeated and unwearied efforts at length succeeded in making an impression on the cement; the masonry was broken through, and the white stone before mentioned came full in view. Thus, after some chiselling at the interspace to pick out the cement, was removed without much difficulty, and the coffin was seen below. It appeared perfectly dry, the wood not at all decayed, neither was any damp perceptible in the grave. At half-past 12 o'clock on Thursday, being the anniversary of Napoleon's arrival on the island, the coffin was opened, and, to the astonishment of the beholders, there lay Napoleon, his countenance still capable of being recognised, and apparently much in the same condition as when he was first put in, so well had

the Roman cement succeeded in preserving the body. On a closer examination the nose and other parts appeared fallen or sunk. The hand was firm on pressure, and the orders that decorated his breast a little tarnished, probably the effects of the obnoxious effluvia which escaped when the coffin was opened. The cocked hat lay in the same position, and seemed uninjured. —*Lord Valentia's Travels*, vol. i. — *Forbes's Oriental Memoirs*. — *Campbell's Travels in Africa*. — *Brooke's History of the Island of St. Helena*. — *Johnson's Account of St. Helena*. — *Batson's Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena*.

HELENA (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Port-Louis. Pop. 2,519. — Also a village in the dep. of the Lozere, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Bleynard, on the Lot. Pop. 185. — Also a village in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Bruyères, on the r. bank of the Arentelle. Pop. 600. It has several iron-works.

HELENE-BONDEVILLE (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Valmont. Pop. 1,048.

HELENE-DU-LAC (SAINTE), a town of Sardinia, in the division of Savoy, prov. of Savoy Proper, mandamento and 2 m. SSE of Montmeilan, and 11 m. SE of Chambéry. Pop. 700.

HELENE-DE-LA-LANDE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 7 m. SW of Castelnau-de-Medoc, and 18 m. NW of Bordeaux. Pop. 784. It has 2 annual cattle-fairs.

HELENE-DE-MILLIERS (SAINTE), a village of Sardinia, in the division of Savoy, prov. of Upper Savoy, mandamento and 5 m. NE of Gresy, and 7 m. SSW of Conflans, at the foot of the Bonvillard mountains, near the l. bank of the Isère. Pop. 1,134. It has an iron foundry.

HELENSBURGH, a parish and pleasant watering-place in Dumfriesshire, on the coast of the firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock. Pop. in 1851, 2,841.

HELETA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, 138 m. SW of Shiraz, on the W shore of the Persian gulf.

HELETTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Iholdy, 21 m. WNW of Mauleon. Pop. 1,182. Cattle-fairs are held here twice a-year. On the 14th of February, 1814, an engagement took place here between the French and English.

HELFENBERG, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, to the SE of Laufen. Pop. 343.

HELFORD, a small sea-port in the p. of Manaccan, Cornwall, 5 m. SSW of Falmouth.

HELFTA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Merseburg, to the SE of Eisleben. Pop. 935.

HELGA, a lake of Sweden, in the prov. of Wexiö, and 8 m. N of the town of Wexiö, at an alt. of 472 ft. above sea-level.

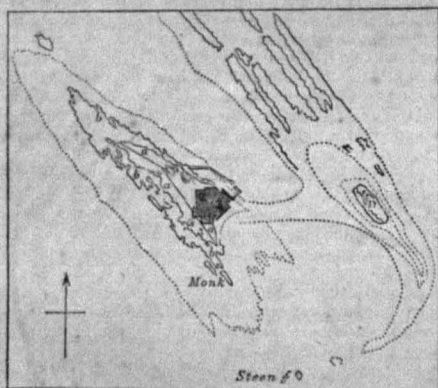
HELGE-AN, or **HELLGE-AN**, a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Mockeln, in the S part of the prefecture of Kronberg; flows thence through the E part of that of Christianstadt; and, after a total course of about 75 m., falls into the Baltic near Ahuus, 14 m. SW of Soelvfitsborg. It forms several lakes, the largest of which is that of Helgesioen, 9 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth, and on the N bank of which the town of Christianstadt is situated.

HELGE-LAND, a district of Norway, in the S part of the bail. and diocese of Nordland. Pop. 24,634.

HELGENAES, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, in the dio. of Randers, on a peninsula which forms the W side of Ebeltoft bay.

HELGOLAND, **HELGOLAND**, or **HEILGELAND**, a small group of islands belonging to Great Britain, situated in the German ocean, opposite the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, at the distance of 24 m. from the Eider light-vessel; 18 m. from that of the Elbe; 24 m. from that of the Weser; 26 m. from

Jahde; and 24 m. from Hever. The group consists, 1st, of the island of H.; 2d, of Sandy island or the Downs; and, 3d, of several reefs and rocks, of which those called the Monk and the Steen are the most remarkable. The island of H. is somewhat under 1 m. in length from NNW to SSE; and nowhere attains a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It is divided into the High land or the Cliff, and the Low land. It is said to be in a state of rapid destruction from the encroachments of the sea; and it is reported that during the last cent. it has been reduced from 11 m. in length to its present dimensions of 1 m. The High land (aaa), according to Dr. Heinemeyer, is 170 ft. at its greatest, and 88 ft. at its least height, and has a circumf. of 4,200 paces. It is ascended by a flight of 203 steps. The Low land (bbb), which increases sensibly every year, is connected with the E. part of the cliff by a bottom of rock about 500 paces long. The circumf. of the low ground was 1,400 paces in 1800. The circumf. of the whole island, including the high and low ground, is 4,600 paces. The Downs, or Sandy island (D), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E. is about two-fifths of the size of H.; but its extent is constantly varying. The main island is said to have suffered great physical revolutions in the years 800, 1300 and 1500. The Downs, or Sandy island, was at one period not only connected with the low ground of H., but even a part of the reefs was covered with



earth. A map of H. has been preserved in which is shown the sites of numerous temples, citadels, and villages, surrounded by woodlands and cultivated districts, all of which are now beneath the waves, if this map be authentic. Other revolutions took place in 1649 and 1721; but even before 1721, there existed between the two islands a narrow isthmus, which was seldom covered with water except during very extraordinary tides. Since the latter year, the two islands have been separated by the Waal channel, which is from 18 to 20 ft. deep.—According to Dr. Macculloch, H. consists of strata of indurated clay alternating with beds of gray limestone, forming an angle of 30° with the horizon, and dipping to the NE. The clay is of a strong red colour, and contains much oxide of iron, and some carbonate of lime. The limestone is in some parts formed of various marine remains; in others it is uniformly granular. Through both these strata are dispersed deposits of copper-ore in small quantities. These consist of carbonate of copper diffused through the earthy matter, and of crystallized masses of the same substance; more rarely there are found lumps

of red oxide, mixed with particles of gray ore and native copper. The beach is covered with various siliceous pebbles containing grains of the same substance imbedded in them, together with variously coloured porphyries and hornstones. On the shore are found belemnites, and other calcareous and flinty fossil remains; and considerable quantities of pyrites, and carbonized and pyritaceous wood, are contained in the clay strata. The soil which covers the rock is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. deep, and is rather fat than sandy. It produces annually about 300 tons of barley, and a little oats. The uplands afford pasture for about 60 cows, and 400 or 500 sheep. Upwards of 300 different species of birds visit the island; but only 3, viz. the sparrow, the guillemont, and the razor-bill auk, breed here. In the NW part of the island there are three ponds of rain-water, called *sapskulen* by the inhabitants. The water of the two springs in the low ground is fit only for cattle, and is scarcely of use for washing.—The principal revenue of the island is derived from fish which are caught around it, and from a large oyster-bed. Since 1826 it has been resorted to as a bathing-place. About 120,000 Lubeck marc of fish, amounting in value to about 230,000 francs, are exported annually. There are two good harbours in the island, which could be improved at a trifling expense. The N harbour, where the larger vessels of the islanders lie, varies in depth from 7 to 42 ft. at half-tide; the S harbour, which receives the chaloupes, has a depth of from 10 to 24 ft. To the E of the Downs is a road which has 48 ft. of water. The tides ordinarily rise 9 ft.; but with a NW wind they rise to a great height.—The island was defended in 1800 by four batteries. That of the SE and the S were directed to the landing-place for large vessels; and the other two, called the High and Low batteries, on the N, against the current between the islands. They mounted 19 cannon, and 4 howitzers; and were manned with 56 regular troops. The light-house, which is in N lat. $54^\circ 10' 47''$, E long. $7^\circ 53' 5''$, and has its lantern 257 ft. above sea-level, serves to direct all vessels that wish to enter the Hever, the Eyder, the Elbe, the Weser, or the Jade. There are about 350 houses in the high ground, and 78 on the low ground. The church, the magazine, and the public buildings, are erected on the high ground; those on the low ground are merely the huts of the fishermen. A building has been erected on Sandy island for the accommodation of those who may be shipwrecked upon it. The pop. was 2,200 in 1800; it does not at present exceed 2,000.

The natives of H. are descended from the Frisians, and have preserved their language and their principal customs. They are chiefly employed in fishing and piloting vessels up the Elbe, the Weser, and the Eyder. The women plough and sow the ground, thrash the grain, and grind it for food. Forage for the cattle in winter is obtained from Nordhove in Ederstedt, and fuel is got from the ports on the Elbe.—The island is governed by a lieutenant-governor appointed by the Crown; and matters of ordinary police are attended to by local magistrates aided by a municipal body.—It has a debt of 85,903 marcs, or £5,000, on which 4 per cent. interest is paid.—There are two good schools in the island.

[History.] This island is supposed by Malte Brun to be the *Alotiai* islands of Ptolemy. It appears also to have been the Fosetisland, Posteland, or Phosteland, of the 7th, 8th, and 9th cents.; and to have been the seat of a peculiar worship paid to the idol Fosetes, who is supposed by some to be the Vesta or Festa of the Romans, and the Hertha of the Scandinavians. The altars of this deity were, however, overturned in 866, and his temple changed into a monastery. "We learn," says Dr. Letham, "from a passage in the *Germania* of Tacitus, that certain tribes agreed with each other in the worship of a goddess who was re-

tered as Earth the Mother; that a sacred grove, in a sacred island, was dedicated to her; and that in that grove there stood a holy wagon, covered with a pall, and touched by the priest only. The goddess herself was drawn by heifers; and as long as she vouchsafed her presence among men, there was joy, and feasts, and hospitality; and peace amongst otherwise fierce tribes instead of war and violence. After a time, however, the goddess withdrew herself to her secret temple—saluted with the converse of mankind; and then the wagon, the pall, and the deity herself were bathed in the holy lake. The ministrant slaves were sucked up by its waters. There was terror and there was ignorance; the reality being revealed to those alone who thus suddenly passed from life to death. Now we know, by name at least, five of the tribes who are thus connected by a common worship—mysterious and obscure as it is. They are the Heudigni, the Aviones, the Eudoses, the Suardones, and the Nuthones. Two others we know by something more than name—the Varini and the Langobardi. The eighth is our own parent stock—the Angli. Such is one of the earliest notices of the old creed of our German forefathers; and, fragmentary and indefinite as it is, it is one of the fullest which has reached us.—What connects the passage with the ethnology of H? Heligoland is, probably, 'the island of the Holy grove.' Its present name indicates this—'the Holy land.' Its position in the main sea, or ocean, does the same. So does its vicinity to the country of Germans. At the same time it must not be concealed from the reader that the isle of Rugen, off the coast of Pomerania, has its claims. It is an island, but not an island of the ocean. It is full of religious remains, but those remains are Slavonic rather than German. I believe, for my own part, that the seat of the worship of Earth the Mother was the island which we are now considering." In 1409 and 1417, two famous pirates endeavoured to establish themselves on this island, in consequence of which it was put into a state of defence in 1539. The town of Hamburg was afterwards anxious to obtain possession of it, but the dukes of Holstein and Gottorp claimed with success this ancient dependency of Denmark, and it passed with the duchy of Sleswick into the possession of the Danes in 1714. In September 1807, a small English squadron under Admiral Russel blockaded the island, which surrendered a few days afterwards. It now became the great depot of English colonial produce for the supply of the North of Germany, chiefly by smuggling, during Napoleon's restrictive act. By the treaties of Paris in 1814 and 1815, H. was transferred to Great Britain.—*Malte Brun's Annales des Voyages*.—*Carr's Northern Summer*.—*Geological Transactions*, vol. 1.—*Parl. Papers*.

HELIGOLM, a village of Sweden, in the bail. of West Norrland, SE of Edsle.

HELHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of F. Flanders, dep. of Heusden. Pop. 461.

HELICHE, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Seville. Pop. 1,560.

HELICON, a celebrated mountain of N. Greece, bearing the modern names of *PALEOVOUNTI* and *ZAGORA*, between Lake Copais, and the head or extreme E part of the gulf of Corinth, 10 m. SSE of Livadia, and 17 m. WSW of Thiva or Thebes. It is a long range of gentle features; stretching from the Akraron mountains on the W, and the head of the ancient *Herakleios* river to the W extremity of the plain of Thebes on the E; and attaining an alt. of 4,963 ft. towards its W extremity. From its N sides descend the head-streams of the *Omeios* and other affluents of the Copais lake; round its E flank winds the *Ternissos*, which turning W at *Eutresis*, receives, in its W course to the Corinthian gulf, several affluents descending from the S flank of the mountain. Groves of olive, walnut, and almond trees clothe its dales and slopes; and the oleander and myrtle fringe the banks of numerous rills which flow down its sides. Dr. Clarke, who ascended this mountain in a NW direction, found the rock, wherever laid bare, to consist of primary limestone. Proceeding with difficulty along a craggy narrow path, he reached a point where he observed part of the ancient paved causeway which formerly led from *Theipia* to *Asera* and to *Lebadea*. From this point, which was 2 hours' journey from Neocorio, the whole of Boeotia was seen. His road now extended SE and NW, and another hour was necessary to descend into the deep valley in which *Zagora* is situated. This valley is entirely surrounded by high rocks, and by the towering summits of H. A level plain was seen below, having its woods and corn-fields almost buried in the deep bosom of the mountain. A steep and rug-

ged descent next conducted him to the v. of *Zagora*, which is divided into two parts by a river flowing across the valley, one part of the village being high above the other; the lower part stretches into the level plain; and above the upper part the monastery of *Panaja* appears embosomed among trees. Dr. Clarke has shown, we think very satisfactorily, that this v. is the *Asera* of the ancients, the place of *Hesiod's* nativity. After passing *Zagora*, Dr. Clarke advanced among the boldest rocks, and ascending by a narrow, steep, and stony path, reached the highest part of this road over H., "commanding a prospect which, in the grandeur of its objects, and in all the affecting circumstances of history thereby suggested, cannot be equalled in the whole world. The eye ranges over all the plains of *Lebadea*, *Charonea*, and *Orchomenus*, looking down upon the numerous villages now occupying the sites of those and of other illustrious cities. From the spot where the spectator is placed, the most amazing undulations of mountain-scenery descend in vast waves, like the swellings of an ocean, towards *Parnassus*, whose snowy bosom dazzling by its brightness," he adds, "was expanded before us with incomparable grandeur." Passing another fountain, and travelling a quarter of a mile over an ancient paved way, Dr. Clarke reached a magnificent terrace, elevated as it were above all Greece, and continuing to descend, the monastery of *St. George* appeared in view, bearing N and by W. He then arrived at the village of *Kotumala*, about 1½ hour from *Zagora*, and commanding sublime views. After passing the remains of an aqueduct, and the ruins of a city upon a hill, he reached *Fanori*, 2 hours distant from *Kotumala*. He then passed two bridges, and came in sight of *Lebadea*.

HELIER'S (SAINT), a parish and town in the island of Jersey. The p. had a pop. of 29,133 in 1851.—The town, which is the capital of the island, is situated in N lat. 49° 11', W long. 2° 6', on the E side of *St. Aubin's* bay, opposite to *St. Aubin's*. It is a neat and thriving place, with numerous and good lodging-houses and hotels, a court-house, a market, an old parish-church and a modern district one, a Roman Catholic and several dissenting chapels, and a theatre. The principal shops and public places are in the central square. The market exhibits, in the season, a rich display of garden produce; and the town is well-accommodated in every thing contributing to the convenience of the inhabitants. The harbour consists of two piers jutting out into the bay at the S end of the town. It is protected by two forts, namely, *Fort Regent*, standing behind the town, rising high above all its buildings, and affording an extensive view of the island; and *Elizabeth-castle*, in the bay opposite the town, upon a rock said to have been the abode of *St. Helier*, the hermit, from whom the town itself derived its name. This rock is united with the land by a narrow causeway. Pop. of town in 1831, 16,027; in 1841, 28,467.

HELIOPOLIS, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, now in ruins, 8 m. NNE of Cairo, near the v. of *Matarieh*. It was a deserted city in the time of *Strabo*; and is now to be traced only in extensive mounds of earth, and a noble obelisk 68 ft. 2 in. high. The Turks were here defeated by the French, under *Kleber*, on the 19th of March, 1800. It was the *On* of Scripture.

HELLADA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in *Livadia*, which has its rise in one of the glens of *Tymphrestus*, the S part of the sanj. of *Tricala*, at the junction of the mountains of *Klyzos* and *Hellovo*; flows thence between the ranges of *Othrys* and *Eta*, into the sanj. of *Negropont*; and throws itself into the gulf of *Zeitun*, near the pass of *Thermopylae*.

after a course, in a generally E direction, of 75 m. It is the ancient *Spercheus*.

HELLAH. See HILLAH.

HELLALYEH (EL), a town of Nubia, in the country and 81 m. SE of Halfay, 96 m. NNW of Sennaar, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek.

HELLAM, a township of York co., in the state of New York, U. S., 29 m. S of Harrisburg, bounded on the NW by Codorus creek; on the NE by the Susquehanna, which is here crossed by a bridge 5,690 ft. in length; and intersected by Grist creek. Its surface is level, and it possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 1,421.

HELLAND, a parish in Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Bodmin. Area 2,475 acres. Pop. in 1851, 252.

HELLA'NIYAH, or HALLANNY ISLAND, one of the Kuria-Muria group, on the SE coast of Arabia, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 33'$, E long. $56^{\circ} 6'$. It is the largest of the group, and occupies the centre, having Jebeliyah and Karnaat to the N, and Sodah and Hasiki to the S. Its general appearance is that of perfect sterility. Only a few salt-water shrubs spring up above the coarse gravel which forms the flat land extending from the sea to the base of the mountains forming its centre. Towards its centre it attains an alt. of 1,510 ft.; and its E end presents a perpendicular headland 1,645 ft. in alt. All the water on the island is brackish. It had a pop. in 1836 of 23 Arabs, whose sole support was fish.

HELLAOUYN (EL), a town of Nubia, in the kingdom and 93 m. NNW of Sennaar, near the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, and 29 m. below the confluence of the Rahad.

HELLAS. See GREECE.

HELLEBECQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, watered by the Sill. Pop. of dep. 756; of com. 185.

HELLEBEK, or HAMMERMÖLLEN, a village of Denmark, in the stift and island of Sieland, bail. of Fredericksborg, at the N entrance of the Sound, 4 m. NW of Elsinore, and 30 m. N of Copenhagen. Pop. 300. It has manufactories of hosiery and cotton-yarn; and it is chiefly noted for its fire-arms.

HELLEFORS, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture and 45 m. NNW of Oerobro and haerad of Grythytte. It has extensive iron forges, and a mine of silver occurs here.

HELLEH (EL), a village of Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, on the r. bank of the Nile, opposite Esneh. In its vicinity are the ruins of *Contra Laton*. Soda and nitron are found in the vicinity.

HELLELAND, a parish of Norway, in the dio. and 78 m. WNW of Christiansand, bail. and 39 m. SE of Stavanger. Pop. 2,920.

HELLENDORF, a village and parish of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, 17 m. SW of Zwolle, near the l. bank of the Regge. Pop. 3,571.

HELLENIC MOUNTAINS. See articles BALKAN and GREECE.

HELLENSTEIN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, to the SW of Heidenheim.

HELLERSTOWN, a village of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 97 m. ENE of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

HELLESPONT. See DARDANELLES.

HELLESDEN, a parish in Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Norwich, on the Wensum. Area 2,013 acres. Pop. in 1831, 443; in 1851, 467.

HELLESOE. See HELLSOE.

HELLESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Stekene. Pop. 208.

HELLET-EL-FUKKARA, or GONJARA, a town of Nigritia, in Darfur, about 5 m. SW of Kobbe.

HELLET-SHAIKIE, a town of Nubia, in the

territory of Matammah, near the l. bank of the Nile, 15 m. W of Shendy.

HELLET-SHERIF, a town of Nubia, in the country and 29 m. SE of Halfay, on the r. bank of the Nile, to the SW of El Eilfun.

HELLET-EL-SHERIF-MOHAMMED, a town of Nubia, in the kingdom and 18 m. SE of Sennaar, on the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek.

HELLET-MOUSSA, a town of Nubia, in the kingdom and 117 m. NNW of Sennaar, near the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 60 m. above the confluence of the Bahr-el-Abiad.

HELLEVOETSLSUIS, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 6 m. S of Brielle, and 18 m. WSW of Rotterdam, on the S-coast of the island of Voorne, and r. bank of the Haringvliet or N arm of the Meuse, 6 m. above the entrance of that river into the North sea, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 49' 20''$, E long. $4^{\circ} 7' 50''$. Pop. 2,843. It is well-built, and has a fine and well-defended harbour, an arsenal, a dock-yard and naval-school. It has regular steam-boat communication with England. William Prince of Orange embarked hence for England in 1688. In 1795 the town was taken by the French.

HELL-GATE, or HELLE GATT, a dangerous pass in the strait called East river, between Great Barn and Long islands, 7 m. NE of New York, U. S. It is formed by projecting rocks which confine it to a narrow and crooked channel and occasion strong eddy currents. It can be passed at high water by vessels of the largest size.

HELL'S CLEUGH, a hill in the p. of Kirkurd, Peebles-shire, which rises to the height of 2,100 ft. above sea-level.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of small islands of the Hebrides, about 10 m. W of Rum,—so named from the violent current which runs between them.

HELLIDON, a parish in Northampton, 5 m. SW of Daventry. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1851, 439.

HELLIFIELD, a township in the p. of Long Preston, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SSE of Settle, on the Ribble. Area 3,881 acres. Pop. in 1831, 250; in 1851, 279.

HELLIGT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Rosselaer. Pop. 145.

HELLIMER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Gros-Tenquin, on a small stream. Pop. 1,694. It formerly possessed a castle remarkable for the thickness of its walls, and which has sustained several sieges.

HELLIN, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete. The partido comprises 7 pueblos. Pop. 19,825. The town is 35 m. SSE of Albacete, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Mundo. Pop. 9,814. It is well built and well paved; and has 2 churches, one of which is extremely handsome, 2 convents, an hospital, a public and a tithe granary. It has extensive manufactories of common woollen fabrics, linen, leather, and hats, and numerous oil-mills. In the vicinity are the mineral baths of Azaraque; and at the distance of 12 m. are extensive sulphur-mines. H. is of great antiquity, and was defended by a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen on an adjacent hill.

HELLINGEN, a town of the duchy of Saxé Meiningen, in the bail. and 2 m. WSW of Heldburg, and 32 m. SE of Meiningen. Pop. 700. It possesses a castle, and has 2 annual fairs. In the vicinity is an alabaster quarry.

HELLINGHILL, a township in the p. and 3 m. S of Rothbury, Northumberland, on a branch of the Coquet. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 111.

HELLINGLEY, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. N of

Hailsham, intersected by the Cuckmere. Area 6,015 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,504; in 1851, 1,761.

HELLISOE, a small island in the Skager-rack, near the S coast of Norway, in the diocese and 9 m. SW of Christiansand, and bail. of Mandae. It is separated from several other small islands on the SW by the channel of Helliesund, the sides of which are lined with steep rocks and studded with numerous houses neatly built and painted red. The structure of the island is of gneiss, intersected by numerous veins of coarse-grained felspar a foot in thickness. In the centre of the island, on a height, is a guard-house. The Helliesund abounds with fish, especially lobsters.

HELLMANSOD, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Upper Austria, 17 m. WSW of Freystadt, and 10 m. S of Linz, on a hill. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics and of muslin.

HELLMARSHAUSEN, a bailliage and market-town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 10 m. NNE of Hogeisimar, and 14 m. N of Immenhausen, on the l. bank of the Diemel, near its confluence with the Weser. Pop. 1,932. It is walled, and contains a church and fine market-place.—The bail. comprises those of Karlshaven and Trendelbourg, and contains 3 towns and 7 villages; and a pop. of 7,336.

HELLOUGHTON, or HELGRETON, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. WSW of Fakenham, on the Wensum. Area 1,637 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1851, 348.

HELLOVO (MOUNT), a mountain range on the N frontier of Greece, between the eparchies of Eurytanea and Phthiotis and the Turkish prov. of Thessaly; and extending from the chain of the Pindus—of which it is a spur—on the W, to Mount Varibovo on the E; in about N lat. 39° 4', and between 21° 42' and 22° 4' E long. Its principal summit, Kapro-Vouni, rises to the height of 5,570 ft. above sea-level; and those of inferior elevation vary in alt. from 3,000 ft. to 4,400 ft. The chief rivers to which it gives rise are the Fanari and Emicassos, both tributaries of the Salembria, on the N; and on the S the Ellada. This mountain forms a portion of the ancient *Othrys*.

HELLYER ROCKS, a cluster of outlying rocks on the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 46° 4', 6 m. from Duende island.

HELMAS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 35 m. SE of Monastir, on one of the head-streams of the Samana.

HELMBRECHTS, a market-town and parish of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, to the NW of Münchberg. Pop. 1,200.

HELMDON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4½ m. N of Brackley, near one of the sources of the Tow. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 512; in 1851, 603.

HELMÉ, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, which takes its rise in the S part of the Hartz mountains, on the confines of Hanover, and of the regency of Erfurt; thence enters the regency of Merseburg; runs E past Heringen, Kelbra, and Rossa; bends ESE; and, after a total course of about 48 m., joins the Unstrut, on the l. bank, 3 m. SE of Artern. Its principal affluent is the Sorge.

HELMERSHAUSEN, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 30 m. S of Eisenach, and 8 m. W of Meiningen, on the Herpf. Pop. 694. It has a church and 2 castles. In the environs are extensive quarries of mill-stone.

HELMET (D'), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, dep. of Schaerbeek. Pop. 409.

HELMINGHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. NNW of Woodbridge, on the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,438 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 287.

HELMINGSTONE, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m.

ESE of Needham-Market, on the London and Norwich railway. Area 1,444 acres. Pop. in 1851, 388.

HELMLINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine. SE of Bischofsheim. Pop. 462.

HELMOND, or HELMONT, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, arrond. and 9 m. ENE of Eindhoven, and 24 m. SE of Bois-le-Duc, on the r. bank of the Aa. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle, and carries on a considerable trade in linen. In 1588 it was reduced to ashes.

HELMSDALE, a large and flourishing village in the p. of Loth, Sutherlandshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which issues from Loch-Coyne, in the p. of Kildonan, and, after a SE course of about 20 m., falls into the German ocean, 3 m. S of the Ord of Caithness.

HELMSELEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACKMOOR, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 22 m. N of York, and 12 m. NE of Thirsk, on the Rye. Area of p. 44,382 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,411; in 1851, 3,483. Area of township, 8,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,485; in 1851, 1,481.

HELMSELEY-GATE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of York, on the Derwent. Area 520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 293.

HELMSELEY (UPPER), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. ENE of York, W of the Derwent. Area 850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 66; in 1851, 78.

HELMSPORT, or 'THE JUNCTION,' a small settlement of Upper Canada, in the township of Crowland, at the junction of the main channel of Welland canal with the feeder from the Grand river, 15 m. from St. Catherine's. Pop. about 60.

HELMSTADT, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, to the S of Oglasterhausen. Pop. 1,075.—Also a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 11 m. W of Würzburg. Pop. 1,168.

HELMSTEDT, a circle and market-town of the duchy and 24 m. ESE of Brunswick, and district of Schöningen. Pop. 5,300. It is an old-fashioned town, with 2 suburbs, and entered by 4 gates. The fortifications with which it was formerly surrounded have been converted into public promenades. It contains 5 public squares, neatly laid out. Its principal buildings are the churches, the town-hall, the court-house, the gymnasium,—formerly a university, founded by Jules, duke of Brunswick, and suppressed in 1809 by Jérôme Bonaparte,—and the hospitals, of which there are several, and a normal school. It has extensive manufactories of flannel, soap, hats, liqueurs, brandy, vinegar, tobacco-pipes, pottery, and leather. It has also several breweries, and 2 printing-establishments, and carries on an active transit-trade between Brunswick and Magdeburg. The abbey of St. Leger, which formerly existed here, was suppressed in 1802, and its library transferred to the university. H. was founded by Charlemagne in 782, and has been noted as the birth-place of several distinguished literary men. In the environs are mines of coal, several alum and vitriol-works, and some mineral springs.

HELMUND, HELMAND [*Masson*], HIRMUND, [*Elphinstone*], or ETTIMANDEUS, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source on the E declivity of the ridge of Hageguk, at an alt. of 11,500 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 34° 40', E long. 68° 20', about 16 m. to the r. of the route from Cabul to Bamian by the E extremity of the Koh-i-Baba. At the point where that route crosses the H. it has an elevation of 10,076 ft. Flowing along the S skirts of the Koh-i-Baba to Shuly-Wukyl, in N lat. 34° 20', E long. 67° 35', it turns SSW to Guzaristan; and thence SW by S to Deh-Kandi, in N lat. 32° 57', E long. 65° 45', where it turns S by W to the parallel of Tiri, whence its

course is SW by S to Girishk in the Durani territory. At this point, which, by the windings of the river, is nearly 400 m. from its source, it is represented to be breast-high at the fords during the cold season; and, in the hot season, when swollen by the snows, "it is a common practice with the people of Girishk to try to shoot arrows across, or sling stones, but it is not to be done." [*Elphinstone*.] About 20 m. above Girishk it is joined, on the r. bank, by a considerable stream coming from the Tut-i-Gusserman range to the NW; and, nearly at the same distance below Girishk, it receives on the l. the Urgundab. Lower down it enters the Desert, through which it appears to flow in a SW direction to Palaluk, in N lat. 30° 30', E long. 62° 40', where Major Christie found it to be 400 yds. wide, and very deep, at the end of March. From Palaluk its course for about 40 m. is W by N; it then turns N to Guljeh in Sistan; and thence WNW to the Hamun lake, into the E side of which it discharges itself by several arms, after a total course of about 650 m.

HELNAES, a parish of Denmark, in the bail. and 25 m. SW of Odensee. It is situated on a peninsula which projects into the Little Belt.

HELOE, an island of the Arctic ocean, near the NW coast of Norway, in the dio. of Nordland, and bail. of Finmark, 8 m. NE of the island of Ringvadsøe, and 3 m. W of Vannen, in N lat. 70° 5'. It is 8 m. in length, and about 3 m. at its greatest breadth.

HELPERBY, a township in the p. of Brafferton, N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 620.

HELPERTHORPE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. E of New Malton. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. in 1851, 140.

HELPMAN, a village of Holland, in the prov. and to the S of Groningen.

HELPRINGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6½ m. NE of Folkingham. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 750; in 1851, 829.

HELPSTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6½ m. NW of Peterborough, at the source of a branch of the Welland, and on the N. Midland railway. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 485; in 1851, 697.

HELSEA, a town and district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Behar.—The district, which has an area of 357 sq. m., lies on the r. bank of the Ganges, and had a pop. of 262,300 in 1808.—The town, which is near the centre of the district, contained 300 houses.—Also a village of the duchy of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, 9 m. SE of Cassel. Pop. 1,186.

HELSEBY, a township in the p. and 2½ m. SSW of Frodsham, Cheshire. Area 1,261 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 602.

HELSINGBORG, a town of Sweden, situated on the Sound, opposite to Elsinore, in the laen and 33 m. NNW of Malmoe, in N lat. 56° 2' 55". Pop. 2,854. The buildings are irregular, the trade of the place is inconsiderable, and the only manufactures of consequence are earthenware and arms. The fortifications, formerly strong, are now gone to decay; and the only work that remains is a battery mounting a few pieces of cannon. The width of the Sound is here about 3 m.

HELSINGFORS, the capital of Russian Finland, built on a tongue of land at the mouth of the Wamma, in the gulf of Finland, 180 m. WNW of St. Petersburg. It consists of several long streets, laid out at right angles to each other; and has a pop., exclusive of the garrison, of about 16,000. It is the residence of the governor-general of Finland, and the seat of a university which was removed hither from Abo, with its library of 80,000 vols., in 1827, and which was attended by 491 students in 1851. It has manufactories of linen, sailcloth, and tobacco;

and carries on a trade in these articles, and in timber, fish, and corn. Its harbour is capacious, and is defended by several forts, the principal of which is Sveaborg, which is built on three islands connected by bridges, at the entrance of the harbour, in N lat. 60° 9' 43", E long. 24° 57' 30". The fortifications mount 800 pieces of cannon, and contain barracks and casemates for a garrison of 12,000 men.—It was founded by Gustavus I., but was burned in the Russian war of 1741. In 1808 it capitulated to the Russian arms, though capable at the time of making a protracted resistance. The latter have made it an important naval station.

HELSINGO, and **HELSINGORAR**, two small islands on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, both in N lat. 63° 46', and to the SW of Erigmo.

HELSINGOER. See **ELSNORE**.

HELSINGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Kendal, in Westmoreland, 3 m. SSW of Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 289.

HELST, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Zell. Pop. 138.

HELSTONE, a parliamentary borough and market-town in the p. of Wendron, Cornwall, 10 m. NW by W of Falmouth, and 274 m. W by S of London, on the side of a hill sloping towards the small river Looe. It is regularly and neatly built; and principally consists of four large streets, intersecting each other in a cruciform manner, with a spacious market house and town-hall in the centre. The church—a handsome fabric, situated on an eminence on the N side of the town—has a lofty tower, and serves as a conspicuous landmark to seamen. The borough-boundaries included the town and a small district on the NE side of it, comprehending 291 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,248; in 1831, 3,293; in 1851, 3,355. Under the Reform act the borough is deprived of one of its members, while the boundaries have been extended, for parliamentary purposes, so as to include the entire ps. of Wendron and Sithney. Pop. of parl. borough in 1831, 7,427; in 1851, 7,328. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 366; in 1848, 400. H. is one of the polling-places for the W division of the co.—The income of the borough for 1839 amounted to £717, chiefly arising from tolls and dues; in 1847 it was £844.—H. carries on a considerable export-trade, chiefly of the tin and copper manufactured in the heart of the co., and in the district by which it is surrounded. A large proportion of the inhabitants are also employed as mechanics or tradesmen, especially as shoemakers. H. is the principal market for an extensive agricultural district. Although considerable facilities were afforded some years ago to the communication by sea with London and other places, by improvements made in the harbour at Portleven, which is situated at the Looe-pool, about 3 m. from the town, much additional commercial and general advantage, it is thought, would accrue to H., and a valuable refuge be afforded to the numerous vessels continually passing to and fro in the vicinity of the Land's-end and the Lizard-point, were these improvements now carried out to a greater extent. This town has been for centuries noted for its remarkable festival, on the 8th of May, usually known as the Furry or Flora day, in which some antiquaries discover traces of the ancient Roman *Floralia*.

HELT, a township of Vermilion co., in the state of Indiana, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,125.

HELTAU. See **HELDAU**.

HELTON-FLECKET, a hamlet in the p. of Askham, Westmoreland, 3½ m. SSW of Clifton. Pop. in 1831, 192; in 1851, 179.

HELVELLYN, one of the highest mountains in Cumberland, situated in the southern quarter of Allderdale-below-Derwent, in the midst of the most

romantic and picturesque scenery. It rises, according to the triangulations of the Ordnance survey, to the height of 3,055 ft. above the level of the sea. Its base is skirted for about 4 m. by Thirlmere, a long, narrow, unadorned lake, to which the mountain, during its whole length, forms a vast screen. Though steep and craggy, being covered with rock and loose stones to the very brow, the ascent is not dangerous. The view from its summit embraces the principal mountains in the district, and some in Wales and Scotland, with glimpses of the sea and the Isle of Man in the distance.—Also a summit at the S extremity of D'Urban's group, in SE. Australia.

HELVERENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Audenhove-Sainte-Marie. Pop. 236.

HELVETIA (NUEVA), a fort and newly founded town of Upper California, near the junction of the Rio-de-los-Americanos with the Sacramento river, and about 45 m. inland from San Francisco. Capt. Sutter emigrated to this country from the W part of Missouri in 1838-9, and formed the first settlement in the valley, on a large grant of land which he obtained from the Mexican government. He had at first some trouble with the Indians, but succeeded in converting them into a peaceable and industrious people. The ditches around his extensive wheat-fields,—the making of the sun-dried bricks of which his fort is constructed,—the ploughing, harrowing, and other agricultural operations, were entirely the work of Indians. The whites in his employment originally amounted to about 30 men. A few years since, the neighbouring Russian establishment of Ross, being about to withdraw from the country, sold to him a large stock, with agricultural and other stores, and a number of pieces of artillery and other munitions of war. He was thus enabled to mount his fort, a quadrangular adobe structure, with 12 pieces of artillery. The inner wall is formed into buildings comprising the common quarters, with blacksmith and other workshops; the dwelling-house, with a large distillery-house and other buildings, occupies the centre of the area. It is built upon a pond-like stream, at times a running creek, communicating with the Rio-de-los-Americanos, which enters the Sacramento about 2 m. below. The latter is here a noble river, about 300 yds. broad, deep and tranquil, with several fath. water in the channel, and its banks continuously timbered. [*Fremont's Report, 1844.*]—The first discovery of gold having been made in the erection of a saw-mill by Captain Sutter on the American fork of the Sacramento, the principal mining operations at first radiated from this point, and were conducted on or in the neighbourhood of Feather river, the Yuba, the North, Middle, and American forks of the Sacramento, and on all the little rivulets and streamlets feeding those branches; though considerable settlements were soon made on the more southern rivers, the Mokelumne, the Stanislaus, and several of the feeders of the San Joaquin. Those southern diggings were principally resorted to by the sea-coming emigration, being more accessible after landing; while the others, over and above their greater notoriety, were fixed upon by the overland emigrants because they cross their path about 50 m. from the highest navigable or navigated point of the Sacramento, where the town of that name is fast springing into importance, and whence the supplies of food, clothing, implements, &c., are taken to Nueva Helvetia, and thence to the several mining settlements around.

HELVOIRT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, arrond. and 6 m. SW of Bois-le-Duc, and 5 m. NE of Oisterwyk. Pop. 1,401.

HE-LUNG-KIANG, Hih-Lung-Keang, or TCHIT-

CHIHAK, a district of Mandshuria, extending from the confluence of the Argun and Saghalien to Ninguta; and separated on the N by the Argun and Ker-be-shi rivers from Siberia. The inhabitants are Mantshus, Solons, and Taguris. The cap., Tchitchihar or Tsitsicar, is in N lat. 47° 24', E long. of Pekin 7° 27'. See MANDSHURIA.

HELVICK HEAD, a cape on the S side of Dungarvan bay, co. Waterford.

HELYMECZ (KIRALY). See KIRALY-HELYMECZ.

HEM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Lannoy, and 6 m. E of Lille. Pop. 1,986. It has manufactories of sugar from beet-root, and of gin, and extensive hop-grounds.

HEMAU, or **HEMMAU**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, 12 m. WNW of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,350. It contains a castle, 3 churches, a chapel, and an hospital; and has 2 breweries and a brick-work.

HEMBISE, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, dep. of Cambrou-Saint-Vincent. Pop. 252.

HEMBLINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. NW of Acle. Area 739 acres. Pop. in 1851, 269.

HEMBURY. See BROAD HEMBURY.

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, a parish and market-town in Herts, 19 m. W by S of Hertford, and 23 m. NW of London, on the river Gade, and the line of the London and Birmingham railway, and of the Grand Junction canal. The parish includes the chapelries of Bovingdon and Flaunden. Area 11,963 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,680; in 1831, 6,037; in 1851, 8,508. The church is an ancient Norman structure, in the form of a cross, with a fine tower and spire. The town is small, but of neat appearance, and stands on a pleasant slope descending into the fertile valley of the Gade. It is one of the polling-places for the county-members. The chief manufacture is that of straw-plait, affording employment principally to females. There are also a few machine-makers in the town. The market, which is still one of the largest in the co. for corn, was formerly reckoned one of the greatest in England, £20,000 a-week having been often returned for meal alone. There are a number of mills in the vicinity.

HEMELRYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nazareth. Pop. 524.

HEMELRYK-ET-MOERKANT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Eschen. Pop. 350.

HEMELVEERDEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders. Pop. of dep. 400; of com. 360.

HEMEROLLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Longchamps. Pop. 89.

HEMER (OBER und NIEDER), two villages of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, in the reg. and 12 m. W of Arensburg, circle and 3 m. E of Iserlohn. They have extensive manufactories of iron and tin ware.

HEMESBY, or **HEMSBY**, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. NNE of Caistor, on the coast of the North sea. Area 1,785 acres. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1851, 739.

HEMINGBROUGH, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. ESE of Selby, on the N bank of the Ouse, near its confluence with the smaller river Derwent, and on the Leeds and Hull railway. Area of p. 10,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,806; in 1851, 2,072. Area of township, 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 468; in 1851, 528.

HEMINGBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3½ m. NNW of Horncastle, on the Bain. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 407.

HEMINGFOR-ABBOTS, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 2 m. W of St. Ives, on the S bank of the Ouse. Area 2,990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 544.

HEMINGFORD-GREY, a parish in Huntingdonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of St. Ives, on the Ouze. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 556; in 1851, 1,258.

HEMINGTON, a township in the p. of Lockington, Leicestershire, 2 m. NW of Kegworth, S of the Trent. Area 635 acres. Pop. in 1831, 389; in 1851, 432.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. SE of Oundle. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 133; in 1851, 175.—Also a parish in Somerset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Frome. Area 3,646 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 444.

HEMISON, a river and lake of Lower Canada. The river issues from the lake of the same name in the township of Buckland, runs SW, enters the township of Frampton, and joins the Etchemin, a little below Papa Isle.

HEMIXEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. S of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1,150. It has a house-of-correction, built on the site of the abbey of St. Bernard, and capable of accommodating 2,000 persons.

HEMLEY, a parish in Suffolk. 5 m. S of Woodbridge, on the Deben. Area 816 acres. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 63.

HEMLINGTON, a township in the p. of Stainton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E of Yarm. Area 1,097 acres. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1851, 97.

HEMLINGTON-ROW, a township in the p. of Brancepeth, co. of Durham, 4 m. NNW of Bishop-Auckland, W of the Wear. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

HEMLOCK, a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, U. S., drained by Mahoning, Great and Little Fishing, and Hemlock creeks, and bounded on the S by the State canal and the Susquehanna river. Its surface is diversified, and its soil, consisting of loam and clay, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 957.

HEMLOCK (LAKE), a sheet of water in the state of New York, U. S., on the confines of Livingston and Ontario counties. It is 6 m. long, and about 1 m. in breadth; and discharges itself into the outlet of Honeoye lake.

HEMMENDORF, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, bail. and 2 m. E of Lauenstein, and 8 m. W of Gronau, on the L. bank of the Saale. Pop. 684.

HEMMERDEN, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Dusseldorf, circle and 3 m. N of Grevenbroich. Pop. 1,295.

HEMMERICH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 12 m. S of Cologne, circle and 9 m. WNW of Bonn. Pop. 900.

HEMMINGFORD, a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Beauharnois, and on the confines of the United States, comprising an area of 58,600 acres. Pop. 980. It is intersected by several high ridges, and has in some parts but little depth of soil; in many parts, however, the land is of excellent quality, and it is well-watered by the Montreal and other smaller streams. The swamps with cedar, spruce fir, tamarack, &c., and the higher lands afford also excellent timber.—H. mountain in this township has an elevation of 1,100 ft. above the St. Lawrence.

HEMMINGSTEDT, a parish of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, bail. of Suder-Dithmarschen, 29 m. WSW of Rendsburg, 59 m. NW of Altona. A victory was here gained in 1500, over King John, by the inhabitants of Dithmarschen.

HEMNA, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, 225 m. NNE of Drontheim, on the Rauene-elf, near the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. Pop. 4,561.

HEMPFIELD, a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has a hilly

surface, drained by Bush and Big and Little Sewickly creeks. Its soil consists of loam and gravel. Pop. in 1840, 4,772.

HEMPFIELD (EAST), a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 38 m. ESE of Harrisburg. Its surface is partly level, and is watered on the E by Conestoga creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,657. It contains a village named Hempfield, 40 m. SE of Harrisburg.

HEMPFIELD (WEST), a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 8 m. W of Lancaster, bounded on the W by the Susquehanna, on the N by Chiques creek, and drained by Strickler's creek. Its surface is hilly, and its soil calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,913.

HEMPNALL, a parish in Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Bungay, on the London and Norwich railway. Area 3,636 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,225; in 1851, 1,258.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in Essex, 5 m. NNE of Thaxted, N of the Pant. Area 3,568 acres. Pop. in 1831, 708; in 1851, 827.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. SW of Gloucester, E of the Severn, and on the Gloucester and Berkeley canal. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 999; in 1851, 251.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 8 m. SE of North Walsham, on the coast of the North sea. Area 907 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1851, 227. The p. of Eccles, although a separate benefice, is included in that of Hempstead.—Also a parish in the same co., 2 m. SSE of Holt. Area 1,756 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 338.

HEMPSTEAD, a county in the SW part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,150 sq. m., bordered on the SW by Red river, and on the NE by the Little Missouri. The soil is generally thin and sterile. Pop. in 1840, 4,921, of whom 1,936 are slaves. Its capital is Washington.—Also a township of Queen's co., in the state of New York, 170 m. SE of Albany, and 21 m. from New York. It has a level surface; and its soil, consisting of sands and sandy loam, is capable of successful cultivation. Pop. 7,609. Between this township and that of North Hempstead are Hempstead Plains, a heathy common, on which immense numbers of cattle and sheep are annually reared. The village is pleasantly situated on the S margin of these plains. Pop. 1,400.

HEMPSTEAD BAY, an indentation of the coast of North Hempstead township, Queen's co., in the state of New York, between Long Beach and Long Island. It is 6 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. in breadth.

HEMPSTEAD-HEMEL. See **HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD**.

HEMPSTEAD (NORTH), a township and capital of Queen's co., in the state of New York, U. S., 20 m. E of New York. It is intersected by a range of hills, the highest point of which, Harbour Hill, is 319 ft. above sea-level. On the N, between Long Island and the continent, it is penetrated by Hempstead and several other bays, and on the W border is Success Pond, a considerable sheet of water, and abounding with fish. The soil, consisting of sand and loam, is fertile, and generally well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 3,891. The village is on the N side of H. Plains, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the Long Island railroad. At the head of Hempstead-harbour, in this township, on the N coast of Long Island, is a village of the same name, 170 m. S of Albany, between which and New York is regular sloop-communication.

HEMPSTON (BROAD). See **BROAD-HEMPSTON**.

HEMPSTON (LITTLE), a parish in Devon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Totness, E of the Dart. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 321; in 1851, 259.

HEMPTINNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, watered by the

Soile. Pop. of dep. 568. In this prov. is another dep. and com. of the same name. Pop. 226.

HEMPTON, a parish in Norfolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Fakenham, on the Wensum. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 411; in 1851, 477.—Also a township in the p. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Deddington. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 333.

HEMPTON AND PATCHWAY, a tything in the p. of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 424; in 1851, 436.

HEMRIK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, to the NE of Gorredyk.

HEMS. See **HOMS**.

HEMSBACH, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Mayn-Neckar railway, 3 m. N of Weinheim. Pop. 1,715.

HEMSBY, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. NNW of Caistor. Area 1,785 acres. Pop. in 1851, 739.

HEMSE, a district of Sweden, in the S part of the island of Gottland. It contains the port of Ronchamn.

HEMSOEN, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, near the E coast of Sweden, in the prefecture of Wester-Norland, 5 m. NE of Hernösand, to the N of Hernön, and near the mouth of the Angermälf, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 43'$, and E long. $18^{\circ} 4'$. It is 8 m. in length, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth.

HEMSWELL, a parish of Lincolnshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Gainsborough, at one of the head-streams of the Eau. Area 2,890 acres. Pop. in 1851, 436.

HEMSWORTH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NE of Barnsley, on the North Midland railway. Area 4,120 acres. Pop. in 1851, 997.

HEMYOCK, a parish in Devon, 8 m. ENE of Collyton, on the Culm. Area 5,437 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,228; in 1851, 1,185.

HENA, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Awirs. Pop. 338.

HENAKYEH, a village of Arabia, in Nedjid, 66 m. NE of Medina, and 393 m. WNW of El Deereyeh. Pop. 260, of whom 60 are able to bear arms.

HENANBIHEN, or **HENAN-BIHEN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Matignon, 19 m. NW of Dinan. Pop. 1,068.

HEN-AND-CHICKENS, a group of islands, 4 in number, in the W part of Lake Erie, about 9 m. W of Point-Pell island. The largest, called the Hen, contains a few acres of good land; the others are mere rocks.—Also a group of islands in the Asiatic archipelago, in the straits of Macassar, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $117^{\circ} 55'$.

HEN-AND-CHICKENS, or **MORO-TIRI**, a group of islands in the South Pacific, at the entrance of Wangari bay, North island, New Zealand, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $174^{\circ} 45'$.

HENANSAL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Matignon. Pop. 1,154.

HENAR, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, to the SE of Yezdikhist.

HENARES, a river of Spain, in New Castile, which takes its rise above Maduana, 54 m. NE of Guadalaxara, and 15 m. N of Sigüenza; runs S through the prov. of Guadalaxara, passing in its course the town of that name; enters the prov. of Toledo; and, after a course of about 90 m., joins the Tagus on the r. bank.

HENBURY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. NNW of Bristol. Area 15,409 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,351; in 1851, 2,525.

HENBURY-WITH-PEXHALL, a township in the p. of Prestbury, Cheshire, 2 m. W of Macclesfield. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 421; in 1851, 464.

HENCHE, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in

the prov. and 32 m. E of Guadalajara, partido and 5 m. SW of Cifuentes. Pop. 313.

HENDAYE, or **ANDAYE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of St.-Jean-de-Luz, 19 m. SW of Bayonne, on the r. bank of the Bidassoa, a little above the mouth of that river, and opposite Fontarabia. Pop. 409. It is noted for its brandy, and has also extensive manufactories of anisette. This v. was taken in 1793 by the Spaniards, who, however, were soon after expelled by General Servan with great loss.

HENDECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Vitry, 11 m. SE of Arras. Pop. 700. Cambrie is extensively manufactured here.

HENDEKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Bouchaute. Pop. 209.

HENDERSKELF, a chapelry in the p. of Bulmer, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW of New Malton, W of the Derwent. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 148.

HENDERSON, a county in the NW part of the state of North Carolina, U. S. Its surface is mountainous, and is drained by French Broad river and its branches. It affords excellent pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 5,129, of whom 466 were slaves. Its capital is Hendersonville.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Tennessee, comprising an area of 780 sq. m., generally level, and drained by the head-waters of Beech and Big rivers, and the S fork of Forked Deer river. Its soil is fertile, and well-adapted to the culture of the vine. Pop. 11,875, of whom 1,954 are slaves. Its capital is Lexington.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 725 sq. m.; bounded on the N by the Ohio; on the SW by Highland creek; and intersected by Green and Canoe rivers. Pop. 9,548, of whom 3,319 are slaves. Its capital, which is of the same name, is 197 m. from Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio, 44 m. above the confluence of the Wabash.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 181 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 2,480. It has a good harbour on Lake Ontario.—Also a township in Huntingdon co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,555.—Also the cap. of Henderson co., in Kentucky, on the Ohio, 44 m. above the confluence of the Wabash.—Also a village in Knox co., in Illinois, 110 m. NNW of Springfield. Pop. 271.

HENDON, a parish and village of Middlesex, 9 m. NW of London. Area 8,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,110; in 1851, 3,333. In the neighbourhood are many elegant villas.

HENDRED (EAST), a parish and village of Berkshire, 4 m. E of Wantage. Area 3,099 acres. Pop. in 1831, 865; in 1851, 949.

HENDRED (WEST), a parish in Berkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Wantage. Area 1,973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1851, 335.

HENDREDENNY, a hamlet in Eglwys-Ilan p., in Glamorganshire, 2 m. W of Caerphilly. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1851, 556.

HENDREFIGILLB, a township in Halkin p., in Flintshire, 5 m. E of Caerwys.

HENDRICKS, a county near the centre of the state of Iowa, U. S. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 11,264. Its cap. is Danville.—Also a township in Shelby co., in Iowa. Pop. 879.

HENEAGUAS, or **INAGUAS**, the two most southern of the Bahama islands. They are separated from each other by a passage of about 5 m., and the navigation near them is dangerous. Little H. lies about 28 m. WSW of Pegueno island, the most westerly of the Caicos islands, and about 7 m. N by E from the NE point of Great H. The latter island is 30 m. in length, and about 19 m. wide at its greatest breadth.

Pop. in 1851, 530. There are extensive salt-ponds upon it, but the interior of it has scarcely ever been explored. The centre of the island is described as swampy. On the S side are several inlets, abounding with fish and turtle. The W extremity of it is called Middle point; and there is anchorage to the S of it in Fisher's bay, and also to the N of it in Ocean bight.

HEN-EGLOWYS, a parish in Anglesea, 12 m. W of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1851, 547.

HENERY, or **HUNDRY**, a small island, 600 yds. in circumf., lying about 15 m. S of Bombay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N from Kanery island, and 1,200 yds. distant from the mainland. It was taken possession of in 1380 by Sidi Cossim, the Abyssinian admiral of Aurungeze, who fortified it, in order to protect his own fleet, and to annoy the Maharrattas, who were in possession of the neighbouring island of Kanery. So late as 1790 it was the rendezvous of pirates.

HENFENIEW, a parish of Cardiganshire, 8 m. W of Tregaron. Pop. in 1831, 625; in 1851, 890.

HENFIELD, a parish of Sussex, 4 m. NE of Steyning. Area 4,491 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,516; in 1851, 1,664.

HENG, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Kwang-si, on an affluent of the Lien-kiang, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$.—Also a river of China, in the prov. of Honan, which flows N, and empties itself into a large lake called Tong-ting, after a course of about 360 m.

HENG-CHENG, a town of China, in the prov. of Honan, district of Heng-tcheou-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$.

HENG-CHOUL, a town of China, of the third class, in the dep. of Ki-tcheou, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$.

HENGLO, a small town of Holland, in Gelderland, 19 m. ENE of Arnheim. Pop. 2,867.

HENGERSBERG, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. ESE of Digendorf, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 750.

HENGISTBURY-HEAD, a headland of the Hampshire coast, on the Channel, 2 m. S of Christchurch, forming the W boundary of Christchurch bay.

HENGOED, a hamlet in the p. of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, 6 m. W of Castellilwehwr, in an important coal-district. Pop. in 1831, 1,183; in 1851, 1,776.—Also a hamlet in Gili-gaer p., 5 m. N of Caerphilly. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 575.

HENGRAVE, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NNW of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 238; in 1851, 240.

HENGSTEDT (Alt), a village of Wurtemberg, 3 m. NE of Calw. Pop. 750. A little to the NW is Neu H.

HENG-TCHEOU-FU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the prov. of Honan, on the river Heng, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$. There are said to be silver-mines in the vicinity, which are not permitted to be worked.

HENHAM, a parish of Essex, 3 m. NE of Stanstead-Mountfitchet. Area 2,958 acres. Pop. in 1831, 863; in 1851, 911.—Also a hamlet in Wangford p., Suffolk, 4 m. E of Halesworth. Pop. in 1851, 101.

HENHEADS, a township in Bury p., in Lancashire, 2 m. N of Middleton. Pop. in 1851, 160.

HENIN-SUR-COGEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Croisille. Pop. 526.

HENIN-LIETARD, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. NW of Douay. Pop. 3,091.

HEN-KIU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, on the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 57' 36''$.

HENLEY, a parish in Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ipswich, on the line of the London and Norwich railway.

Area 1,232 acres. Pop. in 1831, 305; in 1851, 326.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a chapelry and market-town in Wootton-Waven p., Warwickshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Warwick, and 102 m. NW by W of London, intersected by the post-road from Birmingham to Oxford. This chapelry derives its name from being situated in the ancient forest of Arden. The district is now well-cultivated. Pop. in 1801, 1,098; in 1831, 1,214; in 1851, 1,143. The church, which was erected in the reign of Edward III., is remarkable for its interior elegance. The town lies at the base of a steep hill on the margin of the river Arrow, near its junction with the Allen. It consists chiefly of one long street, which contains a few good modern houses, and many ancient ones. Its general appearance is clean, and its situation pleasant.

HENLEY-HOUSE, a station of the Hudson's Bay company, on the N bank of Albany river, at its confluence with the Rivière-du-Sud, 150 m. SW of Albany fort, and 110 m. NW by W of Brunswick-house, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 14' 27''$, W long. $85^{\circ} 5' 54''$.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a parish, market-town, and borough, in Oxfordshire, 23 m. SE of Oxford, 35 m. NW of London, and connected with the Great Western railway by a branch from the Twyford station. Area 1,737 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,948; in 1831, 3,618; in 1851, 3,738. The town is situated on the W bank of the river, at the foot of the Chiltern ridge. It consists principally of two spacious and handsome streets. The church of St. Mary is a noble Gothic structure, with a lofty tower, said to have been erected by Cardinal Wolsey, and a peal of 8 bells. The town-hall, with its Doric columns and piazza, is a neat structure; and the market-house is a well-constructed and commodious building. H. was formerly a parliamentary borough. There is no peculiar manufacture in the town; but a considerable trade in corn, malt, flour, and wood, is carried on, by means of the Thames, with London, and the intermediate towns and other places.

HENLLAN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3 m. E of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. in 1831, 122; in 1851, 117.—Also a p. in Denbighshire, 3 m. NW of Denbigh. Pop. in 1831, 2,703; in 1851, 2,491.

HEN-LLAN-AMGOED, a parish of Carmarthenshire, 6 m. NE of Narberth. Pop. in 1851, 173.

HENLOPEN (CAPE), a headland forming the SW side of the entrance of Delaware bay, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 46' 35''$, W long. $75^{\circ} 5' 37''$, 17 m. SW of Cape May. There is a lighthouse here a few miles below the town of Lewis.

HENLOW, a parish of Bedfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Biggleswade. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 724; in 1851, 970.

HENLYS, a parish of Cardiganshire, 4 m. WNW of Newport. Area 5,144 acres. Pop. in 1851, 459.

HENNDOERF, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the circle and 10 m. NE of Salzburg. Pop. 400.

HENNEBERG, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, 6 m. SW of Meiningen. Pop. 504.—The county of H., a tract of country situated to the N of the principality of Wurzburg, with a superficial extent of 850 sq. m., is now subdivided amongst Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, and Meiningen.

HENNEBON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, on the Blavet, 6 m. NE of L'Orient. Pop. 4,552. It is divided into the old and new town, has a good harbour, fisheries on the adjacent coast, and some intercourse with the Mediterranean. It fell into the hands of the English under Edward III., but was retaken by the French in 1373.

HENNERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 m. NNE of Neisse.—Also a large village of Austrian Silesia, in the principality of Jagerndorf. Pop. 2,000

HENNERSDORF, or **SEIF-HENNERSDORF**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 3 m. SW of Lobau. It contains about 5,500 inhabitants, employed chiefly in the manufacture of linen and woolen stuffs. In 1757 the Prussians were defeated here by the Austrians.

HENNERSDORF, or **KATHOLISCH-HENNERSDORF**, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 m. NNE of Gorlitz.

HENNERSDORF-BEI-LAUBAN, a large manufacturing village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Leignitz, 5 m. N by W of Lauban.

HENNERSDORF (GROSS), a town of Saxony, in the circle and 20 m. SE of Bautzen, and 6 m. N by W of Zittau. Pop. 1,272, chiefly Moravian brethren.

HENNERSDORF (UPPER AND LOWER), two villages of Bohemia, 4 m. N by W of Bohmisch-Kamnitz, and 34 m. ESE of Dresden.

HENNIKER, a township of Merrimac co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 15 m. W by S of Concord. Pop. 1,715.

HENNOCK, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. NW of Chudleigh. Area 3,469 acres. Pop. 828.

HENNRYS MOAT, a parish of Pembrokeshire, in Kemess hund. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 323.

HENNY (GREAT), a parish of Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Sudbury. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1851, 427.

HENNY (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 5 m. NE of Halstead. Area 410 acres. Pop. 99.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a village of Belgium, prov. of Liege, 4 m. N by E of Limburg. Pop. 568.

HENRICHEMONT, or **BOISELLE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Cher, 14 m. SW of Sancerre, near the Petite-Sandre. Pop. 3,118. Pop. of cant. 7,951.

HENRICO, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., towards the E part of the state, comprising an area of 291 sq. m., bounded on the NE by the Chickahominy. It has an undulating surface, and possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 33,076, of whom 13,237 were slaves. Its capital is Richmond.

HENRIETTA, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 223 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, watered by the Genesee river, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,085. Pop. of v. 200.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, 118 m. NNE of Columbus, on the great mail-road. Pop. 743.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 277.

HENRIETTA MARIA (CAPE), a cape of Hudson's bay, on the W coast of James's bay, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 15'$.

HENRIQUELLO (LAGUNA DE), a remarkable salt pond in the Spanish part of the island of Hayti, in the plain called the Cul-de-Sac, 11 m. E of Port-au-Prince. It is about 22 leagues in circuit; and is inhabited by lizards, alligators, and land-tortoises, all of a large size. The water is deep, clear, bitter, and salt, and has a disagreeable smell. Near the middle is an island about 2 leagues long, and a league wide, in which is a spring of fresh-water.

HENRY, a county in the SW part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 358 sq. m., watered by Smith's and Mary's rivers, branches of Dan

river. Pop. in 1840, 7,335, of whom 2,852 were slaves. Its capital is Martinsville.—Also a co. of the state of Georgia, near the centre of the state, containing a superficies of 594 sq. m., bounded on the NE by Ocmulgee river, and intersected by branches of that river, and by Flint river. Pop. 11,756, of whom 3,316 are slaves. Its capital is M'Donough.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 975 sq. m., bordered on the E by Chattahoochee river, and drained by branches of Choctawhatchee river. Its soil possesses little fertility, and is covered with pine. Pop. 5,787, of whom 1,084 are slaves. Its capital is Abbeville.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 600 sq. m., bordered on the E by the Tennessee, and drained by Big and Little Sandy rivers, affluents of the Tennessee, and by the North and Middle forks of Obion river. Pop. 14,906, of whom 3,677 are slaves. Its capital is Paris.—Also a co. in the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 260 sq. m., bounded on the E by Kentucky river, and drained by branches of that river, and by Little Kentucky river. Pop. 10,015, of whom 2,349 are slaves. Its capital is Newcastle.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area, generally level and fertile, of 576 sq. m., intersected by Maumee river and its tributaries, and by the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. 2,503. Its capital is Napoleon.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Indiana, comprising an area, generally level, of 860 sq. m., watered by Flat-Rock and Blue rivers, and Fall creek. Pop. 15,128. Its capital is Newcastle.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Illinois, comprising a superficies of 840 sq. m., watered by Edward's, Rock, and Green rivers. In the N it is wet and swampy, but in some parts it possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 1,260. Its capital is Morrison.—Also a co. in Iowa, towards the S part of the territory, containing an area of 432 sq. m. It has a hilly surface, watered by Checaque or Skunk river and its tributaries, and Big, Brush, and Little Cedar creeks. The soil, consisting of a rich black mould, is extremely fertile. Pop. 3,772. Its capital is Mount Pleasant.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Missouri, comprising a superficies of 750 sq. m., drained by Grand river of Osage river. Pop. 4,726, of whom 636 are slaves. Its capital is Clinton.

HENRY (CAPE), a cape at the NE extremity of Princess Ann co., in Virginia, U. S., in N lat. $36^{\circ} 58'$, W long. $76^{\circ} 21'$, 12 m. S by W of Cape Charles, in Northampton co. These capes form the entrance into Chesapeake bay.—Also a conspicuous projecting point of land on the W shore of Queen Charlotte's island, which forms the S point of Englefield bay.

HENRY-CLAY, a township of Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Youghiogony river and its branches. Its surface is mountainous, and its soil gravelly. Pop. in 1840, 891.

HENRY (PORT), an inlet on the W coast of Patagonia, 3 m. NE of Cape Three Points, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 00' 18''$, W long. $75^{\circ} 15' 11''$. It has anchorage in 9 and 10 fath. on a sandy bottom.

HENSALL, a township in Snaith p., W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Snaith. Pop. 252.

END OF VOLUME THIRD.

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